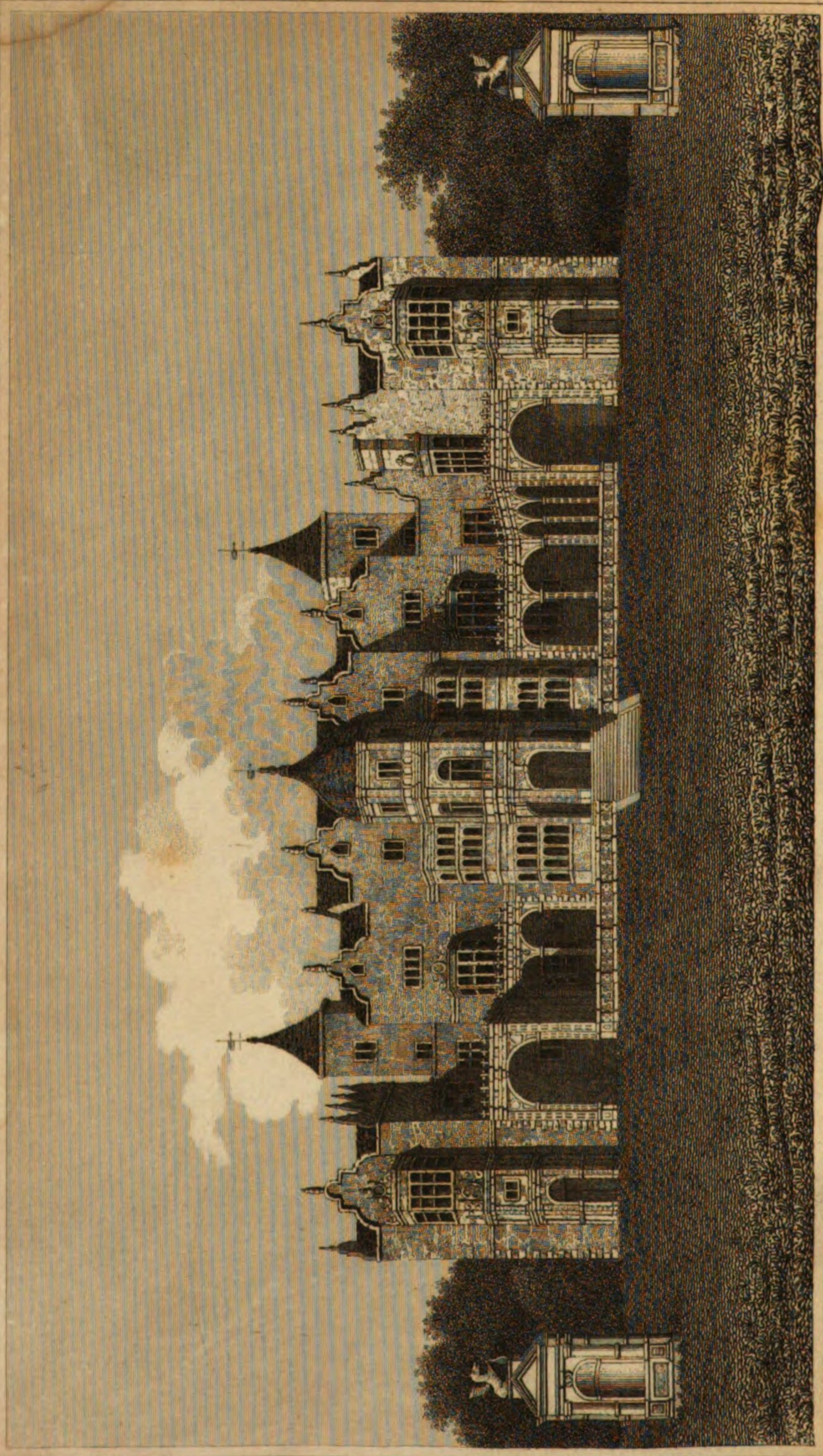


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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

KENSINGTON,

INTERSPERSED WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF ROYAL AND
DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES,

AND

A Descriptive Catalogue

OF THE

COLLECTION OF PICTURES IN THE PALACE,

From a Survey made by the late B. WEST, Esq. P. R. A.,

BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.

By THOMAS FAULKNER,

AUTHOR OF

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Antiquitates, seu historiarum reliquiae, sunt tanquam tabulae naufragii, cum deficiente et fere submersa rerum memoria nihilominus, homines industrii et sagaces, pertinaci quadam et scrupulosa diligentia, ex genealogiis, fastis, titulis, monumentis, numismatibus, nominibus propriis et stylis, verborum etymologiis, proverbiiis, traditionibus, archiviiis et instrumentis, tam publicis quam privatis, historiarum fragmentis, librorum neutiquam historicorum locis dispersis; ex his, inquam, omnibus, vel aliquibus, nonnulla a temporis diluvio eripiunt, et conservant."

BACON DE AUGMENT. SCIENT. l. 2. c. vi.



LONDON:

Printed by D. Jaques, Chelsea,

FOR T. EGERTON, WHITEHALL; PAYNE AND FOSS, PALL MALL;

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HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUITIES

KENNESBURY

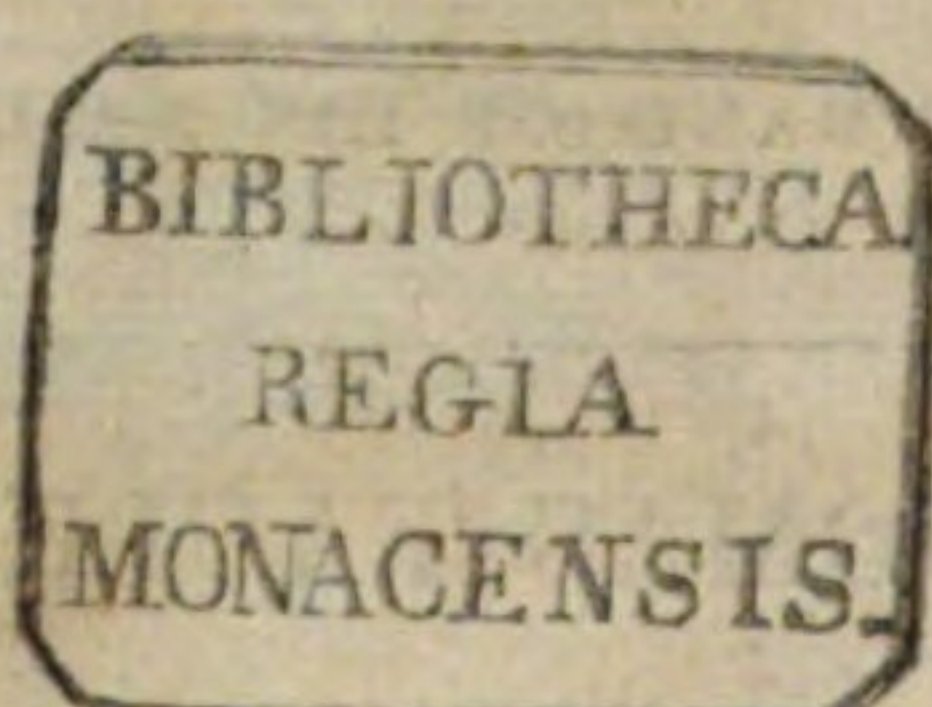
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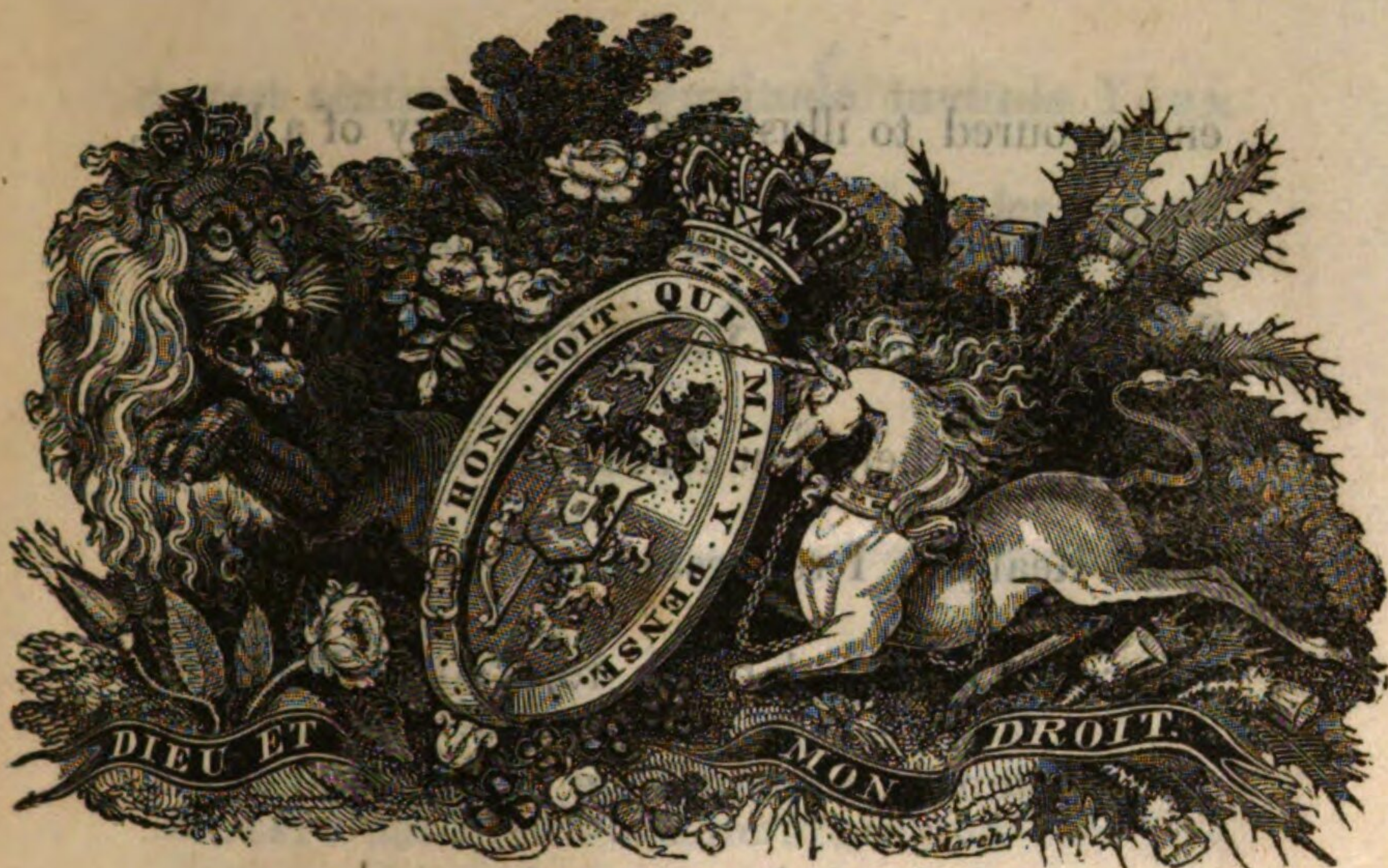
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TO

THE KING

SIR,

HAVING by long labour and diligent research,

endeavoured to illustrate the history of a Parish, which has been rendered of distinguished interest by the presence of YOUR MAJESTY'S ANCESTORS, from their first Accession to the Throne of these Realms ; I requested permission to dedicate the result of my labours to YOUR MAJESTY, and I humbly acknowledge my grateful sense of that permission being granted.

OT
The glorious events which have so rapidly followed since the first establishment of the Regency, have exalted the character of this Country to the highest pitch of Military Glory, and by restoring Sovereigns to their Thrones, have given peace once more to distracted Europe, and impressed foreign nations with the

THE KING
S A

deepest sentiments of gratitude towards **YOUR
MAJESTY'S SACRED PERSON**, under whose
auspices those splendid events and blessings
had been attained.

The uniform Patronage which **YOUR
MAJESTY** has shewn to Literature and the Fine
Arts, in the encouragement afforded to the
Royal Academy and the British Gallery ;—
by the Princely and Munificent Donations to
the Universities of Oxford and Gottingen ;—
by the purchase of the Elgin Marbles, and
in the ample provision made for the unrolling
of the Herculanean Manuscripts ;—are so many
proofs of the interest which **YOUR MAJESTY**
takes in whatever concerns the advancement of
Science and of Literature.

I most humbly pray that YOUR MAJESTY'S
auspicious Reign may long continue such as
it has begun, and that YOUR MAJESTY'S
example in the liberal patronage of the Arts,
and of Literature, may create a similar pro-
tection amongst the other Sovereigns and
Nations of Europe.

May it please YOUR MAJESTY,
to permit me to subscribe myself,
with profound gratitude and respect,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most dutiful and devoted Subject,

THOMAS FAULKNER.

Chelsea, May 10, 1820.

PREFACE.

HAVING at length brought to a conclusion the present work, which for several years has employed the leisure I had from business, I freely submit it to the impartial judgment of the Public.

Topography being in the highest degree useful and entertaining, and adapted to the disposition and genius of the present age ; it seems unnecessary to offer any apology, to justify the choice of my subject.

I shall therefore only endeavour to acknowledge the sources of my information, and to express my gratitude to those Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have so readily assisted me in the object of my enquiries.

The Right Hon. Lord Holland, indulged me with free access to his valuable library at Holland House, and every possible kindness was shewn me by His Lordship and Lady Holland, in order to facilitate my description of that ancient mansion, and in recording the biographical notices of its illustrious inhabitants.

The Rev. Thomas Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, most liberally permitted me to transcribe such

Parish Records as are in his possession, and from these sources, much authentic information has been obtained.

The history of the Manors of this Parish includes a great variety of curious records, which are now first printed from the originals. For these documents I have to acknowledge my obligations to the late S. Lysons, esq., Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower, whose splendid and useful topographical works have ranked him among the first Antiquarian Scholars of this country; and my particular thanks are also due to John Bayley, esq., of His Majesty's Record Office in the Tower, for the inquiries *post mortem* printed throughout the work.

By the liberality of John Kipling, esq., F. S. A., Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel, I am enabled to present the most valuable information relating to the descent of the various manors in this Parish, which had hitherto been involved in the greatest obscurity.

John Caley, esq., F. S. A., Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, and the Rev. H. J. Todd, Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records, furnished me with various original papers and documents relative to the Vicarage.

I have derived much assistance throughout the work, from the inexhaustible stores of the British Museum.

In tracing the descent of the families connected with the Manors, I have been much indebted to

C. G. Young, esq., Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant at Arms.

The late B. West, esq., P. R. A., obligingly permitted me to take a copy of the Catalogue of the Royal Collection of Pictures, made by command of His Majesty, in the year 1818, and I can only regret that the limited nature of this work, prevented a more detailed description of the Pictures and their various merits; which appear hitherto not to have been sufficiently known and appreciated.

To John Soane, esq., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, I am indebted for the ancient plan of Holland House, copied from the original in his possession.

John Britton, esq., F. S. A., kindly furnished me with the loan of a MS. account of Middlesex, written about the year 1760.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ennismore, most obligingly contributed a list of his Lordship's valuable Pictures at Ennismore-House.

To the following gentlemen I have to express my grateful thanks for their several communications.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton; W. T. Aiton, esq.; Major Codd; William Mair, esq.; F. Thomson, esq.; S. Buonaiuti, esq.; W. S. Higgs, esq.; B. P. Hall, esq.; H. W. Burgess, esq.; and to every person who afforded me facilities during the progress of my enquiries, my acknowledgments are equally due.

I have now to express my regret that the work had not fallen into abler hands, and I trust that the

difficulties I had to surmount, in the various matters treated of, will be candidly weighed against any errors which may be discovered. It was the desire of illustrating our venerable institutions, as well as the antiquities of my native country, which impelled me to the undertaking, and stimulated me in my endeavours to bring it to a conclusion.

Perchè la vita è breve,
E l' ingegno paventa all' alta impresa,
Ne di lui, ne di lei, molto mi fido;
Ma spero, che sia intesa
La dov' io bramo.

PETRARCHA.



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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

KENSINGTON.

CHAPTER I.

Etymology—Situation—Boundaries and Perambulation—Kensington division of the Hundred of Ossulstan—Highways and Parochial Ways—Commission of Sewers—Stratification, Soil, Agriculture—Botanic Gardens and Nurseries—Mineral Springs and Wells—West Middlesex Water Works.

THE study of our national antiquities, ever since the days of Camden, has engaged the attention of scholars, and at no period have the labours of the topographer been more favourably received than in this age of antiquarian research; to fill up, therefore, a chasm in this interesting department of literature, and to rescue an ancient and respectable appendage of the metropolis from apparent neglect, is the design of the present work.

History in general possesses something agreeable to the inquisitive mind, but that which treats of the affairs of our own country has a peculiar claim to attention. It may be remarked that there exists a general desire amongst us to become acquainted

with the manners and customs of our ancestors, and this laudable curiosity induces us to examine into their domestic economy, in order to compare it with our own; we even admire their rudeness and simplicity, while at the same moment we congratulate ourselves on living at a period of greater refinement.

By means of this general knowledge of the events of past ages, we indemnify ourselves, in a measure, for the shortness of our duration; we add, as it were, centuries to our limited period of existence, and console ourselves with the pleasing thought of being present at those scenes, and conversing with those persons, that the historian successively describes.

Thus the hope of elucidating ancient manners, and of throwing a ray of light upon the obscurity of antiquity, is the first great stimulus of the parochial historian, who, by a constant reference to writers of established reputation, and by a diligent examination of records, endeavours to exhibit a continued and connected narrative of facts*.

ETYMOLOGY.—In considering the etymology of local names, we are led to examine how far the composition of the word is significant or descriptive of any appearance about the place; from which,

* A modern writer has a passage very apposite:—"L'oscurissima e ben sovente imperscrutabile origine delle piu antiche città, prezioso rende e singolare ogni piccol lume, che negli accreditati scrittori intorno a così remoti notizie ci rimaso."

Scipione Maffei, La Verona Illustrata, tom. i. p. 1.

though sometimes unintelligible by length of time, we find the etymology frequently arises. With respect to the definition of the word Kensington, there appears no analogy to any circumstance connected with it, nor have the conjectures of preceding writers thrown any light upon the subject. If there had been a possibility of defining the etymology of this place, Mr. Lysons would, no doubt, have solved the difficulty : but as he has given it up it seems entirely hopeless ; and the present writer acknowledges, with respect and gratitude, his obligation to the author of the “*Environs of London*.”

In the record of Domesday it is written *Chenesiton* ; in the charter of Henry I. confirming the grant of Aubrey de Vere to the abbot of Abingdon, it is called *Chensnetuna* ; in other ancient records, referred to in various parts of this work, *Kensitune*, *Kinsintuna*, *Kensintuna*, and *Kensington*. *Chenesi* was a proper name : a person of this name held the manor of Huish in Somersetshire in the reign of *Edward the Confessor*^a ; so that perhaps, it might have been originally called *Chenesi Tun*, or the town belonging to *Chenesi*.

SITUATION.—Kensington is pleasantly situated on the great western road, at the distance of one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner ; on a surface plain as it extends towards Chelsea and Hammersmith, but elevated towards Notting Hill, the summit of which enjoys an extent of view equal

^a Lysons' *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 126.

to any in the vicinity of London. To the south, the eye, bounded by the utmost range of the Surry hills, wanders to a vast distance :—

To where the broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into rigid hills^a.

The Thames “hastening to pay his tribute to the sea^b,” forms the principal object in the fore-ground; on the west, the ascent near Holland House is clothed with wood, and affords a variety of picturesque views,

With thickets overgrown, grotesque and wild,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view^c.

And on the east, the distant views of “Augusta’s glittering spires^d,” serves to heighten and complete the grandeur of this majestic scene.

The views on the north, although not so extensive, embrace much rural scenery, comprehending Harrow in the distance, with the rich intervening pastures; and on the right, Hampstead, Highgate, and Primrose Hill.

At the period of the arrival of the Romans the district concerning which I am now writing, comprised the northern boundary of the marshes formed by the overflowing of the Thames^e; and, whilst the neighbouring parishes of Chelsea and Fulham were

^a Thomson. ^b Denham. ^c Milton. ^d Pope.

During the reign of the emperor Valentinian the name of *Augusta* was given to London to denote its dignity and opulence. “Tendensque ad Londinum vetus oppidum, quod *Augustam* posteritas appellavit.” *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. xxvii. et xxviii. *Camdeni Britan.* p. 36. Lond. 1600.

^e Pennant’s *London*, vol. i. p. 24. London, 1812.

liable to inundation, the gradual elevation of the greater part of the land of this parish, rendered it more fertile and adapted to cultivation.

The northern division of this parish constituted a part of the forest of Middlesex, which was not disafforested till A.D. 1218, in the reign of Henry III. In the survey of Domesday mention is made of pannage for 200 hogs, the usual mode, at that period, of describing wood land; and even so late as the time of Henry VIII. it appears from the records relating to Notting Barns, that a great part of that manor was covered with wood.

The original inhabitants of this county are called by Cæsar, Trinobantes, and by Ptolemy and Tacitus, Trinoantes. "From whence that old name should be derived," says the father of English topography, "I cannot so much as guess, unless it come from the British Tre-nant, implying Town in a Valley, for the whole country lies upon a level all along the Thames. But this is a conjecture I am not very fond of, though those indeed which inhabited Gallovidia in Scotland, lying all low and in a vale, were called, in British, Noantes and Novantes, so that this conjecture is at least as probable as that of others, who out of a spirit of ambition have derived these Trinobantes from Troy, as if one should say Troja Nova, or New Troy; and let them enjoy their own humour for me*."

The word *Middlesex* is of Saxon derivation, this part of the country being situated in the middle of the East and West Saxons.

* Camden's Britannia, p. 307. London, 1695.

BOUNDARY LINE.—In this parish are included the villages of Earl's Court, Old and New Brompton, Kensington Gravel Pits, Kensal Green, and Little Chelsea. It contains upwards of 1,900 acres of land, and is comprised of three distinct manors, which will be hereafter particularly described. The south western boundary line begins at Sandford Bridge on the Fulham-road, and runs up the creek which divides it from Fulham, through Earl's Court fields, to the great western road at Compton's or Counter's Bridge, where it crosses the road and passes through Mr. Lee's nursery grounds; it then crosses the Uxbridge road at the bridge near Shepherd's Bush, and continues its course with the same rivulet including Notting Barns Farm, till it reaches the Harrow-road at the western extremity of Kensal Green.

On the south side of this road, at the general perambulation in 1797, boundary posts were here set up, it being the northern extremity of the parish.

The line now takes an easterly direction along the Harrow-road to the lane leading to the bridge, then a south-easterly course extending as far as Stormont-house at the Gravel Pits, dividing the parish from Paddington. It again crosses the Uxbridge-road, or North-highway, passing through the King's gardens and palace green into the town, to the house at the north-east corner of Brown's-buildings, touching here upon the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Crossing the High-street, it extends along the great western road to the last house in the High-row beyond Gore-lane; proceeding down which, it is

continued through Brompton-park, in an easterly direction behind Brompton-row to Knightsbridge, as far as Sloane-street, six houses of which are included within it.

The line here returns westerly, through several streets and fields till it reaches the Fulham-road nearly facing Blackland's-lane, separating the parish from Chelsea; and continues its course along the north-side of this road through Little Chelsea as far as Sandford Bridge, forming the southern-boundary of the parish.

The PAROCHIAL PERAMBULATIONS previous to the Reformation were attended with great abuses, and therefore, when processions were forbidden, the useful part only of them was retained.

Queen Elizabeth in her injunctions ordered that the curate, accompanied by the principal householders, should walk round the parish as they had been accustomed, and at their return to their church, *make their common prayers*. The service formerly appointed was the 103d and 104th Psalms, with the Litany, and the Homily of Thanksgiving^a.

We appear to have derived this custom from the French, for Mamertus bishop of Vienne, about the middle of the fifth century, first ordered them to be observed upon the prospect of some particular calamity that threatened his diocese^b. Yet there does not appear to exist any law to enforce the observance of this custom, nor can the ecclesias-

^a Sparrow's Rationale, p. 161.

^b Le Cointe Annal. Eccles. Franc. tom. i. p. 285.

tical judges oblige the churchwardens to go their bounds: this is a growing evil, and there is no remedy for it but an act of Parliament.

While treating of the boundaries of this parish, it may not be irrelevant to notice the circumstance of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, extending into the town, and including the palace and gardens. This is supposed to have arisen before the bounds of parishes were definitively settled, and that the lands belonged to some opulent person whose residence was in Westminster, and which, therefore in old assessments, were rated in the parish where his capital mansion lay. The lands so taxed became a reputed part of that parish.

This incongruous connection, is attended with many evils, and clearly shews the utility of preserving the ancient custom of perambulations, by which alone the boundaries of parishes can be accurately ascertained.

The origin, or first division of parishes, is justly considered as one of the most obscure and unsettled points of English topography; being too unimportant to be mentioned in general history, and too ancient to be preserved in any episcopal registers now extant. These subdivisions of the ancient parochia were, probably, the progressive work of ages, and were gradually formed as Christianity advanced in this country; the opinion, therefore, that Honorius, fifth archbishop of Canterbury, first divided this country into parishes seems to be erroneous^a.

^a Whitaker's Hist. of Whalley p. 31.

The KENSINGTON DIVISION OF THE HUNDRED OF OSSULSTAN, includes Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Acton, and part of Brentford, Ealing, Wilsdon, and Chelsea.

The division of England into counties, tithings, and hundreds, has been, generally, attributed to Alfred. But this supposition appears to be erroneous, as the tything and shire existed in Britain some ages previous to the reign of that illustrious monarch, and are recognised by the laws of Ina, king of the West Saxons, before the close of the seventh century^a. A hundred was formed by the incorporation of ten tithings. These, it may be supposed, originally contained one hundred freeholders, who were respectively enrolled in the different deceneries. That the hundreds were originally regulated by the population, may, with certainty, be inferred from the great number of hundreds in the counties first peopled by the Saxons. The hundred was governed by an officer, who at stated periods, *held the hundred court* for the trial of causes, subject however to the controul of the King's court.

Upon consulting the map of Middlesex it clearly appears that this hundred is the largest in the whole county, which is a proof of the smallness of the

^a De tempore tenendi hundredi seu curiam hundredi, sic L. L. Veteres INÆ legibus subscriptæ. Hoc est judicium qualiter hundredum teneri debeat; in primis ut conveniunt semper ad quatuor hebdomadas, et faciat omnis homo rectum alii, et faciat fieri rectum suum.

population when Middlesex was erected into a shire, but in proportion as the capital increased in trade and commerce, the surrounding districts insensibly augmented in population and wealth.

The word Ossulstan is probably of Saxon origin, and a writer on the antiquities of Middlesex conjectures that it was named after the original proprietor of this part of the county, who was called Ossul^a, or that the word is a corruption of Ossul's Tuna, or oldest Town, alluding to London, as being the most ancient town in the county at the period when Middlesex was divided into tythings and hundreds. But this supposition does not appear to be supported by sufficient authority. It has been suggested, as a more probable conjecture, that it derives its name from the old German word *Waassel*, which signifies *water*, the hundred being surrounded and intersected, with rivers and water courses.

HIGHWAYS.—Few nations are so barbarous as to be entirely destitute of the means of internal communication, and in proportion as they become more civilized and have more intercourse with other nations, these means are augmented and facilitated. From the early accounts of the transactions of the Romans in Britain, we learn, that they bestowed considerable pains upon the roads and highways of this country; but few traces have, however, been discovered of them in the vicinity of London,

^a MSS. Account of Middx, penes J. Britton, Esq.: written circa 1760.

though this subject has engaged the attention of the most eminent antiquaries. It appears from the researches of Dr. Stukely, that "The Roman road from Staines to London ran through Turnham Green, where the present road through Hammersmith and Kensington leaves it, and so passing more northward upon the common, where, to a discerning eye the trace of it is manifest; then it goes over a little brook, called from it Sandford Bridge, and comes into the Acton-road at a common and a bridge a little west of Holland House, so along Hyde Park wall, and crosses the Watling-street at Tyburn, and then along Oxford-road^a." To this information may be added that the ancient high-way from London to Turnham-green, passed by Tyburn, the Gravel Pits, and then branched off to the left at Shepherd's Bush, through the north of Mr. Scott's brick field, at the western extremity of which the road is still visible, though now entirely impassable from the overhanging branches of the trees on both sides of the road, and having become in the vicinity of Pallenswick Green a deep slough; this was the road where the Earl of Holland drew up his forces previous to the battle of Brentford^b. We learn that in ancient times the roads were repaired by sums levied upon parishes, or by the services of individuals, and it was formerly considered as a highly meritorious act of piety to devote money to this purpose, hence the fre-

^a Stukeley's Itin. Curios. vol. i. p. 205.

^b Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 54. Clarendon's Hist. Rebell. vol. ii. p. 47.

quency of donations towards mending the highways, many of which still continue to be received. Holinshed relates many particulars concerning the state of the highways in the sixteenth century, from which it appears, that they were generally in a wretched and dangerous condition, both from encroachments, and the want of the means of reparation^a. The great western road runs through the whole length of this parish, and leaves it at Compton's Bridge; this road is under the care of the Kensington Trust. The Uxbridge road, or north highway, runs from the Gravel Pits to the creek near Shepherd's Bush. Formerly this parish repaired so much of this road as lies within its own boundary, but this being found inconvenient and expensive, an act of Parliament was passed in 1714, which empowered trustees to collect tolls for repairing and amending the highways between Tyburn and Uxbridge. By the last act passed in 1814, it was enacted, that Kensington should pay annually the sum of ten pounds to the trustees^b. Mr. T. Lediard, jun. published "A Plan of the Great Road from Tyburn to Uxbridge," in 1769. The Harrow-road passes along the northern boundary of this parish and for the repairs of which an annual sum of ten pounds is paid to the trustees.

The Kensington board of trustees has lately published a report and estimate relative to the state of the roads under their jurisdiction, from which it

^a Descript. of Britain, p. 115. Lond. 1585.

^b Redford's Hist. of Uxbridge, p. 107. Uxbridge. 1818.

appears, that the road from the half-way house to Compton's Bridge, is not drained upon any regular system, but into such sewers and water courses which run through the fields south of the road, and eventually discharge themselves into the brooks that pass under Knightsbridge, or Compton's Bridge, to the river Thames. In order to follow up the resolutions of the Board, for obtaining a permanent and effectual system of drainage, it is recommended to have paved kennels, and under-ground drains formed, wherever this road is not so accommodated, which is nearly the whole of that part next the half-way house, except through the town of Kensington, and the water to be carried off by three principal outlets, at Knightsbridge, Hogmire-lane, and Compton's Bridge. The surface of the road to be formed to currents and barrelling, of not less than three quarters of an inch to a foot, with the hardest material that can be procured, using these with a small portion of road stuff, or other material, to form a *crust of nine inches* thick. To relieve the road of the great weight, it is proposed to pave with granite. The forming the road to currents, where it is more flat, may in most instances be done chiefly with road stuff to be laid previous to putting on the material. It is suggested that a trench cut on each side of the road, and filled with unbroken flint, to receive the near wheel of carriages, would very much increase its durability. The trench to be three feet wide at the top, two feet six inches at the bottom, six inches deep, eight feet from the edge of the paving to its centre, as shewn in the

annexed sketch. The flints to be mixed with a small portion of road stuff to bind them. Section of the road as suggested :



The road from Compton's-bridge to the White-horse at Holland-house lane, during the last summer, has been paved in this manner.

Estimate of the Expense of the proposed Repairs to the principal Roads in this Parish :

	£.	s.	d.
The road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge	19,217	11	0
From Knightsbridge to Fulham-bridge.....	7,177	11	1
From the Bell and Horns, Brompton, to Earl's Court, and from thence to the Great Western Road	1,302	17	0
From Chelsea Church along Hogmire-lane to the Great Western Road, near the east end of Kensington	1,533	19	0
Church Lane, Kensington	364	12	9
	£ 29,596	10	10

PAROCHIAL HIGHWAYS.—By two acts of William and Mary, the inhabitants of the town of Kensington were to cleanse their streets and lanes twice every week; and the acts authorize the appointing of scavengers and a scavenger's rate, and also a rate for paving the town. The local act of 29 Geo. II. empowers the vestry to make rates, not exceeding six-pence in the pound on the land tax, for repairing the highways, and cleansing the streets, and directs that

the overseers of the poor, appointed under this act, be the surveyors.

The carriage ways of High-street and Church-lane, are now placed under the trustees of the Kensington Turnpike Act; and the Square, Young-street, and James-street, are subjected to commissioners appointed by a particular act, which the inhabitants obtained a few years since. But the general highway act having repealed the acts of William and Mary, *only* as they relate to highways generally, those acts remain in force as to paving the other parts of the town, and cleansing the ways of the whole parish: and also so much of 29 Geo. II. as relates to making rates, and appointing scavengers. But the overseers of the poor have no longer any jurisdiction in those respects, notwithstanding which the parish has hitherto, as to its highways, and cleansing the town, acted differently, the overseers as surveyors have taken the management of the scavengers of the highways, the foot paths and *cleansing the town*; and the vestry have annually made rates for that purpose.

All the ancient public carriage ways likewise, both direct and cross, have been put under the commissioners appointed by the turnpike acts, and the parish is now subjected to the following sums in lieu of statute duty:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Kensington Trust, per ann.	122	0	0
To the Uxbridge ditto	10	0	0
To the Harrow ditto	10	10	0
To which add for scavengers, materials, labour, and other incidental expenses, about	151	16	0
	£. 294	6	0

There are no carriage ways of any kind, now liable to be repaired at the charge of the parish, but all the streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, of the town of Kensington, (except those under the particular acts beforementioned,) are still liable to be paved and cleansed, under the old acts of William and Mary; and to a rate to be made at the general quarter sessions.

An act of parliament has been obtained for paving, repairing, lighting, and watching Kensington-square, and streets communicating therewith; and this arrangement is very much approved, and is highly beneficial to all the parties concerned; the houses now let at double their former rent, previous to the passing of this act. The following gentlemen were named in the act as Commissioners :

RICHARD PAYNE, M.D.	JOHN KENDAL,
Major S. J. TORRIANO,	THOMAS HARDWICK,
JOHN WALKER,	HENRY GRIMSTONE,
REV. ROB. HAMILTON, D. D.	JONATHAN HAMSTON,
JOHN HOLLINGWORTH,	BARTON PARKINSON HALL.
Col. ROBERT PAYNE,	

The Square, Young-street, and James-street have hitherto been cleansed by the scavengers appointed by the vestry, and at the charge of the parish, notwithstanding their own particular act. New-street, and Queen-street, in Brompton, have been also lately repaired by the overseers, at the cost of the parish, although they are streets newly made.

The only highways not now provided for, are the ancient public foot paths; those are, however, very numerous and extensive, and many of them being

much frequented, and of great public convenience, they should certainly be rendered as commodious as possible, all annoyances be effectually removed, and be afterwards kept in good repair. As to some old foot-paths which are become nearly useless, and others which may be turned into more convenient directions, it would be an obvious and a reasonable accommodation, as well to the public, as to the grounds through which they pass, were they to be judiciously altered.

COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—This commission, the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole parish, was first established in the sixth year of the reign of Henry VI., and its powers were subsequently confirmed and enlarged in the twelfth year of Edward IV. In the twenty-third of Henry VIII. the Bill of Sewers was enacted, by which the duties of the commissioners were enlarged, and various privileges were granted to enable them to execute this *important office*. This act authorizes them to appoint bailiffs, collectors and surveyors, to distrain for arrears of the money assessed; to hire labourers and workmen; to purchase timber and other necessities; to make statutes and ordinances; to direct writs and precepts to sheriffs, and to compel obedience to their office. It was also enacted that the commission should endure three years. By the third and fourth of Edward VI., the former statute was made perpetual, and the term of the commission extended to five years. By the thirteenth of Elizabeth it was enacted, that the orders of the com-

missioners should be of force without the certificate of them, or the royal assent. That the justices of peace might for one year execute the commission of sewers, unless a new one be granted; that a farmer of land chargeable, should not be a commissioner within the same precinct. That the commissioners should not be compelled to make any certificate or return of the commissions, nor have any fine set upon them, or be molested in body, lands, or goods, for that cause. By the third of James I. it was enacted that all water-courses falling into the Thames within two miles of London should be subject to these commissioners: and by the second of William and Mary all new sewers made since the twelfth year of the reign of king Charles II. were also included in their jurisdiction.

The seventh of queen Anne, c. x. s. 1., entitled "An Act for rendering more effectual the Laws concerning the Commission of Sewers," gives power to distrain on lands copyhold, and to decree the same from the owners for non-payment of any lot assessed; the said decrees to be executed as decrees concerning freeholds. Six commissioners, by warrant, might empower any person to levy the assessments by distress and sale, the overplus to be returned to the owner. By the forty-seventh of George III. it is declared that the jurisdiction of the commissioners extends to a certain water-course which divides Chelsea from Fulham; and power is given to widen and alter the present sewers and drains, and to make new ones; and that such sewers and water-courses shall be subject to their

controul and direction. And no sewer hereafter shall be made without notice being sent to the commissioners; and previous to the making of any new sewer, notice, in writing, shall be given at their office, that it may be constructed under the survey of their surveyor; or in default thereof they may cause it to be demolished or altered, as the case may require, and the expense to be levied by distress and sale of goods of the person or persons so making such sewer contrary to this statute, by warrant under the hand and seals of the commissioners, or any six of them; or they may otherwise punish such offenders by fines or like means, as are provided by any of the statutes of sewers, in case of non-payment of taxes or assessments, taxed or assessed under and by virtue of such statutes, or any of them.

Great difficulties having arisen in laying an equal rate upon the inhabitants within the limits of the commission, occasioned by there being no authority, under any of the statutes now in force, to call for and *inspect the poor's rate of the several parishes*, it was enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners, to inspect and take a copy of the last rate and assessment, for the relief of the poor of any parish, within their jurisdiction.

During the years 1817 and 1818 great reparations and alterations were made in several water-courses leading from Kensington to the Thames, by deepening them considerably, and by constructing new arch-ways. These reparations were rendered necessary by the frequent overflowing of the sewers, which, of late years, have excited alarm and caused

great dilapidations; towards the payment of which, a sixpenny rate has been levied upon this parish, as being included within that part of the district, called the Second Level.

STRATIFICATION AND SOIL.—The disposition of the strata of this parish has been accurately ascertained from observations made on excavating deep wells in different parts of it, as at Norland House, at the Gore, and elsewhere. First, the soil is, for the most part, a rich dark loam, highly improved by manure. Secondly, silicious gravel, from five to ten feet in thickness. The trustees of the turnpike-roads are authorised, by act of parliament, to dig on each side of the highway, by paying an adequate compensation for the use of the land; after the gravel has been dug out, the ground is levelled, and the uncallow, or upper soil, is laid on, and by means of copious supplies of manure, it becomes again proper for cultivation. Thirdly, a strong leaden-coloured earth, called the London blue clay. Of all the strata existing over the chalk in the south of England, this is of the greatest extent, and the numerous petrifications which it contains render it the most interesting. These consist of numerous flat spheroidical nodules of hard marl, which lie in regular horizontal layers; these nodules are well known by the name of *ludus helmontii*, or *septariæ*, and are divided across by partitions which are generally double. The *septariæ* are surrounded by crusts, which contain a smaller proportion of carbonate of lime than the central part.

Besides the clay, marl, sand, and carbonate of lime, of which the main body of this clay consists, several other substances are included. Of these the chief is iron pyrites; selenite is also very abundant, and the sulphat of iron sometimes effloresces, when the clay is exposed to the air. Sulphat of iron is sometimes found, and it abounds in Epsom salt, and in fossil remains, various specimens of which, dug out of the well at the Gore in 1817, remain in possession of the writer. This stratum of blue clay has been dug into, to the depth of three hundred feet, when the water with loose sand and gravel, rise in such large quantities, as to have hitherto prevented any attempt to dig deeper. No metallic strata have been hitherto discovered in any part of this parish, and appearances indicate that all such, if they exist in reality, lie at a depth much too great to be made subject to the operations of the miner^a.

AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING.—Four different kinds of culture are pursued in this parish: corn, market-gardening, nurseries, and grass land. The whole of the north side of the north highway is laid down in grass, except an inconsiderable quantity of acres adjoining Porto Bello Farm, forming a part of that large tract of land which stretches for many miles on the north-western skirts of Middlesex, extending to Hertfordshire, and from whence the London market is chiefly supplied with hay.

^a See Crevier's Theory of Earth, p. 34. Middleton's Agriculture of Middlesex, p. 27.

About 400 acres are occupied by farmers and market gardeners, the principal of whom are the following, viz.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>
Mr. HUTCHINS, ...	213 ...	Earl's Court.
Mr. GUNTER, ...	60 ...	Earl's Court.
Mr. POUPART, ...	26 ...	Little Chelsea.
Mr. SHAILER, ...	3 ...	Little Chelsea.
Mr. ATWOOD, ...	18 ...	Old Brompton.
Mr. STREET, ...	26 ...	Old Brompton.
Mr. F. SHAILER, ...	4 ...	Brompton Heath.
Mr. COOK, ...	5 ...	Near Compton's Bridge.
Mr. DEBNAM, ...	16 ...	Earl's Court.
Mr. NEWELL, ...	10 ...	Phillimore Place.
Mr. STRAFFORD, ...	4 ...	Wright's Lane.
Mr. RAMSAY, ...	9 ...	Gravel Pits.
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The grass land is not included in this computation.

MARKET GARDENING is found to be the most productive and advantageous mode of occupying the land in the vicinity of London: it likewise employs a great number of hands, and furnishes a great quantity of produce from a small space of ground; for the digging, hoeing, trenching, harrowing, planting, grafting, pruning, budding, gathering, and marketing the vegetables, and fruit, together with carriage, and the great number of dealers, who either sell the articles at market, or cry them about the metropolis, and the adjoining villages, supply a great quantity of labour and profit to numerous individuals. There are said to be 14,000 acres of land occupied as fruit and kitchen

gardens, for the supply of London^a; and a person would naturally conclude, that on this account, the price of the various articles should be reduced, but the expenses are so great, that if that were the case, gardening would be no longer followed as a lucrative employment. The market gardens in the neighbourhood of London, are not cultivated, but at an expense, which requires a high return properly to remunerate those who are engaged in that occupation. Owing to the natural richness of the soil, the quantity of manure used, the labour bestowed, and the skill with which the gardens are managed, it is estimated that such land in the vicinity of the metropolis, is of greater value, than in any other part of England^b.

The method pursued in this parish, with respect to cultivation, manure, and succession of crops, so nearly resembles that described in the history of the adjoining parish of Fulham, that it is only necessary to refer to that work for information on this subject.

^a Middleton's View of the Agriculture of Middlesex, p 337.

^b Agriculture was anciently very imperfectly understood in England. Froissart relates that he saw, in the year 1372, a great fleet arrive in a French port from this country, for a supply of corn and wine: and a French writer, at the end of the fifteenth century, asserts that we were dependant on France for our daily bread: "De sorte que la France peut se vanter d'avoir entre ses mains la disette et l'abondance de ce royaume." As late as the reign of James the First there was a regular importation of corn from the Baltic as well as from France; and if it ever stopped, the bad consequences were sensibly felt by the nation. Sir Walter Raleigh computes that two millions went out, for corn, at one time.

Le Grand Vie Privée des Français ii. 400. *Hume* vii. 44.

In walking through the delightful fruit gardens of Brompton, Earl's Court, and other parts of this parish, we admire the perfection to which the several sorts have arrived, and feel a desire to ascertain by whose means these valuable vegetables, fruits, and flowers, were introduced into the country, and from whence they originally came. In most instances, history will satisfy the enquirer, but where opportunity of consulting writers upon the subject may be wanting, it will possibly be not unamusing, to state, that the greater part which we now enjoy, were drawn from the luxuriant climate of Asia, and the profusion which we now so much admire in the gardens of this parish, originated in the most attentive nursing, and were only advanced to their present perfection, by the most anxious care.

The learned Linacre first introduced from Italy the damask rose. Thomas Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII., enriched our fruit gardens with three different plums. In the reign of Elizabeth, Edmund Grindall, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, transplanted here the tamerisk. Oranges were brought here by one of the Carew family. To Sir Walter Raleigh we are indebted for that useful root the potatoe. Sir Anthony Ashley first planted cabbages in this country. The fig trees planted by Cardinal Pole, in the reign of Henry VIII. are still standing at Lambeth. Sir Richard Weston first brought clover-grass into England in 1645. The mulberry is a native of Persia, and is said to have been introduced in 1576. The almond was

introduced in 1570, and came from the East. The chesnut is a native of the south of Europe. The walnut is a native of Persia, but the time of its introduction is unknown. The apricot came from America about 1562. The plum is a native of Asia, and was imported into Europe by the crusaders, and the damascene takes its name from the city of Damascus. The alpine strawberry was first cultivated in the King's garden, in 1760. The peach is a native of Persia. The nectarine was first introduced about 1562. Cherries are said to have come originally from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, from which Lucullus brought them into Italy, and they were introduced into Britain about the year 53. It appears that they were commonly sold in the streets in the time of Lydgate, who mentions them in his poem called Lickpenny:

“ Hot pescode own began to cry
Strawberys rype, an cheryes in the ryse.”

Filberts were so named, from Phillipert king of France. The quince called *Cydonia*, from *Cydon*, was cultivated in this country in Gerard's time. The red queen apple, was so called in compliment to Queen Elizabeth. The cultivation of the pear is of great antiquity, for Pliny mentions twenty different kinds. Most of our apples came originally from France^a.

It is by the surprising perfection of modern hor-

^a Le Grand, *Vie privée des Français*, tom. i. p. 143, 152, 255; tom. ii. 281, 287, 400. Paris 1815. Gough's *British Topography*, vol. i. p. 133. Harrison's *Descript. of Britain*, p. 209. Sir John Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture*.

ticulture that the supply of the metropolis is rendered independent of foreign nations, for it is a well known fact that during the reign of Elizabeth, and even long after her time, the London fruiterer depended upon foreign aid for the daily supply of his customers: however, by the application of large capitals, and by modern improvements in this valuable department of domestic economy, we have rivalled, if not surpassed, the most favoured nations of the continent.

The NURSERY GROUNDS of this parish are presumed to occupy about 124 acres, as follows: viz.

	<i>Acres.</i>			
Messrs. GRAY and Co.	...	30	...	Brompton Park.
Mr. KIRKE,	...	14	...	Old Brompton
Mr. HARRISON,	...	27	...	Old Brompton.
Mr. GIBBES,	...	6	...	Old Brompton.
Mess. MALCOLM and Co.	...	20	...	Kensington Gore.
Mr. PAMPLIN,	...	3	...	Brompton Heath.
Mr. LEE,	...	14	...	West Town.
Mr. SALISBURY,	...	10	...	Old Brompton.

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The nurserymen spare no pains in collecting the choicest sorts, and the greatest variety, of fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and flowers, from every quarter of the globe; and they cultivate them in a high degree of perfection, the latter to a very great extent, and to almost an endless variety. The taste for elegant and rare plants has become so prevalent of late years, that the rearing of them for sale now forms a considerable object of commerce; and the English gardeners have attained such celebrity for

the cultivation of exotics, that a great exportation of these articles takes place to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, and other countries.

The most ancient and distinguished nursery in this kingdom now in the occupation of Messrs. Gray and Son, is called Brompton Park Nursery, of which we find the following curious particulars, given by the celebrated Evelyn, author of the *Sylva*, and other valuable works :

“ Of all I have hitherto seen, either at home or abroad, or found by reading many books published on this subject, pretending to speak of nurseries and plantations, for store and variety, directions for the designing, or as they term it, the skilful making, plotting, laying out, and disposing of a ground to the best advantage, in a word, for whatever were desirable for the furniture of such a ground, with the most excellent and warrantable fruit, I say warrantable, because it is peculiarly due to their honest industry, and so rarely to be met with elsewhere, and other accessories to gardens of all denominations, as in that vast, ample collection which I have lately seen, and well considered at Brompton Park, near Kensington ; the very sight of which alone gives an idea of something that is greater than I can well express, without an enumeration of particulars ; and of the exceeding industry, method, and address of those who have undertaken and cultivated it for public use. I mean Mr. George London, chief gardener to their majesties, and his associate Mr. Henry Wise, for I have long observed, from the assiduity and the effects of the laudable in-

dustry of these two partners, that they have not made gain the only mark of their pains, but with extraordinary, and rare industry, endeavoured to improve themselves in the mysteries of their profession, from the great advantages, and now long experience they have had, in being employed in most of the celebrated gardens and plantations which this nation abounds in, besides what they have learned abroad, where horticulture is in high reputation.

“ They have a very large and noble assembly of the flowering and other trees, perennial and variegated evergreens and shrubs, hardy, and fittest for our climate ; and understand what best to plant, the humble boscase, wilderness, or taller groves with ; where, and how to disperse and govern them according as ground and situation of the place requires both for shelter and ornament ; for which purpose, and for walks and avenues, they have store of elms, limes, platans, Constantinople chesnuts, black cherry trees. Nor are they, I perceive, less knowing in that most useful, though less pompous part of horticulture, the potagere, meloniere, culinarie garden. Where they should most properly be placed for the use of the family ; how to be planted, furnished, and cultivated, so as to afford great pleasure to the eye, as well as profit to the master. And they have also seeds, bulbs, roots, slips for the flowering garden, and shew how they ought to be ordered and maintained. Lastly, I might superadd, the great number of grounds and gardens of noblemen and persons of

quality, which they have planted ab origine, and are still under their care and inspection, though at considerable distances, and how exceedingly they prosper, to justify what I have said in their behalf. And as for the nursery part in voucher, and to make good what I have said on that particular, one needs no more than take a walk to Brompton Park, upon a fair morning, to behold, and admire what a magazine those industrious men have provided, fit for age, and choice in their several classes, and all within one enclosure; such an assembly, I believe, as is no where else to be met with in this kingdom, nor in any other that I know of^a."

Bowack, who wrote an Account of Kensington in 1705, thus mentions this nursery :

" And in this parish is that spot of ground called Brompton Park, so much famed all over the kingdom, for a nursery of plants, and fine greens of all sorts, which supply most of the nobility and gentlemen in England. This nursery was raised by Mr. London and Mr. Wise, and now it is brought to its greatest perfection, and kept in extraordinary order, in which a great number of men are constantly employed. The stock seems almost incredible, for if we believe some who affirm that the several plants in it were valued at but one penny a piece, they would amount to above £40,000^b."

This nursery is situated on the high road to Ken-

^a See the Complete Gardener, translated from the French by G. London and Henry Wise. London, 1701.

^b Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 21.

sington, and extends southward to Brompton: part of the land is in the parish of Kensington, and part in St. Margaret's, Westminster, including a portion of the park which formerly surrounded the residence of Henry Cromwell. A lodge, and the ancient wall, still remain on the premises. Along this wall, which extends half a mile, a very valuable collection of vines has been planted for above sixty years, from which a large stock of plants is yearly propagated, and much fruit produced. This extensive concern occupies about fifty-six acres of land, and is planted with a choice collection of fruit and forest trees, which are sent to all parts of England and Scotland, besides which, it carries on an extensive trade in all kinds of seeds.

We can trace the succession of proprietors since the year 1681, as appears from the parish register, &c. viz.

Lukar and Co., 1681; Cook and Co., 1686; Wise, 1689; London and Wise, 1694; Swinhoe, 1700; Smith and Co., 1714; Jefferies and Co., 1756; Gray and Co., 1788.

Mr. Kirk's nursery is situated in Brompton Park Lane, and formerly comprised a part of Cromwell House estate, the homestead consists of about six acres of land, surrounded by walls; that on the west communicates with the gardens of Hale House, by means of an ancient door-way still in good preservation. The dwelling house at the east end was probably an outer lodge to the capital mansion adjoining. The north wall, which is upwards of nine hundred feet in length, is covered with royal muscadine grapes, and along the south

border of the wall is placed a row of vines growing separate, which in the month of October of the present year, were covered with beautiful fruit, affording a spectacle not to be met within any other garden in this country to an equal extent, and the perfection to which they have arrived, excites the admiration of all persons who have seen them. The remainder of the ground is laid out principally in the cultivation of various fruits; of which about one hundred kinds of apples were to be seen growing this year in great perfection. These premises have been in the family of the present proprietor upwards of seventy years.

There are reasons for believing that previously to the fifteenth century, England enjoyed a warmer summer climate than since that period. It is sufficiently apparent that, at one time vineyards were very common in England; and that wine in very considerable quantity, was made from them.

Tacitus states that vineyards were planted by the Romans in Britain, and Holinshed quotes the permission of Probus to the natives to cultivate the vine, to make wine from it. The testimony of Bede, the old notices of tithe on wine, which were common in Kent, Surry, and other southern counties, the records of suits in the ecclesiastical courts, the inclosed patches of ground attached to numerous abbeys, which still bear the name of vineyards, the plot of ground called East Smithfield, which was converted into a vineyard, and held by four successive Constables in the Tower in the reigns of Rufus, Henry and Stephen, to their great emolu-

ment and profit, seem to remove all doubt on this question. The isle of Ely was named, in the early times of the Normans, *Ile de Vignes*, the bishop of which received three or four tons of wine, for his tenth^a.

So late as the reign of Richard II., the little park at Windsor was appropriated as a vineyard, for the use of the castle, and William of Malmsbury asserts, that the vale of Gloucester produced in the twelfth century, as good wine as many of the provinces of France. "There is no province in England hath so many, or such good vineyards, as this county, either for fertility, or sweetness of the grape; the wine whereof carrieth no unpleasant tartness, being not much inferior to French in sweetness."

It is remarkable enough, that in a park near Berkeley, in this county, tendrils of vines are found springing up yearly among the grass, from one of which a cutting is now flourishing in the garden of Sir Joseph Banks.

But wine is known to have been made in England at a much more recent period. Among the MS. notes of the late Peter Collinson is the following memorandum: "Oct. 18, 1765. I went to see Mr. Rogers's vineyard at Parson's Green, all of Burgundy grapes, and seemingly all perfectly ripe. I did not see a green, half-ripe grape in all this great quantity. He does not expect to make less than fourteen hogsheads of wine. The branches

^a Holinshed's Description of Britain, p. iii.

and fruit are remarkably large, and the vines very strong."

Concerning the possibility of making English wine, Mr. Middleton offers the following remarks:

"The inhabitants of Britain, from Mr. Forsyth's book, may learn the cultivation of the grape, and it certainly is very possible to make as palatable, and much more wholesome wine in England, than what is generally imported. It is well known, that wine may be made of the English sweet-water grape, equal to mountain^a.

Mr. HARRISON'S NURSERY, situated at Old Brompton, occupies about twenty-seven acres, and has descended in the same family from uncle to nephew, nearly one hundred and thirty years. It consists of a large collection of forest and fruit trees.

Mr. GIBBS' NURSERY, situated at Old Brompton, occupies about six acres, which are laid out for horticultural, and agricultural experimental purposes; the latter are divided into upwards of eight hundred compartments, each two feet square, bordered with box and separated by a foot-path, containing specimens of every vegetable at present known and used in farming; including all the various kinds of corn, wheat, barley, oats, beans, and green food for cattle. The collection of grasses, is very extensive; these are, likewise, cultivated in divisions of the same dimensions, as the agricultural plants, for the purpose of ascertaining the most proper sorts for meadows, pastures, and rotation crops.

^a Agriculture of Middlesex, p. 327.

There are extensive warehouses on the premises for the preservation of seeds for the supply of the agricultural market. The grasses are numerous, and the method of cleaning and preserving them, laborious and expensive. The remainder of the ground is allotted to the general purposes of rearing fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers.

In the grounds is a small cottage, built with bricks, formed by compression, in a machine, without being burnt, common earth being used instead of lime. It was begun in 1816, by M. Cointereau, a native of France, who was employed by the Board of Agriculture in order to ascertain, if it would be proper for farming buildings. The walls remain as hard as when it was newly built, and it is the first cottage of the kind erected in this country.

MR. SALISBURY'S NURSERY at Old Brompton occupies about ten acres, and was formerly in the possession of the celebrated Mr. Curtis, author of the *Botanical Magazine*.

MR. MALCOLM'S NURSERY, is situated at the extremity of the Gore, facing the great western road, being part of the domains of the Earls of Gainsborough. This nursery has been established nearly one hundred and fifty years, and was lately in the occupation of Mr. Grimwood.

THE EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—This Garden occupies about two acres of land, and is situated at the west of Earl's-terrace, and near Compton's Bridge: it was established in the spring of 1818,

for the purpose of receiving such plants as the Horticultural Society should, from time to time, collect; and for making experiments in the growth of vegetables, and fruit trees. It is small in dimensions, but is considered as only temporary, the Society having it in contemplation to establish another upon an extensive scale, suitable to the dignity of a body, whose zeal and learning have already accomplished so much.

The garden is open to the fellows of the Society every day, except Sundays, from two till six o'clock. It is managed by a committee of five, nominated annually by the Council. Fellows are entitled to introduce one or more friends; and strangers wishing to visit it are admitted by tickets, which may be obtained on application at the Society's house, in Regent-street.

SPRINGS AND WELLS.—From the vegetable world, I now turn to the mineral springs, with which this parish abounds. The prevailing opinion now seems to be, that the layers of *ludi helmontii* or *septariæ*, are the sources of most of these springs in the vicinity of London^a. The first mention of the mineral spring and wells-house, which stood on the site of the present Notting-hill House, the property of Sir Edmund Lloyd, bart., occurs in the year 1698, when the premises were rated at fifteen shillings. The following year, the names of Dr. Wright and Partners stand in the parish books, as proprietors of the wells. In 1720 a Mr. Town appears to have had possession; and in 1721 a

^a Park's Hist. of Hampstead, p. 20.

Mr. Reid is stated to be the occupier. The house and wells were, for many years, a place of considerable public resort; but after the above-mentioned period, I cannot discover any further mention of them in the parish books; and so entirely had they fallen into disuse, that it was only after the most diligent enquiry that their situation could be ascertained. Bowack mentions the springs as being in great esteem in 1705^a; and Dr. Allen, in 1711, analysed the water, and has thus described it:

“Two quarts had about fifty grains of earth, light, leafy, and grey, which distilled vinegar wrought upon, the water boiled up, had many selenitical particles in it. The salt was soft, and ready to shoot into figures; the stiria flat, and mostly not pointed. The salt melted not easily, as Epsom salt, but bore a good heat, and had a much greater quantity of earth in it, was hard on the tongue, and did not shew a scum till near boiled up. This salt did not trouble a solution of fine silver in spirit of nitre, which, in a long time precipitated, and so quick and large, as with sea salt, so it appeared a high alkali, cretaceous and nitrous^b.”

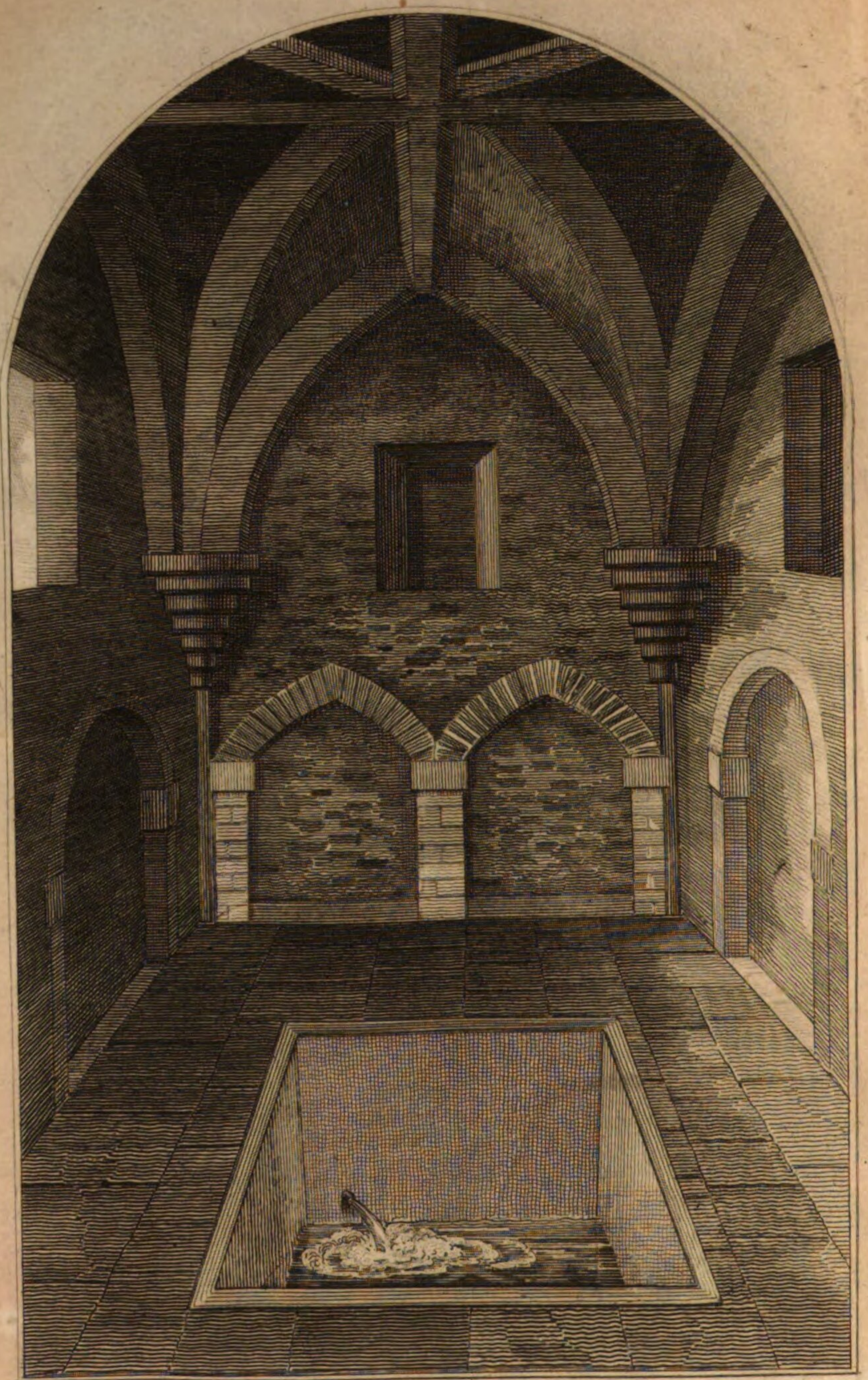
Monro also speaks of a spring at Kensington, as “containing a calcareous glauber salt, with a portion of sea salt^c.”

A spring of similar quality, may still be seen on the same lands, and another in a field on Mr. Hall's estate, on the opposite side of the road.

^a Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 16. London, 1705.

^b Nat. Hist. of Mineral Waters of Gt. Brit. p. 15. Lond. 1711.

^c Treatise on Mineral Waters, vol. i. p. 131, 151.



Published April 28th 1820, by T. Faulkner, Chelsea.

*Ancient Conduit, built by King Henry the VIIIth
In the King's Garden.*

There is also a chalybeat spring in Kensington Gardens, near the canal into which it empties itself.

Another medicinal spring at Earl's Court, still retains the name of Billings-well; from a former proprietor; this has been much frequented for its virtues, though now scarcely known in the parish.

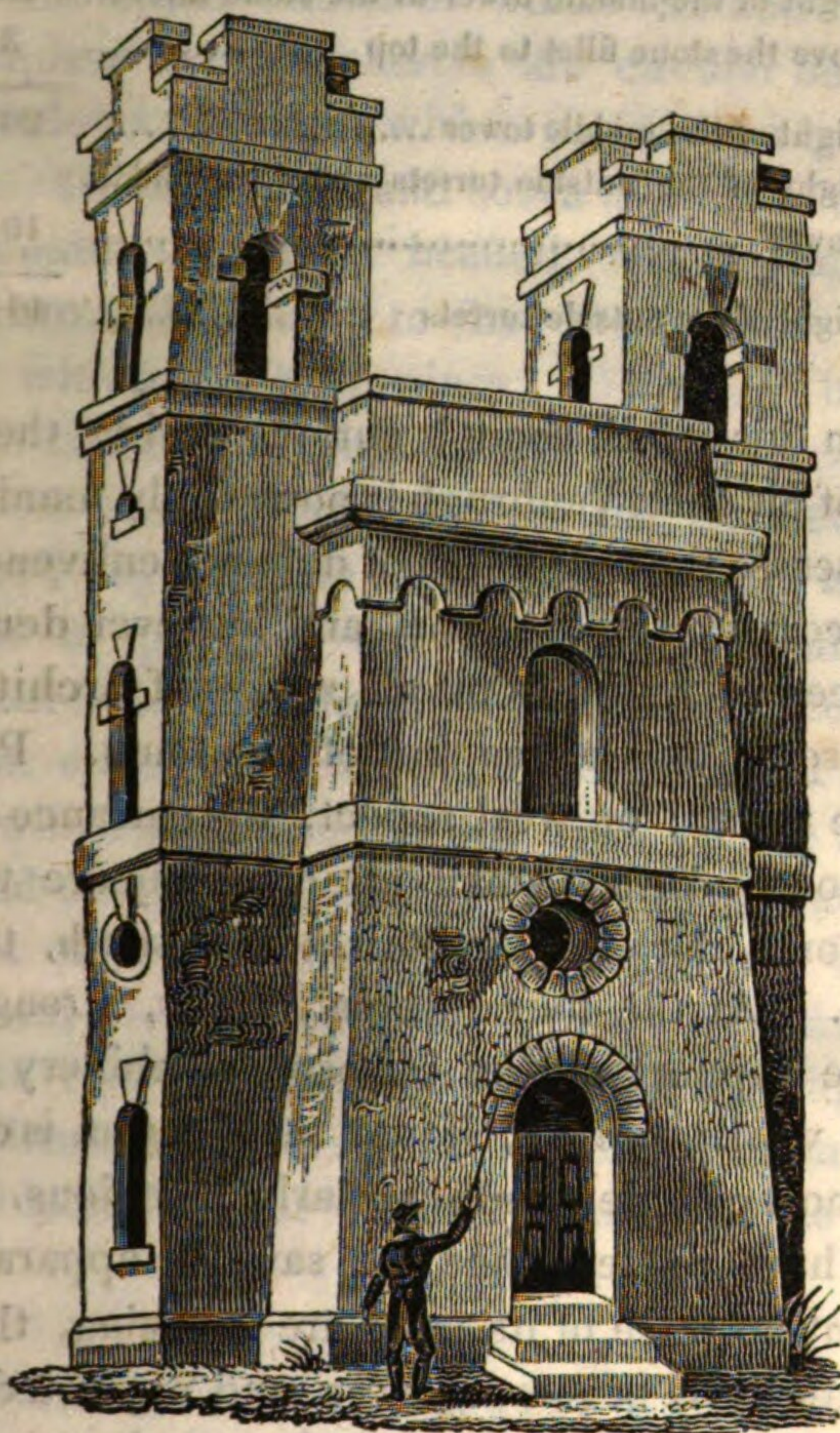
KING HENRY VIIITH'S. CONDUIT, stands within his majesty's forcing grounds, on the west side of Palace-green. It is a low building, the walls of great thickness, and the roof covered with bricks instead of tiles, with four gable ends. The interior, as represented in the annexed view, is in good preservation, and affords a favourable specimen of the brick-work of that period. As it was built for the use of Queen Elizabeth, when a child, it must be regarded with peculiar veneration.

About the year 1536 King Henry VIII. being seized of the Manors of Chelsea and Kensington, built a capital messuage in Chelsea, called Chelsea Place, intending it as a nursery for his children, and also erected, on a piece of waste ground, abounding with springs, in Kensington, called the Moor, a conduit for supplying his house at Chelsea with water.

In 1657 Chelsea Place, with all appurtenances, including the conduit, were conveyed by William Lord Douglas, and his wife Ann Duchess of Hamilton, to Charles Cheyne, Esq., whose son, William Lord Cheyne, sold it in 1712 to Sir Hans Sloane. From a bill filed in Chancery, in 1702, by Lord Cheyne, against the Duke of Beaufort, the

proceedings on which were renewed by Sir Hans Sloane in 1716, it appears, that the Beaufort family, who possessed another large messuage in Chelsea, formerly the property of Sir Arthur Gorges, had assumed the ownership of the conduit at Kensington, and threatened to deprive Lord Cheyne of the benefit thereof; but after a very minute examination of the premises, by commissioners appointed to inspect the same, and after the examination of many witnesses on both sides, the Lord Chancellor decreed (14 October, 7 Geo. 1.,) “ that the right in the said water was in the plaintiff, although the defendant, in consideration of his mending the pipes, and cisterns, was entitled to the use of so much of the water as would serve his house. And if there should at any time be such a want of water, that the plaintiff’s house and gardens could not be served, the plaintiff was to be at liberty to stop the water from running to the defendant’s house, until the plaintiff’s house and gardens were supplied. And that the plaintiff was also entitled to all the waste water. And the defendant was ordered, from time to time, to repair and cleanse the springs, water-courses, and conduit at Kensington, and also the main pipes from Kensington to Chelsea conduit, and the respective pipes and cisterns in the same, except the pipe conveying water from the conduit in the King’s Road, to the plaintiff’s house, which was always to be repaired by the plaintiff. When the house occupied by the Bishop of Winchester, was purchased from the Duke of Hamilton, it was supplied with water from this conduit.

THE WATER OR BELL TOWER ON PALACE GREEN.



This singular fabric was built in the time of Queen Ann, for the purpose of supplying the Palace with water, but is not now used, the situation being too low. Upon surveying it in the summer of the

present year, the dimensions were found to be as follows :

	ft.	in.
Height of the middle tower to the stone fillet ...	26	3
Above the stone fillet to the top	3	8
Height of the middle tower	29	11
Height of the outside turrets above the middle tower	10	7
Height of the outside turrets	40	6

“ In this small, though curious design, the broad style of Sir John Vanbrugh is powerfully manifested: it possesses the characters of defiance enlivened with the decorations of the time, and has ever demanded the meed of praise from all ranks of architectural professors, as well as that of amateurs. Plan: A square tower; on west aspect, the entrance; north and south ditto, small attached square towers; that north, for circular stairs; that south, tool deposits. At the four internal angles, strong piers for the support of the inclosed machinery of the water works, which, if our recollection is correct, was most complex and singularly ingenious. Some years have passed since we saw the apparatus: at present no trace of its parts are in being, therefore the interior is become useless, and neglected. Elevation, west, square tower, the angular uprights of which have inclined directions bastion-wise; two stories, first ditto, circular headed door-way, over it a window an entire circle; string course. Second story, circular headed window, parapet with

machicolations. East, similar decorations, except that in lieu of the door-way on the west, a circular headed window is adopted. Attached towers; three stories; the upper stories of which rise above the centre square tower, wherein are circular headed open windows; parapet with a central rising battlement. In the north and south aspects of ditto, tower windows, circular headed, whole and half circle ditto. Windows to first story shew cills, but set within their openings. Material, brick, strings to the upper stories stone." The preceding description was communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine*^a, by the late Mr. John Carter, whose exertions to preserve the spirit of our national architecture, deserve the highest commendation.

Several springs rise on the upper part of Palace Green, which partly supply the town on the north side; and on the east side of the Palace Gate, is placed a stone reservoir which receives the waste water from one of these springs, to which is fixed a ladle with an iron chain, a custom of great antiquity, as Mr. Strutt informs us, in his *Anglo Saxon Era*, and was intended, for the refreshment of the passenger^b.

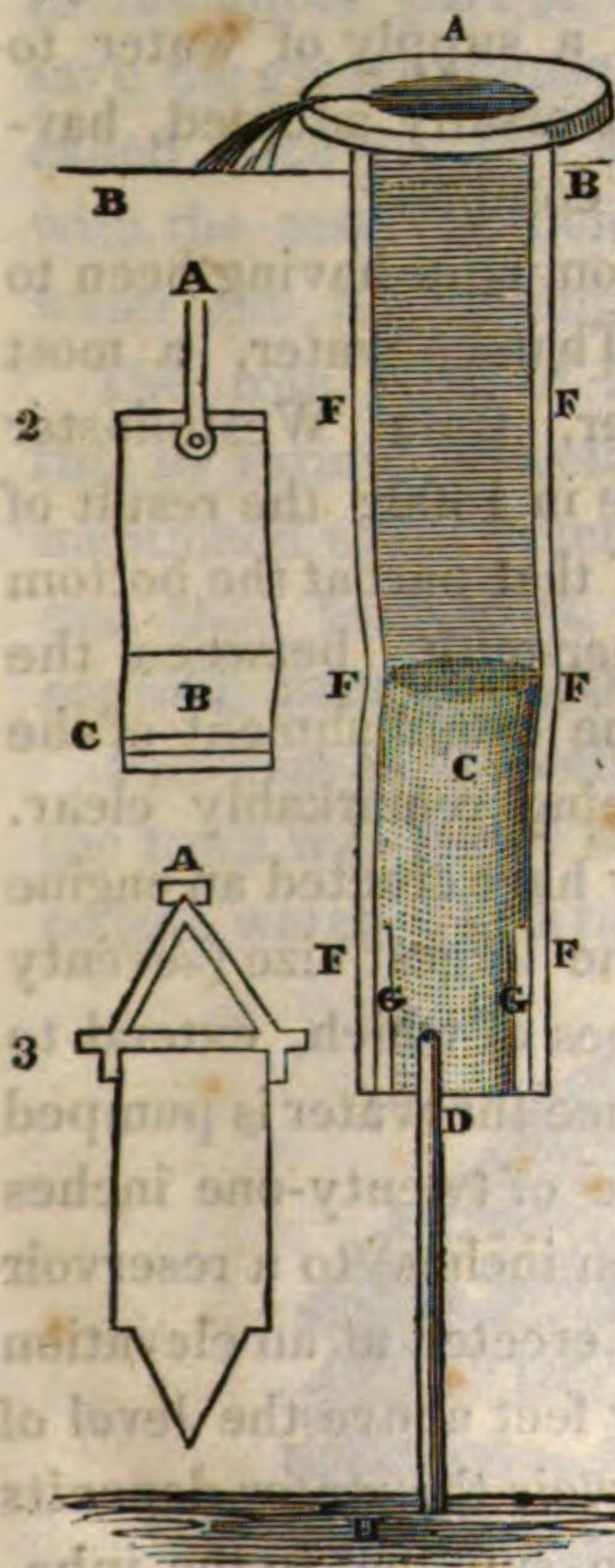
MR. VULLIAMY'S OVERFLOWING WELL, at Norland House, Notting Hill. In the month of November, 1794, Mr. L. Vulliamy began to sink this well, which has a diameter of four feet; the land-springs were stopped out in the usual manner, and the well was sunk and steined to the bottom.

^a Vol. lxxxv. p. 423.

^b Bourne's Pop. Antiq. p. 95.

When the workmen had got to the depth of two hundred and thirty-six feet, the water was judged not to be far off, and it was not thought safe to dig any deeper, a borer of five inches and a quarter in diameter was used, when a mixture of sand and water rushed through the aperture of the pipe, and the water stood within seventeen feet of the surface. It rose the first one hundred and twenty-four feet in eleven minutes, and the remaining one hundred and nineteen feet in one hour and nine minutes. Upon sounding the well the next day, it was found that near one hundred feet of it was filled with sand, and the water being drawn up in buckets, the well became dry, and it was thought the water was lost: there remained, therefore, no other alternative but to draw up the sand, which was accomplished with great labour, and then the water rose again in the well, with the same violence as before. When the water had ceased rising, the sounding was again let down; when it was found to be filled with as much sand as when the water first came into it. After incredible labour, the sand was drawn out again, and Mr. Vulliamy had the satisfaction of seeing the water rise over the top of the well, and run through a temporary channel into the road. The top of the well was afterwards raised ten inches and constructed in such a manner as to be able to convey the water five different ways. It was then resolved to take out more sand, in order to try what additional quantity could be obtained; this experiment succeeded, and the increase was so great, that instead of the well discharging thirty

gallons in a minute, it increased to forty-six gallons in the same time. If a greater supply of water at this well should be necessary, it may certainly be obtained after the rate of several hundred gallons per minute, by continuing to clear out the sand till its obstruction should be of little consequence; but if quality is of more consequence than quantity, it is now in a high state of purity, rendered so, by flowing through a strata of clean sand, and further improved by filtering by ascent through many feet of thickness of the same.



EXPLANATION.

Fig. I.

- A. Top of the well, with the water running over.
- B B Ground line.
- C Sand lying in the well.
- D Copper pipe.
- F F F F F F Steining of the well.
- G G Double steining, six feet from the bottom upwards
- H Stratum which the end of the copper pipe was driven into.

Fig. II. and III.

Iron box for drawing sand out of the well, weighing about sixty pounds, one foot square, and two feet nine inches long.

- A Handle of the box.
- B A flap, or door, which opens inward by a joint at C. There is another door like this on the side.
- C The joint.

WEST MIDDLESEX WATER WORKS.—For domestic purposes the town of Kensington is supplied with water by the company of proprietors of the West Middlesex water works, which was incorporated by act of 46 Geo. III. c. 11, continued, amended, and enlarged, by 50 Geo. III. and 53 Geo. III. sess. 2; and under these acts, this parish, as well as a large portion of the western parts of the metropolis, have been, for several years past, supplied with the purest water, upon a principle entirely new, the system of iron pipes and high-service (by which is meant a supply of water to the tops of houses) now universally adopted, having been introduced by this company.

The original plan of the company having been to obtain a supply of purified Thames water, a most minute survey of the river, from Westminster Bridge upwards, was made in 1806; the result of which, was, the selection of that part at the bottom of Lime Kiln-lane, Hammersmith, between the Mall and the Terrace, for the establishment of the works, the water there being remarkably clear. Upon this spot, the company have erected an engine house, and two engines of the largest size (seventy horse power) the suction pipes of which, extend to the centre of the river, whence the water is pumped through two iron mains (one of twenty-one inches diameter and the other of ten inches) to a reservoir at Kensington Gravel Pits, erected at an elevation of one hundred and twenty feet above the level of the Thames. In this reservoir the water deposits its sediment, and it is then supplied to the inhabitants of Kensington in its purified state.

This reservoir is of considerable extent, and its height above the level of the Thames is, as before observed, one hundred and twenty feet; and upwards of seventy thousand hogsheads of water can be raised to this level daily.

The advantages secured to the public by the immense power of the engines of the West Middlesex company, the height of the reservoir, and the improved principle of the works, are extremely important; for, in addition to the purity of the water, the inhabitants of Kensington, who require a supply to the upper part of their houses, are enabled to save the great expense of those troublesome engines called force pumps; and the mains communicating with the reservoir being always full, abundance of water can be instantly obtained in case of fire.

The iron pipes of the West Middlesex company run in various directions from the reservoir above mentioned to the extent of about one hundred miles; and they have cost, with the works already described, near £360,000.

Previous to the establishment of this company, the town was partly supplied from a spring of excellent water, which rises in the field near Pitt-place.



CHAPTER II.

*History of the Manor of Earl's Court, Kensington—
Domesday Survey—Biographical Account of the
De Vere Family, Lords of this Manor, illustrated
with Original Records.*

FEUDAL SYSTEM.—THE history of the origin and progress of the feudal system in England, is an interesting object of enquiry; and is immediately connected with the subject matter of the present chapter. Several authors of the highest reputation for genius and erudition, have endeavoured to illustrate this subject, but still many parts of it remain obscure.

On the first invasion of this island by the Saxons, that part of the conquered country which it was thought proper to deprive the old inhabitants of, was divided by the General, with the advice of the other officers, into as many larger parts or shares as there were corps of different provinces or districts in his army. These shares were again parcelled out and subdivided, by the proper chiefs amongst the several families and individuals, who had put themselves under their command. By this means, each tribe, family, and household, would still remain, as formerly, distinct, and in some sort independent of the rest. The greater shares would constitute pagi or

counties, and as the whole army was probably subdivided into bands of one thousand one hundred and ten men each, the portion of land assigned to these several corps would regularly constitute so many trythings, hundreds, and tythings, each under its own earlderman or proper officer.

The lands which fell to the original conquerors in the first allotments, may, in general, be regarded as bocland, and were possessed by them free from all manner of service and incumbrance whatever, excepting only those obligations which every man was indispensably under, to the community itself. Bocland was truly and properly allodial, that is, the totality of it was in the proprietor, and regularly descended to the children^a.

During the precarious state of the supreme power, soon after the Norman Conquest, the allodial proprietors resigned their possessions into the hands of the king, or of some powerful nobleman, and received them back with the condition of feudal service, in order to obtain that protection which was found so necessary. Thus this country became a feudal kingdom; and, according to the principles of that law, the king was the supreme lord of all landed property.

In the distribution made by William the Conqueror, this manor was allotted to the Bishop of Constance, and appears, by the record of Domesday, to have been held of him by Aubrey De Vere, another of the chieftains, who came over with that monarch.

^aSquires's View of the Anglo Saxon Government, Lond. 1753.

XXI. Terra Alberici De Ver.
OSVLVESANE HVND.

¶ ALBERICUS de Ver ten de epo Constantiensi

Chenesit p x. hid se defend. Tra. e. x. car. Ibi

in dñio sunt. iiii. car, | Villi hnt v. car.

| vi. pot fieri. Ibi. xii. uilli qsqz i. uirg. | vi.

uilli de iiii. virg. Pbr. dim. uirg. | vii. serui.

^uPtū. ii. car. Pasta ad pecum uillae. Silua. c. c.

porc. | iiii. Arpenn uinae. In totis ualent

ual x. lit ^odo recep. | vi. lib. T. R. E. x. lib.

Hoc **¶** tenuit Eduuin⁹ teign⁹ regis E. | uende

potuit.

The reader may, perhaps, wish to have a literal translation.

XXI. LAND OF AUBREY DE VERE.

MANOR. Aubrey De Vere holds Chenesit, (Kensington,) of the Bishop of Constance, chief

Justiciary of England. It is rated, viz. pays Danegeld for ten hides; the land is estimated at ten Carucates, of which four Carucates are in demesne; villans having five ploughs, and a sixth might be used. Twelve villans each having one rod (or yardland) and six with three virgates or rods. The priest has half a virgate; and there are seven bondmen or serfs. Two Carucates of pasture for the cattle of the town; pannage for two hundred swine, and three arpents of vineyards.

In the whole it is worth ten pounds; when it was received (viz. by Aubrey De Vere,) six pounds; and in the time of King Edward ten pounds. Edwin a thane^a of King Edward, held the manor, and had the power to sell it^b."

This record, according to Sir Henry Spelman, if not the most ancient, yet, without controversy is the most venerable monument in Great Britain. It is comprised in two volumes, the one a large folio, the other a quarto^c.

The folio volume contains the description of thirty-one counties: towards the beginning of each, there is

^a The word Theyne, or Thane, signifies but minister or servant, and so are the translations most frequent, both out of the Saxon laws and annals, into the Latin of elder times, and out of the Latin into Saxon.

Selden's Titles of Honour, p. ii. p. 611. London, 1631.

^b See Bawdwen's Translation, Middx. p. 25.

^c Spelman. Gloss. Voce. Barrington. Obs. Ant. Stat. p. 299. Chauncey's Hist. of Hertford. p. 9. Upton on Spencer's Fairy Queene, v. i. c. 7. Kennett. Gloss. Voce.

a catalogue of the capital lords or great land-holders, beginning with the King, and then naming the great lords according to their rank and dignity. The smaller volume contains Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, it is written on four hundred pages, in a large but fair character. Its name is said to have been derived from its definitive authority, from which there could be no appeal. But Stow assigns another reason for this appellation, the title according to him being a corruption of *Domus Dei* book, because it had been formerly deposited in the King's treasury in the cathedral of Winchester, called *Domus Dei*, but this explanation does not seem satisfactory.

This work, according to the red book in the Exchequer, was begun by order of William the Conqueror, in the year 1080, and completed in 1087. For the execution of this survey, commissioners were appointed for every county, and juries summoned in each hundred, out of all orders of freemen, from barons, down to the lowest farmers; who were, upon oath, to inform the commissioners, the name of each manor, and that of its owner; also of whom it was held in the time of Edward the Confessor; the number of hides, the quantity of wood, pasture, and meadow land; how many ploughs were in the demesne, how many mills, fish ponds, or fisheries, belonged to it, with the value of the whole together, in the time of King Edward. They were directed to return the tenants of every degree, the quantity of lands now, and formerly, held by each of them; and what was the number of villains or slaves, and

also the number and kinds of their cattle. At the time this survey was made, it greatly alarmed the people, who were apprehensive that it was intended for the foundation of new impositions^a.

This concise description of this celebrated record is sufficiently explicit for the general reader, and I shall now endeavour, briefly, to elucidate the various subjects mentioned in the survey of Kensington. I shall first endeavour to explain the measures of land.

The hyde and carucate differed in quantity in various parts of the country. A hyde of land, for instance, according to Gervaise of Tilbury, is one hundred acres; the Malmsbury MS. quoted by Spelman, says that a virgate of land contains twenty-four acres, and four virgates constitute one hide, and five hides one military fief^b.

The Carucate is equally ambiguous, and signifies as much arable land as could be tilled with one plough. According to a computation, made in the twenty-second year of Edward III., it contained one hundred and twelve acres.

^a The contemplation of Domesday cannot but awaken in the breast of every Englishman, other feelings, at present, than those of an antiquary. A conqueror issuing from the northern parts of France, overwhelming, in a single engagement, the collected force of this country, mounting the vacant throne, and then extending the measuring line of an absolute proprietor, from east to west and from north to south; disregarding all rights, annihilating all property, and binding the yoke of military despotism, on the necks of an entire nation, is a spectacle at once awful and interesting.

Quarterly Review, Nov. 1809.

^b Spelman, Gloss. Verb. Selden's Tit. Hon. p. ii. p. 622, Lond. 1642.

Kennett reckons the quarentine at forty perches, or a furlong, which agrees with Spelman's computation. It was rated, or paid Danegeld^a, for ten hides. This was a tribute which the Danes imposed on the English, as a yearly pension under King Ethelred. Ingulphus reports that King Edward the Confessor remitted this tax; it was finally abrogated by Hen. II. The laws of Edw. Confs. cap. ii. rate this tax at twelve pence on every hide.

The different descriptions of menial persons residing on the manor, next demand attention.

The villains were subjected to the arbitrary treatment of their lords; appointed to servile works, and for such wages, as they chose to give them; they were absolute slaves in person, issue, and stock, and might be removed and sold at pleasure. Dr. Brady assures us, from a survey of Domesday Book, that in all the counties of England, the far greatest part of the land was occupied by them.

The bordarii or borderers are frequently mentioned in Domesday; they are always placed after the villains, and were less servile in their condition. They had a bord or cottage, with a small parcel of land allowed them, on condition of finding their lord in eggs, poultry, and other articles for his board and entertainment. Sir Henry Spelman says that this word is of Norman origin, but he hesitates as to its etymology^b. There was pannage for two hundred swine: this was the usual method of stating the quantity of wood upon an estate, and seems to imply that the hogs were allowed to range

^a Spelman. Gloss. Verb. ^b Ibid.

at large, and procure their food from roots, &c. Dr. Whitaker remarks, that though the hog would of course, be put up to fatten at that time as at present, he was in his general habits, more of a wild animal than now, and very far from the filthy impounded glutton, to which we have degraded him. The priest had half a virgate. Wherever we find a priest mentioned in Domesday, we may conclude there was a church^a.

Seven slaves (*servi*) are mentioned. The general condition of these, was wretched in the extreme; they were allowed nothing but subsistence and clothes; all the profits of their labour accrued to their master; they were distinguished from freemen by a peculiar dress. Among all barbarous nations, long hair was a mark of dignity and freedom, slaves were for that reason, obliged to shave their heads; by this practice, they were reminded every moment of the inferiority of their condition. For the same reason it was enacted, that no slave should be admitted to give evidence against a freeman in a court of justice. Their masters had also the power of punishing them capitally, without the intervention of any judge: this was a dangerous privilege, and liable to the greatest abuse^b. Such was the lamentable state of thousands of our fellow creatures in this country at the time of the taking of this survey: the reader will find many curious facts respecting the ancient state of slavery

^a Nash's Worcestershire, p. 9.

^b Spelman. Gloss. Voce. Harrison's Descript. of Britain, p. 75. Tacit. de Mor. German.

in England, in Barrington's Observations on the Statutes, a work replete with erudition and entertainment.

This system continued, under different modifications, till the commencement of the fifteenth century, when a happy change took place in the condition of the lower orders of the people. The wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, having greatly thinned the population, and the proprietors of estates finding that the slaves were often very stubborn, untractable, and indolent, discovered by degrees that their work could be performed better and cheaper by hired servants. Their manumission had, in many instances, been effected by the necessity of arming them, for the feudal laws admitted no slave to bear arms. Time also convinced the landholder that his estates would be better cultivated, if the villain had an immediate interest in the produce ; and that the raiser of the same would be better able to dispose of it, than the lord or his steward.

Henry VIII. in the year 1514 granted a manumission to two of his slaves and their families ; for which he assigns this reason : “ God at first created all men equally free by nature, but that many had been reduced to slavery by the laws of men. We believe it therefore to be a pious act, and meritorious in the sight of God, to set certain of our slaves at liberty from their bondage.”

The granting of leases, which afterwards followed, completely emancipated the villain, so that by the reign of Elizabeth, a celebrated writer observes, no person existed to whom the former laws

Family of VERE, from the Conquest
VERE, XIVth Earl of Oxford.

Manor of *Chenesiton*,
 by Domesday Book. =

ed by king Henry I. Lord
 ngland, to hold the office
 s. Died at London, 5th

Robert.

Roger.

William.

XI. rsula, sister and co-heiress
 of John 14th Earl of Ox-
 ford. Mar'd. 1st Geo. Wind-
 sor, and 2dly Sir Edmund
 Knightley of Fawsley,
 Knt., but dying without
 issue, her share of the Ma-
 nor of Kensington went to
 Sir Robert Wingfield and
 Lord Latimer, as her cou-
 sins and heirs.

XV. John de Vere,
 who succeeded
 to the *Earldom*
 of *Oxford* on
 the death of his
 cousin John de
 Vere 14th Earl of
 Oxford. He died
 (31 Henry VIII.)
 1539. =
 +
 Issue.

Sir John Lord Latimer. = Lucy, daughter of Henry
 Ob. 3 April, 1577. | Earl of Worcester.

Ca co-heiress, married Sir William Cornwallis of
 division of her father's estates, she had his
 of *Kensington* allotted to her as her portion;
 with her husband, the moiety of Sir Robert
 re 11 July, 21 Eliz., they thus became pos-
 anor of *Kensington*. =

Wtolph, Bishopsgate, 30 Nov. 1610, to Archibald
 15 March (7 Jac.) 1608 for settling and dividing
 Ty Cornwallis her mother, the Manor of Earl's
 Di to trustees for the said Anne and her husband
 of and in the Manors of Sir William Cornwallis
 rl of Argyl and Anne his Countess, alienated
 D.

ce of Lord Great Chamberlain appears to have
 be

applied. At length the military tenures, with all their heavy appendages, were abolished by the statute of 12 Charles II. c. 24., by which all tenures in general, except frank almoign, grand serjantry, and copyhold, were reduced to one general species called free and common socage, the grand criterion and distinguishing mark of which are, the having its services ascertained, and not left to the arbitrary calls of the lord.

These were the principal terms made use of in the Domesday Survey, and such are the reflections arising from a consideration of that ancient record. I shall next proceed with the History of this Manor, which continued the absolute property of the De Vere family, and was held by them, with some interruption, for upwards of five centuries. Several members of this illustrious house shone conspicuously in our military annals; and as they were closely connected with this parish, it will be requisite to trace the descent of their posterity, from the earliest period of authentic record.

DE VERE.—This noble and ancient family derive their name from some possessions which they held in Zealand. The first, of whom we have any historical mention, was Alberic, or Aubrey De Vere. He had the title of Comes, or Earl, and appears to have been in high favour with the Conqueror, who bestowed upon him the whole inheritance and property of Wulfwin, a noble Saxon, one of the thanes of Edward the Confessor; and at the time of the Norman survey he was possessed of “divers fair

lordships." Among these was Chenesiton, or Kensington^a. He married Beatrix, niece and heir to the Count of Ghisnes, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. Geoffry, the eldest son, who died in the life-time of his father, having been cured of a sickness by the Abbot of Abingdon, on his death bed, persuaded the Earl, to bestow the church of Kensington on that monastery, in the reign of Henry I.

The time of his death is uncertain; but he was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son Aubrey, who confirmed all the grants made by his father to the Monks of Abingdon; and being much esteemed by Henry I., was, by that sovereign created Lord Great Chamberlain of England, which office was made hereditary in his family with the tenure of several manors. He was also appointed Lord Chief Justice of England^b; and in the fifth of Stephen, being then High Sheriff of the county of Surry, he was killed in a tumult at London. He married Adeliza daughter of Gilbert De Clare, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

Aubrey, first Earl of Oxford, (1155.) the third of that name, in the civil war which agitated the kingdom during the reign of Stephen, espoused the cause of the Empress Maud, who conferred on him the Earldom of Oxford, and granted to him all the lands which his father held at the time of his death; and also confirmed him in the office of Great Chamberlain of England. In 12 Henry II. this Earl Aubrey certified his knight's fees to be in number

^a See page 48.

^b Dugdale's Orig. Jud. 1140.

twenty-eight. In 2 Rich. I. he paid a fine to the King of five hundred marks, on his son Robert's marriage with the sister of Walter de Bolebec; and in the sixth of Richard I., upon collecting the aid for the King's redemption, he paid thirty pounds, two shillings, and six pence, for the knight's fees he then held. He died in 1194, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Aubrey, succeeded him in his title and estates.

This Earl, at the time of his father's death, was with the King in Normandy, and in the following year gave one hundred pounds for his relief, and five hundred marks towards the aid for the King's redemption. In the reign of John he held the office of Sheriff for the county of Herts for several years, and was reputed one of the evil counsellors of that monarch. He married Adeliza daughter of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, but died in 1214 without issue, and was buried at Colne.

Robert De Vere, third Earl (1214.) succeeded his brother in the title, and office of Lord Great Chamberlain, and paid a thousand marks to the King for livery of the lands of his inheritance. In the 17th of King John, being one of the Chief Barons who took arms against the King, he was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III.: but upon the death of John, he made his peace, and was received into the favour of his successor, being appointed one of the King's Justices in the 4 Henry III. Earl Robert died in 1221, having married, as before stated, Isabel daughter, and heiress, of Hugh De Bolebec,

who survived him. He was buried in the priory of Hatfield, Broad Oak. His son Hugh De Vere, fourth Earl, (1233.) did not obtain possession of his father's estates, till 15 Henry III.; when he performed his homage, and was solemnly knighted at Gloucester. He married Hawise daughter of Saer De Quincey, Earl of Winchester; by whom he had Robert, who succeeded him, and dying December, 18, 1263, was buried at Colne.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM.

The value of the manor of Kensington is thus set forth after the death of this Earl^a. "Jurors say, that there are in this manor, in the king's demesne^b, seventy acres, at 4*d.* p*r.* acre; thirteen acres of meadow, mowed, at 3*s.* p*r.* acre, and the aftermarth is extended to 4*s.*; eighty-two acres of decayed (debit) pasture extended to 20*s.*, one windmill to 20*s.*; one hundred acres of wood, of which, every year, may be sold one mark, and the pannage, with the herbage, half a mark; one dove house, 3*s.*; the court, with the curtilage and vines, 3*s.*; one pond, with the ditch, 2*s.*; rents of free tenants, 4*l.* 15*s.*; twenty-one virgates of land, there in vil-

^a These inquests of office were more frequently in practice than at present. To superintend and regulate these enquiries the Court of Wards and Liveries was instituted, but was abolished at the Restoration of Charles II.

Blackstone, v. iii. p. 258.

^b The original estate was divided by the proprietor into two parts; one which lay contiguous to, and was most conveniently situated for the service of the mansion of the proprietor himself, and commonly reserved in his own hand. This in after times was distinguished, by the Norman writers, by the name of the *demesne*, or lord's land.

Spelman, *Gloss. Verb. Inland*.

lenager rendering 59s. 4½*d.*; works and customs thereof, 11*l.* 3s. 4*d.*; view of Frank-pledge, 10s.; pleas and perquisites of courts, 5s.; and that the villains may be taxed at the lord's will. The Abbot of Abingdon holds the church to his own use. That Robert De Vere is son and next heir of said Earl, aged twenty-three years and a half. That said Earl held the manor, of the King in capite, and it pertains to the barony, as being Chamberlain^a."

Robert De Vere, fifth Earl, (1263.) in 1265 was one of the Barons then in arms against the King, and received knighthood in the field from the Earl of Leicester. He was surprised and taken prisoner at Kenelworth, by Prince Edward, a little before the battle at Evesham, so fatal to his party; but afterwards making his peace according to the articles called the "Dictum of Kenelworth," was employed by Edward I. in his wars against the Welch. He married Alicia daughter and heiress of Gilbert Lord Sanford, by whom he had issue, and died in 1295. This Earl was summoned by Edward I. by a writ of quo warranto to answer for his claim to the honours of this manor, viz. the "view of frank-pledge"^b "assize of bread and beer," and "infanganethef" and

^a Esch. 54. Hen. III. No. 25, 26.

^b *Frank-pledge.* It was the ancient custom of this kingdom that for the preservation of the public peace, every free-born man, at the age of fourteen, should give security for his truth towards the king: this was called frank-pledge; and this custom was so kept, that the sheriffs, at every County Court, did, from time to time, take the oaths of young persons as they grew to fourteen years of age, and see that they were settled in one decenary or other; whereby this branch of the sheriff's authority was called visus franci plegii, or view of frank-pledge.

4th Inst. 78.

“utfanganethef”, and the Abbot of Abingdon was also cited to answer for his similar claims. The Earl in his answer, certified that his ancestors had possessed all the rights of this manor, beyond the memory of man, except, “utfanganethef,” which was a dangerous privilege enjoyed by the Barons, of punishing with death, thieves caught in their own lands, and further declared that this manor had been seized by the King after the battle of Evesham, but had been subsequently restored to him, and that he had since enjoyed all his accustomed privileges thereon. The Abbot of Abingdon pleaded, that, he claimed the privileges of this manor, by having the right of presentation to the church of Kensington, which had been enjoyed by the preceding Abbots, time out of mind. Upon this, the King relinquished his claim.

PLACITA DE QUO WARANTO COM. MIDD’.

Robtus le Ver Comes Oxon, sum’ fuit ad respond, dno Regi de plito quo waranto, clam’ hrē visum franc pleg’ emend assise panis et cvise fracte, infangenethef, utfangenethef, furcas in Kensyn’ton et Tyburne, &c. Et similet Abbas de Abindon, psona ecclie de Kensinton, ’sum fuit ad respond, d’no Regi de plito quo waranto, clam here visum franci pleg, emendas assise panis et cvis fracte de hois suis de Kensington, &c.

Et pdcs Comes, p attorn suu, venit et quo ad libtates in manrio de Tiburn ad tminu vite ipsor de heriditate Johis fil et Willi de Warrenn qui est infra etatem. Et testatu est p Justis, qd est infra etatem. Io rem usq ad etatem. Et quo ad pdcas libtates in Kensyngton, pdcs Comes dicit, qd. ipe et oms ancessores sui, ad tempe q° non exstat memoria, habuerut oms pdcas libtates, excepto utfangenethef, in mānio pdco, et eis plene usi sunt sine intrupcone. Et de hoc ponit se sūp prium, Ideo inquirat’, &c.

Et pdcs Abbas, p attorn suū, venit et dicit qd ipse clam hrē

pdem, visum et emend assise panis et cvisi fracte, de hoib³ suis in Kensinton, rone eccliē ejusdm ville, unde ipe est psōna. Et dicit qd ipe et om̄s illi qui ante ipm pdem ecclem tenuērt habuerūt pdcos visum et emendas de hoib³ suis in pdca villa, et libtatib³ illis plene usi sunt, a tempe quo no exstat memoria. Et de hoc ponit se sup p̄riam. Et Jur 'ad hoc etci dicunt sup sac̄m, suū qd p̄dcs Comes, et omes ancessores sui, Et simil^r p̄dcs Abbas, et omes p̄decess sui habuerāt pdcas libtates, q^{as}, iidem comes, et Abbas, modo clamant, in p̄dco mānio de Kensynton; a tpre quo no extat memoria, p. xx. solid p. annū quos Vic 'Midd[~] p̄cipiunt tanqu^a 'firmarii dni Reg. Et dicūt qd post bellū de Evesham, p̄dem manium de Kensynton, captu fuit in manū dni Regis quib³ dam tansgressionib³ q^{as} idem Comes fecit; quo tpē, vic Midd. venire fecūnt, qātuor hoies et ppositu, de eodem mānio corā ipis ad duos Lawe-hundred, p. annū ibidem psentare de assisa fracta, et ibidem cepunt emedas, et adhuc capiunt tā de tentib³ ipiūs, com' qām pdci Abbis et simil^r p̄dcs qndeci solidos. Et dicut, qd postqām idem comes, rehabuit pdcm māniun, tēnuit visum in eodem et cepit emēdas, et adhuc capit sicut prius cape cosuevit. Et simil^r, p̄dcs Abbas, de tēn suis post idem tpo. Io Comes et Abbas inde sine die salvo jure." R. &c. Rot, 37. -d.

It appears by the following writ, that the Earl was not satisfied with the Abbot's titles and claims to the privileges of the manor of Abbots Kensington, and after the pleadings had been heard on both sides, it was decreed that the matter should be investigated; but nothing further occurs relative to this suit, and the Abbot continued in all probability, to enjoy his property without disturbance, till the dissolution of the monasteries.

Et Abbas p. attorn^r suū venit et dicit qd ipē clam^r here p̄dcm visum de hoib³ suis in p̄dca villa de Kensynton' rōne ecclie ejusdem ville unde ipe est p̄sona. Et dicit qd ipe et om̄es illi qui ante ipm p̄dcam eccliam tenuūt hbuerunt pdem visum de hoib³ suis in pdca villa semp a tempe quo no exstat memor' et eodem

usi sunt sine intūpcone et eo waranto clam' hēre eandum visum, &c. Et Johēs de Mulford qui sequit' p. dno R. dicit pdns R. Rex consangnē dm̄ Reg' et smtr dns J. Rex avus, &c. fuernt in seisinā de p̄dco visu. Unde deūt qd p̄dcus Abbas et alii a tempe p̄dco nō huerūt p̄dem visum. Et hoc petit p̄ dm̄ Reg qd inquirat'. Et Abbas simitr. Ido inquirat'

Edw. I. Com. Middx. Rot. 37 ~d'.

The inquisition taken at Kensington, on the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, on the death of Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford. The jurors say upon oath, that the said Robert De Vere was seized in his demesne as of fee, the day on which he died, of certain lands and tenements in the vill of Kensington, that is to say, of one messuage, with a garden and curtilage^a, which is worth per annum, beyond repair of the buildings, 4s.; and one dove-house, worth per annum, 2s.; twelve score and thirteen acres of arable land, worth by the year, 4d. per acre; sum 4l. 4s. 4d.; seven score acres of fresh land, worth by the year per acre, 1d. sum 11s. 8d. Ten acres of mowing meadow, worth by the acre, 2s. 6d., sum 25s.; twelve acres of pasture, worth by the acre 10d., sum 10s.; rents of assize of free tenants there, 108s. 4½d; that is to say, at Michaelmas, 59s. 7½d, and at Easter, 48s 8½d.; one thousand six score and eight customary works, price of every work ½d., sum 47s.; twelve score ploughings of twelve acres, price of each ploughing 3d., sum 63s.; ten half-acres and three quarters of an half-acre, price of the half-

^a *Curtilage*, is a court yard, or piece of ground lying near, and belonging to a dwelling house.

4 Edw. I. cap. l., 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4.

acre 6*d.*, sum 5*s.* 4½*d.*; three hundred and fifteen eggs at the term of Easter, price of thirty eggs 1*d.*, sum 10½*d.*; one windmill worth p^r. Annum 13*s.* 4*d.* Also the pleas and perquisites of courts are worth by the year 13*s.* 4*d.* rents of villains twenty-three cocks. price of each 1*d.*, sum 23*d.* Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford, held all the aforesaid of the King in capite, by what service they know not. And that Robert De Vere, son of the aforesaid Robert Earl of Oxford, is his next heir, and is of full age. Sum of the whole 19*l.* 13*s.* 6¼*d.*^a

Robert, sixth Earl of Oxford, did homage for his lands 24 Edward 1., and in the twenty-sixth of the same King accompanied the expedition into Scotland. He was also sent by Edward with an army into Aquitain, to defend his subjects against the French projects. This nobleman obtained the appellation of "The Good Earl," from the mildness and benignity of his character. He married Margaret daughter of Roger Lord Mortimer, but died in 1331 without issue.

The inquisition taken at Kensington, states, that Robert De Vere, late Earl of Oxford, held no lands in fee simple in Middlesex at the time of his death: but that he held the manor of Kensington in capite with other manors, lands, and tenements, by service of two "knights' fees and a half^b," by the

^a Esch. 24. Edw. III. No. 60.

^b The measure of a "knight's fee," is said by Blackstone to have been estimated, in the third year of Edward the First, "At twelve ploughlands; and its value in the reigns of Edward the First, and Edward the Second, was stated at 20*l.* per annum. The

feofment of Robert De Cheddeworth and William de Parco, to hold the afores^d manor with the appurt^s to him and the heirs of his body : on failure of his issue, said manor to remain to John De Vere and his heirs for ever, by virtue of a fine levied betⁿ s^d R. De Cheddeworth and Wm. De Parco and said Earl. And the yearly value of the capital messuage with the dove-house there, is 3s. 4d. ; one windmill, 13s. 4d. ; 360 acres of arable, whereof 20 score are worth yearly 4l. 10s., at 6d. per acre, and nine score worth 30s., at 2d. per acre ; 3 and half acres of meadow, worth 9s., at 2s. per acre ; 20 acres of several pastures worth 20s., at 12d. per acre. Also seven score acres of wood, the underwood whereof worth yearly 40s : assise-rents at Easter and Mich^s 39s. 10d. ; rents and works of customary tenants 6l. 0s. 10d. ; pleas and perquis^s of Courts there 10s. ; and that John De Vere is nephew and next heir of said Earl, aged nineteen years and upwards. Total 18l. 5s. 11d.^a

His nephew John, son of Alphonsus his youngest brother, succeeded to the title. This nobleman was much employed by Edward III. in his military capacity, both in Scotland and France. In 1344 he accompanied Henry of Lancaster Earl of Derby, to France, and was taken prisoner at the siege of the Castle of Peligreu ; but being soon after exchanged, service due from a person holding a whole fee by knight's service, consisted in attending his lord to the wars for forty days in every year, if called upon.—*Blackstone*, vol. ii. p. 62. *Selden's Tit. of Hon.* p. 742, Lond. 1631. *Madox's Baronia Anglica*, Book. 1. c. 2.

^a Esch. 5. Edw. III. 1st. 71 Nos.

on his return home, was shipwrecked on the Irish coast. He afterwards attended the King to France, and in the battle of Cressy, held a distinguished command under the Black Prince. He married Maud, eldest daughter of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, who brought that title into the family, and died 24 January 1359.

Inquisitⁿ taken at Westm^r, Jurors say that John De Vere, late Earl of Oxford deceased, held no lands in capite in Middx.. But that s^d. John De Vere, and Matilda his wife, yet living, jointly held the manor of Kensington by gift of Richard De Stock and John Fermer to s^d. John and Matilda, and the heirs of their bodies by fine levied. That s^d manor is holden of the King in capite by knight's-service, and is worth yearly 20l.; s^d. John died 23^d of Jan^y. last, and Tho^s. De Vere, knight, is son and heir, and aged twenty-four years^a.

Inquisitⁿ. taken at Westm^r. 2^d Aug. 40 Edw. III. Jurors say that Matilda, widow of John De Vere, Earl of Oxon, held no land, &c. in capite in Middlesex. But that she held the manor of Kensington for life, by gift of Rich^d De Stock, &c. (*ut supra*) s^d. manor is holden by knights-service in capite, and is worth yearly, 20l.; that she died the 24th of May last; that Tho^s. De Vere, Earl of Oxford, is son and heir of s^d. John and Matilda, aged twenty-eight years^b.

Thomas De Vere, eighth Earl, (1359.) succeeded his father, and like him, followed the military profession. He married Maud daughter of Sir Ralph

^a Esch. 34 Edw. III. 1st Nos. 84. ^b Esch. 40 Edw. III. 1st Nos. 38.

De Ufford, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and died in 1370.

Inquisition taken at Westminster 15th Oct^r 45 Edw. III., says, that Tho^s. De Vere, late Earl of Oxford, held of the King in capite the manor of Kensington, in which manor is a cap^l messuage worth nothing yearly beyond reprises^a; one dove-house, worth yearly 3s. 4d.; a garden, 12d.; 600 acres of land, at 6d. per acre; 6 acres of meadow, at 2s. per acre; 100 acres of wood, of which 20 acres may be cut at the end of seven years, and then said 20 acres worth 2s. per acre; that the wood was cut a^o 45 before the death of the said Earl. Assize rents of free tenants yearly at Mich^s and Easter, 60s.; also two cock fowls [gall.] at Christmas, price 2d. each; view of frank-pledge at the feast of St. Catherine, worth yearly 30s. one year with another; said manor held in capite by knight's-service; said Thomas died 12th of Sept^r last, and that Robert De Vere is son and heir, aged ten years and upwards. Total of this extent or valuation, 20l. 6s. 8d., besides the wood^b.

(w) Robert his son, ninth Earl (1370.) who succeeded to the title, was one of the well known favourites of Richard II., a young man full of vivacity, and whose youthful sallies were very pleasing to his master. In 1385 he was created Marquis of Dublin,

^a *Reprises*, is used for deductions, and payments out of a manor or lands, as rent-charges, annuities, &c.; therefore, when we speak of the clear yearly value of a manor, or estate, or land, we say it is so much per annum, besides all reprises.—*Cowell*.

^b Esch. 45 Edw. III. 1 No. 45.

an honour till then unknown in England; and shortly after Duke of Ireland. He had also the order of the Garter conferred upon him. These marks of the King's favour excited the envy of the nobility, and his own insolent conduct provoked them still farther; for, upon the King's demanding a subsidy, the Parliament presented an address, desiring the removal of the King's favourite. This the King, after some time, was obliged to consent to, and the Duke was sent to Ireland with a pension, his whole estate being confiscated by order of Parliament. But as soon as the Parliament broke up, the King quickly gave proofs of his levity, by recalling the Duke to court, and loading him with fresh favours. The King's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, having born a very active part in the proceedings of Parliament, became the object of hatred to the King and his favourites, and an attempt was made at their instigation to assassinate him, and several others of the nobility. The plot however did not succeed. In 1387 the Duke divorced himself from his wife Philippa, daughter of Ingelram De Courcy Earl of Bedford, in order to marry Lancerona, a Bohemian of mean birth, maid of honour to the Queen. This divorce gave great offence to the Duke of Gloucester, as one of the royal family, Philippa's mother being the eldest daughter of Edward III.; and this Prince and his party assembled in arms, and insisted on the removal of the Duke of Ireland and the other favourites. The King amused them for some time with promises, while De Vere levied an army in Wales with great expedition, and marching

to the King's assistance, was met near Burford in Oxfordshire by Henry of Bolingbroke Earl of Derby, (afterwards Henry IV.) who defeated him with the loss of all his baggage, and he himself only escaped by swimming across a river. This defeat broke all the King's measures. The Parliament accused the Duke of high treason; he was attainted and banished, and all his estates confiscated. He fled into Holland; and after some stay at Utrecht, went to Louvain, where being wounded by a wild boar in hunting, he died of his wounds in great distress and penury, in 1392. His body was brought over by the King's command, and buried magnificently at Earls Colne, Richard himself attending in person.

Confirmation of the Grant of GREAT CHAMBERLAIN to ROBERT EARL OF OXFORD; (5th of Richard II.)

MAGISTRA CAMERARIA Totius Angliæ Concessa ALBERICO DE VER tempore (Hen. I. p. ipsum R̃gum.)

“ Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salut. Inspeximus Cartam Domini Henrici quondam Regis Anglie p̃gentoris ñri in hæc verba.

“ Henricus Rex Anglie Archiepis. Epis. Abbatib. Comitib. Justiciariis Baronis. Vice comitib. et omnib. fidelib. suis p. Angliam constitut. Salut. Sciatis Universi quod dedi et concessi Alberico de Ver et heredib. suis post eum de me et heredib. meis tenend. Magistrum Camerarium meum totius Angliæ in feodo et hereditate quare volo et firmiter precipio qd. ipse heredes sui jam ñre hereditario teneant cum omnib. dignitatib. et libertatib. et honorificentis. ad eam ptinentib. ita benè, liberè et honorificè, sicut Robertus Mallet, vel aliquis alius, ant eum vel post eum, unq. melius et libere, vel cum liberationab. et hospitiiis curia mea que ad minister Cameraria ptinent. Test Rogero ep̃ Sarum, Galfrido Cancellaris ep̃ Dunelmensis, et Nigello ep̃ Eliensi, et Roberto de Sigillo, et Robert Comit Gloucestre, et R. filio Co-

mitis, et Roberto de Ver, Constabulario, et Humfrido de Bohum, et Hugone Bigod, et Willo de Albinaco, et Ricardo Basset, et Willo de Ponte; apud Hernham, in transit Regis.' Nos autem Cartam prædictam ad omnia contenta in eadem rata habentes et grata ea p nobis et heredibz nostris quant in nobis est acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus, et dilecto et fideli nostro. Roberto De Ver, filio et heredi Thome De Ver, nup Count Oxon tenore presint confirmavimus carta pdicta plenuis testatur et put ante sicut antecesores ipsius Roberti dictam Camerarium, a tempore Confectionis Carta predicta, rationabiliter habuerunt et tenuerunt in cujus, &c. *Test. Rege apud Westm. 10 die Januarii, aº 5. Prima Pars, aº. 5 R. 2 dº.*^a

The title now devolved on Aubrey De Vere, the tenth Earl, (1393.) uncle to the preceding, he having died without issue. This nobleman had been employed as Ambassador to France and the King of the Romans, and was restored to the ancient honours of his family, except that of Lord Great Chamberlain, which the King had bestowed on John Holland Earl of Huntingdon for life. He was also a Knight of the Garter, and died in 1400, leaving issue by his wife Alicia, daughter of John Lord Fitzwater.

The Confirmation of the EARLDOM OF OXFORD, to AUBREY DE VERE. Uncle of Robert Duke of Ireland.

In Rotulo Pliamente tent apud Winton in octavis sti Hillarii aº. regni Regis, Ric. II.

Fait a remember quen cest pliament purce q Robert De Ver nadgairs Duc Dirland Count Doxenford etoit comaundes, et n're seignior le Roy, est clerement apris, que certains terres et tents que furent a dit Robert, devant le jugement envers luy rendu,

^a Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS. No. 519, Art. 17.

en le pliaient tenus a Westm. lendemain de la purification n^{re} Dame, Lan du Raigne n^{re} dit seignior le Roy, onsieme et les queux p^r force du dit jugement, furent forfaitz, a nostre dit seignior le Roy, et seisez en sa main, furent tayles p^r fine et p^r force, du dit Tayle, doivent descendre a sire Aubrey De Vere, come unkle et heire, a dit Robert si a n^{re} seignior le Roy, grante delassent a luy, ensy tayles p^r fine come desus est dit, et en outre combien que les Honor et estat, du Count Doxenford sont a Luy tailez, mentmayrs n^{re} dit seignior. Le Roy eiant consideration a le bon et greable service, qu le dit Sire Aubrey ad fait si bien, a n^{re} dit Seignior le Roy, come a son noble Seignior, et pier que dieux assoile et comēt. Les Auncestrez, du dit Seignior Aubrey, ont estez Countz Doxenford, dauncient temps, et vollant que Lestaste et nom del Count Doxenford, tout furent ils forfait, par virtue du dit juggment. ne cessent pas outrement p^r Lenches-ton, sus dite nez soient coutumez en temps avenir, al honor du dit n^{re} Seignior le Roy, et de son Roialme, et si ad de sa grace especiall restituit, et done et graunte p^r assent du p^r liament, al dit Sire Aubrey le nom, titre, estat et honor. a dit Sire Aubrey, et a sez heires males, a toujours et luy fist Count Doxenford, en plein p^r liament, et maintenant le dit Count fist homage, a n^{re} dit Sign^r le Roy, et puis fust mys et assis en son lieu, avec ses piers en p^r liament, remerciant tres humblement n^{re} dit Seign^r le Roy, de sa bone et gratious service sus dit^a.

At an inquisition taken at Westminster, on the Thursday after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, before Thomas Kemp, escheator, jurors say, that Albericus De Vere late Earl of Oxford, was lately seized of the manor of Kensington, in his demesne as of fee, as cousin and heir of Robert de Vere late Duke of Ireland; which the Earl, the said manor, together with other manors in other counties, by a certain indenture sealed, to the jurors shewn, granted and assigned to Philippa Duchess of Ireland, late

^a Harl. MSS. No. 5019, Art. 5.

wife of the aforesaid Duke, to hold in dower; which manor the Duchess afterwards, on the first of August 22 Ric. II., granted to the late Earl Walter De Fitzwater and others, now living, to hold to them, during the life of the Duchess, rendering yearly 32*l*. And the Earl had no other estate in the manor than jointly with Walter, and the reversion thereof, after the decease of the Duchess, to the Earl and his heirs belonging; and that the manor is worth yearly 33*l*. That the Earl died on Wednesday in Easter week last past; that Richard De Vere, knt., is son and next heir, and is seventeen years of age^a.

Richard his eldest son, eleventh Earl, (1400.) succeeded to the title. In the first Henry IV, the Parliament required that the office of Great Chamberlain might be restored to this Earl; but it seems the King did not assent. He however created him Knight of the Garter in 1407, on his agreeing that the Duchess of Ireland should enjoy her dower. The King also restored to him those lands which had been forfeited to the crown on the attainder of Duke Robert. This Earl accompanied Henry V. in his expedition to France, and in 1415 bore a distinguished command under that monarch at the battle of Agincourt. He married Alicia daughter of Sir Richard Sergeaulx, of Cornwall, and died in 1416.

The inquisition taken at Westminster, 18th October in the thirteenth year of Hen. IV. states that Philippa, who was the wife of Robert De Vere late Duke of Ireland, was not seized of any lands or tenements in demesne as of fee, in the county of

^a Esch. 1 Hen. IV. No. 52.

Middlesex, the day on which she died; but the jurors say, that the King, of his especial grace, and by advice and assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of his kingdom in Parliament, in the eighth year of his reign, at the supplication of Richard, son and heir of Aubrey De Vere, late Earl of Oxon, deceased, by his letters patent, granted that Richard, should, without proof of his age, have livery of the manor of Kensington, which Philippa lately held during the minority of Richard, according to a certain ordination in the Parliament holden at Westminster, in the second year of this King's reign. Richard afterwards obtained the King's licence to grant to Philippa the manor of Kensington, to hold to her, and her assigns, for the term of her life, under the conditions following, viz. that she should thenceforward, neither recover in any court of the King or his heirs, or obtain in any Parliament against Richard or his assigns, any dower from the lands and tenements which were of the Duke her husband, and if she did, that it should then be lawful for Richard to re-enter the manor, and possess it, as if this grant had never been made. Philippa therefore died seized of the manor in reversion to Richard as above specified. The manor is holden of the King in capite, by service of half a knight's fee, and is worth beyond reprisals 30*l.*: Philippa died 24th of September in the twelfth year of King Henry IV., and the King is her next heir, and is of the age of 44 years, and upwards^a. John De Vere, the twelfth Earl, (1416.) was nine

^a Esch. 13 Hen. IV. No. 43. (1412.)

years of age at his father's death, and received the honour of knighthood in the fourth of Henry VI^a. In 1434 he had licence to travel to the Holy Land, and in 1436 he accompanied the Duke of Gloucester with the forces sent to relieve Calais. In 1439 we find him named as one of the plenipotentiaries to arrange a peace between France and England^b; and in 1441 he was sent from England with a reinforcement to the Duke of York, to enable him to raise the siege of Pontoise. This nobleman having espoused the Lancastrian interest during the civil wars, upon the accession of Edward IV. he fell a sacrifice to that monarch's policy, fear, or resentment, and both himself and his eldest son Aubrey were attainted, and beheaded upon Tower-hill in 1461. This Earl of Oxford is said to have disputed in a former Parliament the question about the precedence of Spiritual and Temporal Peers, (a bold attempt in those days) and by his arguments carried it for the Lords Temporal^c.

The inquisition states, that John late Earl of Oxon was seized to his own use, the 14th day of April, anno regni 12 Edw. IV., of the manor of Kensington, and Knotting Barns, in the county of Middlesex, and that afterwards, by a certain act made in the Parliament which began at Westminster the 6th of October, in the twelfth year of the reign of King

^a The office of Great Chamberlain was not yet restored to this family, as in 1421, the Duke of Gloucester, the Protector, assumed it.

^b Rymer Fed. v. x. 728. ^c Stow's Ann. ^c Stow, Holinshed.

Edw. IV., and by several prorogations continued to the 23d of January in the fourteenth year of the King, it was decreed that the Earl should forfeit to the Lord the King all the manors, lands, and tenements which he, or any one to his use had, and that the manors of Kensington were accordingly forfeited. The jurors say that the said manor of Kensington is worth, in all issues beyond outgoings, twenty-five marks per annum; and that from the 14th day of April, anno twelve, the issues and profits have been and are taken and received by Richard Duke of Gloucester, but by what right or title they know not^a.

John his second son, the thirteenth Earl, (1461.) succeeded to the title, but appears to have been kept in confinement by Edward for several years; as the first mention that is made of him is in 1470, when he attended Queen Margaret to the court of France to solicit the aid of Lewis, and it is stated that he had then but lately escaped from prison^b. He returned to England with the Earl of Warwick; and upon the restoration of Henry VI., was reinstated in all his possessions and honours, and sat as High Steward on the trial of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, who was afterwards beheaded. In the following year Edward having raised some troops in Flanders, appeared off the coast of Norfolk, and sent on shore some of his officers to learn how the people stood affected to his cause^c; but finding that the Earl of

^a Esch. 15 Edw. IV. No. xxviii. Pat. 1, 2. Edw. IV. M. 5. Pat. P. 3. anno 15. Edw. IV. M. 12.

^b Hall, p. 206. ^c Holinshed.

Oxford had made great preparation to resist him, he passed on to the northward and landed at Ravenspurg. At the battle of Barnet, the Earl, in conjunction with the Marquis of Montagu, commanded the right wing of the Earl of Warwick's army, and having beat back the troops opposed to him, wheeled his forces to support the second line, in which movement, being mistaken for the enemy, from a similarity in the badge or device upon his colours to that of Edward's, he was furiously attacked by the Earl of Warwick, and the whole army thrown into confusion. This in a great measure occasioned the loss of the battle. Upon this defeat, the Earl of Oxford being proscribed by Edward, fled into Wales and joined the Earl of Pembroke, with whom he was present at the battle of Tewksbury, so fatal to the cause of the Lancastrian party. He now withdrew to France, but not being very favourably received by Lewis XI., he returned to England with only seventy-five men, and took by surprize St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall^a. King Edward alarmed at his return, ordered some troops immediately to invest the Mount, and as the Earl had not time to provide against a siege, he surrendered before he was reduced to extremity. He obtained his life, but lost his liberty, and his estates, which were confiscated^b, without any allowance to his Countess, the sister of the Earl of Warwick, for her subsistence. The Earl was confined in the Castle of Hammes near Calais, where he remained a prisoner for twelve years.

^a Stow.^b See the preceding Inquisition.

About this time hearing of the Earl of Richmond's pretensions to the crown, he persuaded Sir John Blount, the governor of Hammes castle, to release him, and, with Sir John Fortescue, to join him in offering their services to that nobleman^a. They were gladly received by Richmond, and accompanying him to England, the Earl of Oxford had the command of the first line of his army at the battle of Bosworth, and behaved with such courage and conduct, that he became a chief instrument of that happy victory. On the accession of Henry VII. he was restored to all his possessions, was made Constable of the Tower, one of the Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners for the office of Lord High Steward at the King's coronation. During the several insurrections that disturbed this reign, the Earl of Oxford had the chief command of the forces at home. He also commanded the auxiliaries sent into Flanders in 1489 in aid of the Emperor Maximilian^b.

In 1499 he sat as Lord High Steward on the trial of the Earl of Warwick; and in 1509, on the accession of Henry VIII., the King confirmed to him the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, with all the possessions attached to that office, and also made him Lord High Admiral of England for life. This nobleman married, first, Margaret daughter of Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury; and, secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Scrope, knight, but left no issue. He died in 1512, and was buried in the priory at Colne^c.

^a Stow.

^b Holinshed.

^c Hall, p. 17.

(1 Henry VII.) Act of Parliament restoring John Earl of Oxford, and George Veer and Thomas Veer to all castles, honours, &c., reciting that Elizabeth, late Countess of Oxenford (mother of the said John, and whose heir he was) during her imprisonment, was compelled, in salvation of her life, to release to Richard Duke of Gloucester, divers lordships, &c.^a

By indenture of 22 March^b, William Earl Marshall, and of Notyngham, Great Marshall of England, bargained and sold to Sir Reginald Bray, knt., for four hundred marks, whereof one hundred and fifty was paid to the Earl, and the residue to be paid to Wm. Hart, for a debt due from the Earl. A messuage, four hundred acres of land, five acres of meadow, one hundred and forty acres of wood in Kensington, which the said Earl had recovered in Hilary Term last, from John Earl of Oxenford^c.

Act of Parliament^d reciting that “Eliz. Countess of Oxenford deceased, mother to John now Earl of Oxenford, whose heir he is, and divers persons, feoffees to her use of and in divers manors, &c. were, by Richard, late in dede, and not of right, King of

^a It must have been under this act that the Earls of Oxford recovered their property in Kensington, and not by purchase, as Mr. Lysons supposes, vol. iii. p. 173.

^b Claus. 3 Hen. VII.

^c Lysons cites the authority of Dugdale in asserting that the Marquis of Berkeley had the Manor, and gave it to Sir Reginald Bray, but by this extract it appears to have been erroneous. This property might have been one of the smaller Manors of West Town or Knoting Barns, but it could not be the Manor called Earl's Court.

^d 11 Henry VII.

England, while he was Duke of Gloucester, of his inordinate covetyse, and ungodely disposicion, for her true and faithful allegiaunse to King Henry VIth. compelled to release the same to the said Duke. And that the same releases were made null and void in the Parliament of 1 Henry VII; yet there was no record of any witness to prove the compulsion; therefore, at the desire of the said Earl, Sir James Tyrell, knt., and others, appeared in Parliament, and testified to the same, whereupon the said act of the 1 Henry VII. was confirmed."

Inquisition taken upon the death of John Earl of Oxford, finds that he died seized of the manor of Kensington, with its appurtenances, valued at 22*l.* per annum; and that John, son of his brother George, was his next heir*.

John De Vere, fourteenth Earl, (1512.) son of Sir George De Vere, brother to the last mentioned Earl, now succeeded to the title and hereditary honours. This nobleman was commonly called John of Camps, from his residence at Castle Camps in Cambridgeshire, an ancient seat of this family. He was created a Knight of the Garter, and sat as one of the Peers on the trial of the Duke of Buckingham in 1521. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, but dying 14th July 1526 without issue, the manor of Kensington was held in dower, by Elizabeth Countess of Oxford, his mother, and his Countess Anne, agreeably to the provisions of the act of 23 Henry VIII.

* Esch. 5 Henry VIII.

cap. 33., entitled “ An Act for the jointures of Anne and Elizabeth Countesses of Oxford ;” which recites that Elizabeth had as much of the manor of Kensington, as amounted to the clear yearly value of 8*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* for life, for part of her jointure, and that Anne had the remainder in like manner. It was enacted, that after their respective deceases, the same should descend to the co-heirs of John Earl of Oxford, and to their heirs.

Accordingly, after the death of these two Countesses, it descended to the three sisters, and co-heiresses of the above-mentioned Earl; the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married Sir Anthony Wingfield, *knt.*; Dorothy, the second, married John Nevill Lord Latimer; and Ursula, the third, married to her second husband Sir Edmund Knightley; but this lady dying without issue, her share of the manor of Kensington passed to her nephews Sir Robert Wingfield and Lord Latimer.

An act for confirming an award made by the King at the petition of John Earl of Oxford of the one party, and John Nevill, *knt.*, Lord Latimer, on the behalf of John his son, and heir apparent; Anthony Wingfield, *knt.*, and Elizabeth his wife; and Edmund Knightley and Ursula his wife, of the other party, of coparcenary unto the heirs general of John Earl of Oxford, it was enacted, That the lands should not be aliened or charged, except for jointure. That the husbands of Elizabeth and Ursula should have their shares for life. And that if John Nevill died under age, without issue, his father should have his part for five years*.

In a Chancery suit, John Lord Latymer against Elizabeth Nanton, widow, it was stated, That John, late Earl of Oxford, being seized (inter alia) of the manor of Kensington, died so seized, without issue, after having settled the same on Anne his wife for life; whereupon the same descended to Eliz. Wingfield late wife of Sir Ant^y. Wingfield, Dorothy the mother of the said John Lord Latymer and Ursula wife of Sir Edward Knightly, his sisters and heirs, by virtue of which descent, and of an Act of 22 Henry VIII., the premises were assigned to them, and the heirs of their bodies. The said Ursula having died without issue, her third part descended to Lord Latymer and Sir Robert Wingfield, as her cousins and heirs, but the said Eliz. Nanton, by pretext of a will of the said Ursula, entered upon the said third part for twenty years, to pay annuities to the old servants of the said Ursula; and kept certain antient deeds, &c. to the same belonging. It was decreed that she should keep possession until the complainant should recover by common law^a. Sir Robert Wingfield had licence to alienate his moiety to John Wingfield and John Ardeley^b.

Lucy, the third daughter of John Lord Latymer, having married Sir William Cornwallis, of Brome in Suffolk, on the division of her father's estates, had his moiety of this manor as her portion: and Sir Robert Wingfield, by the following deed of partition, having alienated his moiety to Sir William Cornwallis and his wife, they then became possessed of the entire Manor.

^a Rot. Judic. Eliz. p. 15. a. 11.

^b Pat. 6 Eliz. p. 9. Jan. I.

Indenture^a, dated 11 July, 4 Eliz., between Sir Robert Wingfield, knt. of the one part, and William Cornwallis, esq. and Lucy his wife of the other part; reciting that by the death of John Earl of Oxford, High Admiral of England, or by the death of John, cousin and heir to the High Admiral, John Nevill Lord Latimer, Anthony Wingfield and Elizabeth his wife, and Edmund Knightley and Ursula his wife, as co-heirs to the said Earl, cousin and heir to the said Admiral, did claim the castles, honours, &c. of the said late Earls, whereupon great variance began and suits were likely to grow between the said co-heirs, and John late Earl of Oxford last deceased. For the appeasing whereof by the great care and policy of the late King Henry VIII., and by the great travail of divers of his grace's noblemen, the said late Earl, and the said co-heirs, did comprymisse themselves to obey the award, which the said late King, for the tranquility of the said parties, being his good subjects, did take upon him to make, after hearing each party. Divers manors, &c. were assured to the said Earl, and others, to the said co-heirs, amongst which was the manor of Kensington, or Earl's Court in Kensington, a moiety whereof descended to the said Sir Robert Wingfield, and to the heirs of his body, and the other moiety to the said John Lord Latimer, upon whose decease, the last mentioned moiety descended to Catherine, wife to Henry Earl of Northumberland, Dorothy, wife to Sir Thomas Cecill, Elizabeth, wife to Sir John Danvers, and Lucy, wife to the said William Corn-

^a Claus. 4 Eliz. p. 16. Pat. 6 Eliz. p. 9. Jan. 1.

wallis, as co-heirs of the said Lord Latimer, who had made division among themselves of their moiety; whereupon, the moiety of the manor of Kensington was allotted to William Cornwallis and Lucy his wife, and her heirs, but no partition had been made with the said Sir Robert Wingfield as to his moiety. The said Sir Robert Wingfield and Wm. Cornwallis and Lucy his wife, that a severalty and division might be made between them, agreed, That the said Wm. Cornwallis and Lucy, in right of their full part, should have and enjoy to them, and the heirs of the body of the said Lucy (inter alia) the whole and entire manor of Kensington aforesaid. The moiety of the said Sir Rob. Wingfield was leased at the time of the division, to Philip Cockerham, gent. for eighteen years, at 14*l.* per annum^a.

Act, reciting the award and act of 23 Hen. VIII., and that the lands, upon the decease of Sir Edm^d. Knightley and Ursula, without issue, of John Neville, the son of the late L^d Latymer, and of Sir Anthony Wingfield, and Elizabeth, were descended in coparcenary; repeals the clause in the act of 23 Henry VIII. against alienating; and enacts that divers indentures, made between the co-heirs for the division of the estates, should be in force as if made by act of Parliament^b.

Sir William Cornwallis was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, K. G., Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary, and in great favour with that Princess. Sir William embarking with Robert Earl of Essex, in his expedition against the

^a Claus. 4 Eliz. p. 16.

^b 23 Eliz. n. 13.

rebels in Ireland, was, for his services in that kingdom, knighted at Dublin, 5th August, 1599. His son Frederic, by his second wife, was created a Peer on the Restoration of Charles II^a.

Anne, the youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Cornwallis, married Archibald, the seventh Earl of Argyle; and by indenture, dated 15 March, 1608, (7 James) for settling and dividing the manors and estates of Lady Lucy Cornwallis her mother, the manor of Earl's Court or Kensington, was conveyed to trustees for the said Anne, and her husband the Earl of Argyle. And in the following year, a licence, was obtained, enabling the Earl, his Countess, and their trustees, to dispose of this manor to Sir Walter Cope.

Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, the eldest son of Colin Earl of Argyle, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, was constituted General of the forces raised against the Earls of Huntley and Errol in 1594. In 1617 he obtained a grant of the county of Kintyre, for his services in suppressing some insurrections in Scotland; and, in the following year, he entered into the Spanish service, in which he signalized himself against the States of Holland. He returned to England, and died at London, 1638.

Licence to Archibald Earl of Argyle, and Anne^c his wife, William Lord St. John, Tho^s Darcie, esq. and Sir William Cornwallis, to alienate to Sir Walter Cope, all that the manor or lordship of Earl's Court, and all messuages, lands, &c. in Kensing-

^a Collins, vol. vi. p. 106.

^b Crawford's Peerage.

^c Collins, vol. vii. p. 645.

ton, Chelsey and St. Margaret's, Westminster, called or known by the name of The Manor of Earl's Court; except a customary tenement called Hale House, and certain lands, to the same belonging, in Kensington, not exceeding thirty acres, in the tenure of William Blake, gent., to hold to Sir Wal^r. Cope, his heirs and assigns, for ever^a.

Having thus traced the descent of this manor until it ceased to be the property of the family of De Vere, none of whom appear to have resided upon it, unless the mention in the inquisition of a capitalmessuage at West Town, and the appellation of *Earl's Court* may give rise to a supposition that they paid occasional visits to Kensington, for holding their Courts or other purposes, I now proceed with an account of the noble proprietors to the present period.

SIR WALTER COPE having, in the reign of Elizabeth, purchased the manor of West Town, and having acquired the manor of Abbots' Kensington by a grant from that Queen, in the year 1610 also became the proprietor of the manor of Earl's Court, by purchase from the Earl and Countess of Argyle. This gentleman appears, by the following patents, to have been much in favour with James I., and to have held several considerable offices during the reign of that monarch. He erected the mansion now called Holland House, for his residence, which, by his will, he bequeathed to his lady for her life, and afterwards to Sir Henry Rich, who had married his only daughter.

^a Pat. 8 Jac. p. 13. n. 19.

“The King, in consideration of the services of Sir Walter Cope, knight, one of the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber, granted to him the third part of all fines payable to the King upon suit of debt, and actions for damage commenced in the Court of King’s Bench, when the debt or damage amounted to 40*l.*; to hold for twenty-one years, at the rent of 22*l.* 4*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* and the third part of a farthing^a.

“Grant to Sir Walter Cope, knight, upon the surrender and at the petition of Sir William Killigrew, knight, of the office of one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer; to hold for life^b.

“Grant to Sir Walter Cope, knight, of the office of Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries during pleasure^c.”

“Inquisition taken upon the death of Sir Walter Cope, finds that he died seized of the manor called Earl’s Court, in Kensington, with its appurtenances in Kensington, Chelsey, Hammersmith, and St. Margarets, Westminster. The manor of Abbots’ Kensington, with its appurtenances in the places aforesaid. All that capital messuage called or known by the name of “West Towne” or the “Ould House in Kensyngton,” and two hundred acres of meadow or pasture to the same belonging, in the places aforesaid; and all that wood called Nottingham, or Knotting-wood. And being so seized, in consideration of a marriage which took place at St. Bartholomew’s the Great, West Smithfield, be-

^a Pat. 6 Jac. p. 3. n. 6.

^b Pat. 6 Jac. 19. n. 12.

^c Pat. 10 Jac. p. 8. n. 3. Nov. 4.

tween his daughter Isabella, and Henry second son of Robert Lord Rich, levied a fine of the same to the uses following, viz. the manor of Earl's Court, except certain lands, parcel of the demesne lands; and certain closes called Pownds Close, Court Place, Goldsmith's Hook, to the use of Sir Walter Cope, for a term of years; then to the use of Henry Rich and Isabella, for life; remainder to the heirs of Isabella. The manor of Abbots' Kensington, the capital messuage called West Town, and all other the premises, to Walter Cope, in fee. The inquisition also finds, that Sir Walter Cope was seized of the reversion, after the death of Margaret Lewknor, widow, of a messuage, &c. in St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Knightsbridge; and of a capital messuage in Kensington, with all edifices, gardens, orchards, &c. to the same belonging, inclosed with a stone wall, &c. wherein he then dwelt; which he, by will, bequeathed to his wife for life, with remainder to Henry Rich and Isabella. The manor of Abbots' Kensington was holden of the King as of the honour of Hampton Court, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and valued at 5*l.* per annum; Earl's Court, holden in capite, and valued at 40*s.* per annum; the capital messuage called West Town, valued at 5*l.* per annum, but the jurors did not know the tenure of it; Knottingwood, holden in capite by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and valued at 20*s.* per annum; the said messuage, &c. in St. Margaret's, Westminster, holden in capite, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and valued at 20*s.* per annum. And

that the capital messuage and lands mentioned in the will were valued at 30s. per annum, but the tenure was not known^a.

Sir Henry Rich, who on the death of Sir Walter Cope, became possessed of the several Manors in right of his wife, was the second son of Robert Rich first Earl of Warwick, by Penelope sister of Robert Devereux Earl of Essex. He was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, eighth of James I., and a few years afterwards was constituted Captain of the King's Guard. In 1622 he was created, by letters patent, Baron Kensington, and immediately afterwards was employed in Spain; Prince Charles being there at that time on a treaty of marriage with a daughter of that King. On the 24th of September (22 James I.) he was elevated to the dignity of Earl of Holland, and shortly after was installed a Knight of the Garter^b. His handsome person, gallant behaviour, and courtly address, are thought to have made an early impression upon the heart of Henrietta Maria, of whom he is known to have been a distinguished favourite. In the civil wars, his conduct was so various with respect to the King and Parliament, that neither party had the least dependance on him. He made a rash and feeble effort for the King a little before his death, and soon after lost his own head by the sentence of that court which had condemned his sovereign^c. He was be-

^a Esch. 17 Jac. p. 1, No. 105. ^b Camden's Annals of James I. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 389. ^c Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. 2.

headed the 9th of March, 1649. By his lady above-mentioned, he left four sons and five daughters.

After the death of the Earl of Holland, his Countess continued to reside at Holland House, and had possession of the manor. Her son Robert, second Earl of Holland, succeeded also to the title of Earl of Warwick, in 1673, on the death of Charles, the fourth Earl. He married, first, Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram, who died in 1661 ; and, secondly, Anne daughter of Edward Earl of Manchester. This nobleman died in 1675, and was buried at Kensington.

Edward the sixth Earl of Warwick, and third Earl of Holland, was the son of the preceding Earl by his second marriage. He married Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk Castle in Denbighshire, who survived him, and who afterwards married the celebrated Mr. Addison. The Earl died in 1701, leaving an only son, Edward Henry, who succeeded him in his title ; but, dying at the age of twenty-four unmarried, his cousin Edward became Earl of Warwick and Holland ; and on the death of this peer, in 1759, without issue, his honours became extinct ; but the family estates, among which this manor was included, became the property of William Edwards, esq., the youngest, but only surviving son and heir of Francis Edwards, esq., of Haverfordwest, who had married Elizabeth the sister of Edward, the third Earl of Holland. This gentleman was created Baron Kensington of the kingdom of Ireland, by patent dated the 20th of July, 1776 ; and on his death, in 1801, the

Edward Henry Rich,
only son and heir;
7th Earl of War-
wick; and 4th Earl
of Holland and Be-
von Kensington; died
unmarried, 1680 and
was buried at Kim-
lington, 27 Aug.
1791. æt. 34.

Charlotte Addis-
son, of Boston;
next daughter
co. Warwick;
only daughter
and heir; died
unm., March
1797.

Mrs. Hoo-
per, buried at
Kensington, of
the co.
Frankish died
drowned at sea.
Mildred was bu-
ried at Kim-
lington.

Forchbrook, habendum et tenendum de me, et heredibus meis dicto

sington, through the families of *COPE* and *RICH*.

ald Earl of Argyle, and Anne his
p. m. 17 Jac. I. a° 1619.

and sole heir of Sir Walter Cope, brought the Manor
to her husband. She was buried at Kensington,
655.

1st Wife Eliz., daug. of Sir Ar Ingram, n, Temple N35, sam, co. You- kt., marig. at Kensing 8 April, 1 and there ried, 17 S 1661.	4th = ...daug. of Mary, mar. at St. An- drew, Baynard Castle Lond. 17 Dec. 1657. to Sir Jno. Campbell, who was created Earl of <i>Breadalbane and Holland</i> , in the kingdm. of Scotland, 15 Aug. 1681; he died, 1716. †	Isabella, bap. at Kensing. 6 Oct. 1623, married Sir Jno. Thynne of Longlete, co. Wilts, kt.	Susanna, 1st wife to Jas. Howard, Earl of Suf- folk, &c. He died, 1668. +	Diana died unm. and was bur. at Ken- sington, 3 Septem. 1658.
son, Henry Ric one monly Prin- <i>Lord K.</i> of ton, be Apr. Kensingarr. August 16; mar. thune, Feb., 163 was there buestr. April, same year out leav issue.	Essex, bur. at Ken- sing., 30 May, 1681. — Frances, bur. at Kensing., 29 Aug., 1691.	Elizabeth, = buried at Haver- fordwest.	Francis Ed- wardes, of Haverford- west, co. Pembroke, esq. buried at Haver- fordwest.	Cope Rich, = only son. daughter of

20th of July, 1776; and on his death, in 1801, the

title and estates descended to his son, the present Lord Kensington, who is now in possession of this manor.

MANOR OF WEST TOWN.—This ancient manor was part of the possessions of the Earls of Oxford. It was, probably, situated near Compton's Bridge, and extended into that part of Holland House gardens, called the Moats. In 1284, Robert De Vere Earl of Oxford granted lands, called the Groves, at "West Towne," to Simon Downham, "his dear and faithful chaplain." The manor is described as consisting of three fields, "*tribus croftis*," and the surrounding lands are mentioned by particular names, which have long since been consigned to oblivion, and render any enquiry as to their locality entirely futile. This manor gave the name of "West Town" to that part of the parish situated to the west of the church, and it is still so called in the parish books. The ancient Manor House, called in old deeds the "ould house at Kensyngton," stood in the gardens near the Moats, and was pulled down about 1801; part of the mansion still remains, and is used for a dwelling house.

CARTA DE PASTURA DEL' GROVES, "Sciant presentes et futuros, quod ego Robertus De Vere, comes Oxon. dedi concessi et hoc presenti carta mea confirmavi dilecto et fideli meo Symoni De Downham, clerico, pro servitio suo, totam illam terram et pasturam quem habeam apud le Westoune, in villa de Kensintone, que vocatur le Groves sicut jacet in tribus croftis. Inter campum qui vocatur Wussecroft, et terram que fuit aliquando Godefridi de Forchbrook, habendum et tenendum de me, et heredibus meis dicto

Symoni heredibus et assignatis suis predictam terram et pasturam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libere, quiete et hereditarie in perpetuum. Faciendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ipse et heredes illius assignati sui unum denarium ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus servitiis, consuetudinibus, sectis curiarum, rebus cunctis et demandis. Et ego Robertus de Veer, et heredes mei predictam terram et pasturam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dicto Symoni, heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum pro predictum servitium, et ut hoc mea donatio, concessio et presentis cartæ meæ confirmatio recta restabit permaneat in perpetuum hoc Scriptum sigilli mei impressione feci roborare. Hiis testibus, Dominis Ricardo de Roberto de Bello Campo, militibus. Johanne de Boury, Johanne de Laneham, Laurento de Septem fontibus. Willelmo le juvene de Foulham, Ricardo le Fukelem de eadem, Lamberto le Faukoner, Johanne de Edelmeton, Jermo le Lyndraper, Johanne de la Wode-toune, Willelmo le Manser, Ricardo de Westthorp, Waltero Clerico et aliis. Datum apud Kensintone die Mercurii proxime ante diem dominicam in ramis palmarum, anno regni regis Edwardi duodecimo^a."

The next mention we find of this estate occurs in the following Inquisition, taken in 1481, which states "That Richard Sturgion and William Hall were seized of the manor of West Towne, in Kensington, Brompton, Chelsea, Tyburn, and Westburne, in this demesne, as of fee, and being so seized thereof, by their charter, dated the 5th of July, in the thirty-second year of Henry the Sixth, gave to William Essex, and Edith his wife, the manor of Kensington, and all other lands, &c. which they had in Kensington, Brompton, Chelsea, Tyburn and Westburne, to have and hold to William and Edith, and the heirs of their bodies begotten,

^a Cartæ Antiquæ, Brit. Mus. E. E. No. 17^o. 57. c. 8.

remainder to the right heir of William Essex; by virtue of which donation, William and Edith were thereof seized in their demesne, as of fee tail. Edith having died; after her death, William was solely seized of the manor, and in such state he died seized thereof. The manor of West Towne is holden of Richard Duke of Gloucester, as of the manor of Kensington. Wm. Essex died 26th of May last past, and Thomas Essex is his son and next heir to William and Edith, and is of the age of twenty years and upwards^a.

By an Inquisition taken at Newbury, County of Berks, after the death of Sir William Essex, knt., it was found that he died seized in demesne as of fee of the manor of West Towne in Kensington, and on the 27th of January, (1 Edw. VI.) he made his will, and bequeathed the aforesaid manor to his son, Thomas Essex for life, remainder to Thomas Essex, the younger. Sir William Essex died at Fulham, 13th of August, (2 Edw. VI.) leaving Thomas Essex, aged forty years, his next heir.

By indenture, dated 23 May, 1570, (12 Eliz.) between Thomas Essex of Cholsey, in the county of Berks, esq. of the one party, and William Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer of England, of the other party, whereby the said Thomas Essex, in consideration of 1000*l.*, bargained and sold to the said Marquis, All that the manor, capital messuage, or farm, with the appurtenances, called, or known by the name of West Towne in the parish of Kensington, county of Middlesex, To hold to

^a Esch. 20 Edw. IV. No. 80.

the said Marquis, his heirs, and assigns, for ever. In the covenant against incumbrances, a lease to Nicholas Holmes, dated 10 June, (2 Eliz.) for thirty-one years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.*, is excepted^a.

Indenture, dated 26 June (14 Eliz.) between John Lord Marquis of Winchester of the one part, and William Dodington the elder of London, gent. and Christian his wife, of the other part. The said John Marquis of Winchester, in consideration of 700*l.*, bargained and sold to the said William Dodington and Christian his wife, All that the manor, capital messuage, or farm, called West Towne, in the county of Middlesex, with the appurtenances in Kensington and West Town; to hold to them, and the heirs and assigns of William, for ever^b.

Indenture, 1 Nov. (23 Eliz.) between William Dodington the elder of London, gent. and Christian his wife, of the one part, and Christopher Barker, printer to the Queen's Majesty, of the other part; in consideration of 1000*l.* paid at the ensealing of this deed, and of another 1000*l.* paid as therein after mentioned, the said W. Dodington and Christian bargained and sold, to the said Christopher Barker, his heirs and assigns, for ever, "All that manor, &c." Covenant that Barker should pay 1000*l.* at one payment, to Dodington, before 23 December, 1582, or the said indenture to be void. Dodington, by deed poll 3 Nov., confirmed the same premises to Barker^c.

^a Claus. 12 Eliz. p. 3. ^b Claus. 14 Eliz. p. 4. ^c Claus. 23 Eliz. p. 18.

Indenture dated 5 Oct. (33 Eliz.) between Christopher Barker, printer to the Queen's Majesty, of the one part, and Walter Cope of the Strand, county of Middlesex, esq. of the other part, in consideration of 1300*l.* paid by the said Walter Cope, the said Christopher Barker aliened, bargained, and sold to the said Walter Cope, All that manor, capital messuage, and farm, called or known by the name of West Towne, county of Middlesex, with its appurtenances in Kensington and West Towne^a.

To hold to the said Walter Cope, his heirs and assigns for ever.

^a Claus. 23. Eliz. p. 13.



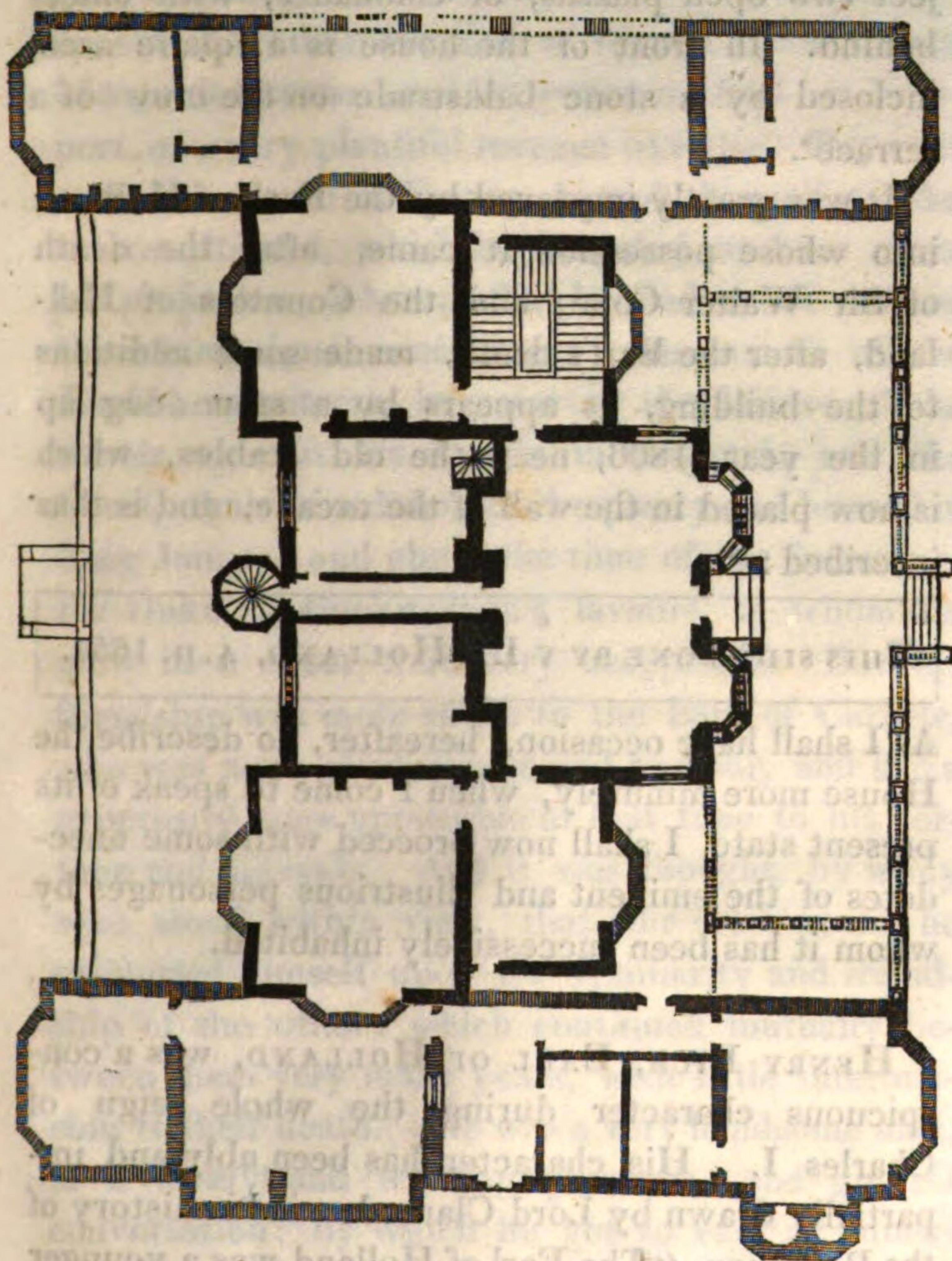
CHAPTER III.

Holland House, ancient State, Historical and Biographical Anecdotes of its eminent and illustrious inhabitants.

WHEN Sir Walter Cope obtained the grant of the manor of Abbots' Kensington, he probably resided in the old mansion at West Town, the site of which has been just described; but soon after it came into his possession, he entertained the design of erecting a more commodious house, and in a more elevated situation, for his own residence. He accordingly engaged John Thorpe, an eminent architect of that period, to give a design for such a house, the original of which is still extant in a folio volume of architectural drawings, now in the library of John Soane, esq. Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, by whose permission I am enabled to present the Ground Plan to the reader. The volume from which it is extracted, was formerly in the possession of the Warwick family, and is so far interesting, as it displays the taste and fashion of our domestic architecture, at the end of the sixteenth century.

GROUND PLAN OF HOLLAND HOUSE.

Architect, John Thorpe.



The house is built of red brick, with some of the quoins and dressings of stone, and was originally covered with slates or shingles. In the centre of

the south front is a projection, forming an open porch at the base, above which is a bay window to each story. At the extremity of this front, project two open piazzas, or colonades, with offices behind. In front of the house is a square area, inclosed by a stone balustrade on the brow of a terrace^a.

It was greatly improved by the Earl of Holland, into whose possession it came, after the death of Sir Walter Cope; and the Countess of Holland, after the Earl's death, made some additions to the building, as appears by a stone dug up in the year 1806, near the old stables, which is now placed in the wall of the arcade, and is thus inscribed :

THIS SIDE DONE BY ^EY LA. HOLLAND, A.D. 1654.

As I shall have occasion, hereafter, to describe the House more minutely, when I come to speak of its present state, I shall now proceed with some anecdotes of the eminent and illustrious personages by whom it has been successively inhabited.

HENRY RICH, EARL OF HOLLAND, was a conspicuous character during the whole reign of Charles I. His character has been ably and impartially drawn by Lord Clarendon in his history of the Rebellion. "The Earl of Holland was a younger son of a noble house, and a very fruitful bed, which divided a numerous issue between two great fathers ;

^a Britton's Noble Residences, &c. folio.

the eldest, many sons and daughters to the Lord Rich; the younger, of both sexes, to Mountjoy Earl of Devonshire. The reputation of his family, gave him no great advantage in the world, though his eldest brother was Earl of Warwick, and owner of a great fortune; and his younger, Earl of Newport, of a very plentiful revenue likewise. He, after some time spent in France, betook himself to the war in Holland, which he intended to have made his profession; where, after he had made two or three campaigns, according to the custom of the English volunteers, he came in the leisure of the winter to visit his friends in England, and the Court, that shined then in the plenty and bounty of King James; and about the time of the infancy of the Duke of Buckingham's favours, to whom he grew in a short time very acceptable. But his friendship was more entire to the Earl of Carlisle, who was more of his nature and humour, and had a generosity more applicable at that time to his fortune and his ends. And it was thought, by many who stood within view, that, for some years, he supported himself upon the familiarity and friendship of the other; which continued mutually between them very many years, with little intermission to their death. He was a very handsome man, of a lovely and winning presence, and genteel conversation: by which he got so easy an admission into the court and grace of King James, that he gave over the thoughts of further intending the life of a soldier. He took all the ways he could to endear himself to the Duke, and to his con-

fidence, and wisely declined receiving any grace or favour, but as his donation; above all, avoided the suspicion that the King had any kindness for him, upon any account but of the Duke, whose creature he desired to be esteemed, though the Earl of Carlisle's friend. And he prospered so well with that pretence, that the King scarce made more haste to advance the Duke, than the Duke did to promote the other. He first preferred him to a wife, the daughter and heiress of Cope, by whom he had a good fortune; and, amongst other things, the manor and seat of Kensington, of which he was shortly after made a Baron. And he had quickly so entire a confidence in him, that the Duke prevailed with the King, to put him about his son the Prince of Wales, to be a Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, before the Duke himself had reason to promise himself any proportion of his Highness's grace and protection. He was then made Earl of Holland, Captain of the Guard, Knight of the Garter, and of the Privy Council; sent, first, Ambassador into France, to treat about the marriage, with the queen. And when the Duke went to the Isle of Ree, he trusted the Earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be recruited and assisted. In this confidence, and in this posture, he was left by the Duke, when he was killed: and having the advantage of the Queen's good opinion and favour, (which the Duke neither had nor cared for,) he made all possible approaches towards the obtaining his trust, and succeeding

him in his power; or, rather, that the Queen might have solely that power, and he only be subservient to her; and, upon this account, he made a continual war upon the Earl of Portland the Treasurer, and all others who were not gracious to the Queen, or desired not the increase of her authority. And, in this state, and, under this protection, he received every day new obligations from the King, and great bounties, and continued to flourish above any man in the court, whilst the weather was fair; but the storm did no sooner arise, but he changed so much, and declined so fast from the honour he was thought to be master of, that he fell into that condition, which there will be hereafter too much cause to mention, and to enlarge upon^a."

The Earl appears to have been of a very irritable disposition; and, from his violent behaviour, several times incurred the displeasure of his Sovereign. In 1633, he was confined to his house at Kensington, for challenging Lord Weston, the occasion of which is thus related by Howell, in one of his Letters.

"The Lord Weston, passing by Paris, intercepted, and opened a packet of my Lord of Holland's, wherein there were some letters of her Majesties; this, my Lord of Holland takes in that scorn, that he defied him since his coming, and demanded the combat of him, for which he is confined to his house at Kensington. So with my humble service to my noble Lady, I rest,

Your Most Obedient, J. H^b."

^a Clarendon's Hist. Rebel. vol. i. p. 63. 8vo. edit.

^b Howell's Familiar Letters, p. 235.—London, 1673.

In 1638, he withdrew from Court in disgust, and retired to Kensington, on account of the office of Lord High Admiral being refused him. The following extract of a letter from Viscount Conway to the Lord Deputy is inserted in the Strafford Papers:—

“When my Lord of Holland knew how the office of the Admiralty was disposod of, he called a council, my Lady of Devonshire, my Lady Rich, my Lady Essex, Chick, and Lucas, his Secretary, to whom he uttered his griefs, that the Admiralty was disposed of in such a close manner, that he knew nothing of it, before all was done. The consult was, whether he should bear it patiently, or publish his resentment.

“Well, pour retourner à nous moutons, how they concluded I know not, but he returned to Kensington upon pretence of taking physic. If it be lawful for me to guess, I do believe that he knew from the King, the time that he would, at the Council, declare my Lord North Lord Admiral, and therefore went away, because he would not be there, *per non veder la crudelta*.”

The Earl, however, retained a considerable share of his Sovereign's favour in these difficult times; for Lord Clarendon says, “There were two other persons of great authority in the Council, because of great name in the court, as they deserved to be, being, without doubt, two as accomplished courtiers as were found in the palaces of all the princes of Europe, and the greatest, if not too great, im-

* Strafford's Letters, Vol. I. p. 156. Lond. 1759.

provers of that breeding, and those qualifications, with which courts used to be adorned, the Earl of Carlisle and the Earl of Holland; both, though men of pleasure, by their long experience at court, well acquainted with the affairs of the kingdom, and better respect in those abroad than any other that sat then at board^a.”

At the breaking out of the civil war, Lord Holland was employed against the Scots; but, on the disbanding of the army, having received some new cause of disgust, he retired again to Kensington, and was visited there by all the disaffected Members of Parliament, who continued to hold frequent meetings at Holland House. The following extracts from Lord Clarendon's History will, in some measure, elucidate his conduct.

“The Earl of Holland was General of the Horse; who, besides the obligations he had to the Queen, (who vouchsafed to own a particular trust in him,) was not then liable to the least suspicion of want of affection, and zeal for the King's service^b.”

The Earl's retreat from Dunse.—“And, therefore, as soon as the Earl came in view, he dispatched messengers one after another to the King, with an account of what he heard or saw, and yet thought not fit to stay for an answer; but, with the joint consent of all his chief officers, (for it was never after pretended that any one officer of name dissuaded it, though they were still ashamed of it,) retired towards his foot, to whom he had likewise

^a Clarendon's Hist. Rebell. Vol. I. p. 61.

^b Ibid. Vol. I. page 114.

sent orders not to advance; and so, wearied and tired by the length of the march, and more by the heat of the weather, which was intolerable, they returned to the camp, where the King was; and the Scots drew a little back, to a more convenient post for their residence^a.”

“ The armies were at last disbanded, and, about the end of September, the Earl of Holland, in great pomp, returned to his house at Kensington; where he was visited and caressed, with great application, by all the factious party; for he had now, whether upon the disobligation remembered before, of being denied the making a Baron; or, upon some information, of some sharp expressions used by the Queen upon his letters; and the conscience of that letter; or the apprehension of being questioned, and prosecuted, upon the enormities of his office of Chief Justice in Eyre, and other transgressions, fully declared himself of their party^b.”

Notwithstanding the connection he had now formed with the factious party, his feelings towards loyalty were not quite extinguished; and when the King's party were assembled at Oxford, he went thither with an intention of joining them, but his wavering and irresolute conduct had been so evident, that he met with a very cool reception; such, indeed, as induced him very soon to withdraw himself, and again join the Parliamentary Councils.

^a Clarendon's Hist. Rebell. Vol. I. p. 119.

^b Ibid. Vol. I. p. 296.

“ The Earl of Holland had grown up under the shadow of the Court, and had been too long a counsellor before, and contributed too much to the councils which had most prejudiced the Crown, to have declined waiting upon it when it needed attendance. But he chose to stay with the Parliament. There was a very froward fate attended all or most of the posterity of that bed from whence he and his brother Warwick had their original; though he, and some others among them, had very good parts and excellent endowments^a. ”

His desertion of the Royal cause may, perhaps, in some measure, be attributed to his known enmity to the Earl of Strafford. However he now took a decided part with the Parliament, and his house at Kensington became the rendezvous of their principal leaders.

The following extract from a Journal of the time gives a curious account of some proceedings held there:—

Perfect Diurnal, 2 Aug. to 9 Aug. 1647. Aug. 6.

“ This morning the Members of Parliament which were driven by tumults from Westminster, met the General, (Fairfax,) at the Earle of Holland's house at Kensington, and subscribed to the declaration of the army, and a further declaration of their approving and joining with the armie in their last proceedings, making null, all acts passed by the Members since July twenty-six last. Afterwards his Excellency, with the Lordes before mentioned,

^a Clarendon, Vol. II. p. 210.

the Speaker of the House of Commons, with the Members of the said House, and a great number of other gentlemen, marched towards Westminster, a guard of soldiers standing three deep from the place they set forth to the forts, but by the way in Hide Park, the Lord Maior and Aldermen of London met his Excellency, to congratulate the faire composure betweene the army and the city, and, after some short ceremony passing by, his Excellency marched to Westminster in this manner. First came Colonel Hammond's regiment of foot, after them Col. Rich his regiment of horse, next to them marched Lieutenant Generall Cromwell's regiment of horse, then came the Generall on horseback, attended with his life-guard, and a great many of commanders and gentlemen, then came the Lords in coaches, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the rest of the Members of that House, after these were past, Col. Tomlinson's regiment of horse brought up the rare-guard, and it is not to be forgotten that all the souldiers, both horse and foot, had in their hat a laurell branch.

“As his Excellency passed by Charing Cross, stood the Common Council of the city of London, who by their outward deportment seemed to evidence a good affection to his Excellency as he marched along, and when he came into the new palace at Westminster, he alighted at Sir Abraham Williams his house, and the Speaker and the Members (Lords and Commons,) repaired to their respective Houses^a.”

“In the morning, the Members of Parliament who

^a Perfect Diurnal, 2 Aug. 1647.

were driven out by the tumult at Westminster, met with the General at the Earl of Holland's house at Kensington, and subscribed a declaration to the army, and another of their approving, and going with the army in their last proceedings, making null the acts passed by the Members since the 26th of July last."

When the King's affairs had become desperate, and it was evident the Parliament intended to take away his life, the smothered sparks of loyalty were again revived in the breast of the Earl of Holland, and he gave the best proof of his real attachment to monarchy, by making a bold, though rash attempt to restore his Royal Master. After making a valiant stand against an unequal force near Kingston, he was obliged to quit the field, and being soon after taken prisoner, was brought from Warwick Castle, and for a short time confined in his own house at Kensington. "The Earl of Holland sent up by post, that he was dangerously sick at Warwick Castle."^a

"Monday, 21 August. A letter was read from the Lord Gen. giving notice that his Excellency received order from the Lords to deliver the Earl of Holland out of Warwick Castle to their officer, to be confined to his house at Kensington." At last being brought before the high court of justice, he was condemned to death, and beheaded on the ninth of March 1649^b.

"The House was also divided upon the question whether the Earl of Holland should be reprieved or not, and the Speaker gave his voice against him.

^a Whitlock's Memorials. p. 278.

^b Perfect Occurrences, 18 to 25 Aug. 1648.

Thus the Lord Goring, who had been no friend to the religious party, was saved, and the Earl of Holland, who had been a most civil person to all, and a very great friend to the old Puritans, and protected them in the time of his greatest interest, by the same single vote lost his life ^a.”

“On the scaffold the Earl of Holland made a large profession of his religion as a Protestant. After near an hour spent, he pulled off his gown and doublet, having next him a white satin waistcoat, put on a white satin cap with silver lace, and prepared himself for the block, took his leave, and embraced, with much affection, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Bolton, his servants, and others on the scaffold, forgave the executioner, gave him money, thought to be ten pounds in gold, laid himself down to the block, and prayed awhile, then gave the sign by stretching forth his arms, upon which the executioner severed his head from his body at one blow, which was presently after put into a coffin and carried away ^b.”

It was a remarkable scene, says Lord Orford, exhibited on the scaffold on which Lord Capel fell: at the same time was executed the once gay, beautiful, gallant Earl of Holland, whom neither the honours showered on him by his Prince, nor his former more tender connection with the Queen, could preserve from betraying and engaging against both. He now appeared sunk beneath the indig-

^a Whitlock's Memorials, p. 386.

^b Perfect Diurnal, and Kingdome's Weekly Intelligencer, March 9, 1649.

nation and cruelty he received from men, to whom and from whom he had deserted^a.

In the month of July, after the execution of the Earl, Holland House was occupied by Fairfax as his head quarters. "The Lord General [Fairfax] is removed from Queen-street to the late Earl of Holland's house at Kensington, where he intends to reside^b." But it was soon after restored to the Countess of Holland, who continued to reside in it with her family, till her death. During the civil wars, the theatres were shut up by the Puritans, and many of the players joined the King's forces; but about the period of the King's death, some of them assembled together in London, and ventured to act some plays with as much caution and privacy as could be, at the old play-house at the Cock-pit. They continued undisturbed for three or four days, but were at last surprised by a party of foot soldiers, and carried away in their play-house habits to Hatton House, then a prison; where being detained for some time, they were at length plundered of their cloaths and dismissed. They afterwards, during the protectorate of Cromwell, used to act privately three or four miles out of town; sometimes in the houses of noblemen, and particularly at Holland House, where the nobility and gentry who met, (but in no great numbers,) used to make up a sum for them. Alexander Goffe, who played female characters, and who had made himself

^a Royal and Noble Authors, art. Lord Capel. ^b Perfect Diurnal, 9th July to 16th July, 1649.

known to persons of quality, was the person that gave notice of time and place^a.

Robert, second Earl of Holland, on the death of his mother, inhabited this house; and from various entries in the parish register of the births and burials of his children, appears to have made it his principal residence. On the death of Charles, the fourth Earl of Warwick, in 1673, he succeeded to that Earldom. Henry Lord Kensington, his son by his first Countess, died at Holland House a minor, in 1659, and his title and honours descended to Edward, the eldest son of his second marriage, who, in 1675, became sixth Earl of Warwick and third Earl of Holland. This nobleman married Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk Castle, by whom he had one son. The Earl died in 1701, and the Countess surviving him, remained at Kensington, devoting her time to the education of the young Earl.

An opinion for some time prevailed, that Mr. Addison was tutor to this young nobleman, and by that means obtained an introduction which led to his subsequent marriage with the Countess; but such an opinion is not established by relative circumstances. The following letters, written by Mr. Addison to the young Earl in 1708, two years after his appointment as Under Secretary of State, appear decisive on this point.

My dear Lord,

“ I have employed the whole neighbourhood in looking after birds’ nests, and not altogether with-

^a Cibber’s Life, vol. 2. Dodsley’s Old Plays, vol. 12.

out success. My man found one last night; but it proved a hen's with fifteen eggs in it, covered with an old brooding duck, which may satisfy your Lordship's curiosity a little, though I am afraid the eggs will be of little use to us. This morning I have news brought to me of a nest that has abundance of little eggs, streaked with red and blue veins, that by the description they give me, must make a very beautiful figure on a string. My neighbours are very much divided in their opinions upon them: some say they are sky-larks; others will have them to be a canary bird's; but I am much mistaken in the turn and colour of the eggs, if they are not full of tom-tits. If your Lordship does not make haste, I am afraid they will be birds before you see them; for if the account they give me of them be true, they can't have above two days to reckon.

Since I am so near your Lordship, methinks, after having passed the day among the more severe studies, you may often take a trip hither, and relax yourself with these little curiosities of nature. I assure you, no less a man than Cicero commends the two great friends of his age, Scipio and Lælius, for entertaining themselves at their country houses, which stood on the sea shore, with picking up cockle shells, and looking after birds' nests. For which reason I shall conclude this barren letter with a saying of the same author, in his treatise on friendship: "*Absint autem tristitia, et in omni re severitas: habent illæ quidem gravitatem; sed amicitia debet esse lenior et remissior, & ad omnem suavitatem facilitatemque morum proclivior.*" id est, Far

be stateliness and severity from us. There is indeed a gravity in these; but friendship ought to be gentle and relaxed, condescending to the utmost sweetness and easiness of manners." If your Lordship understands the sweetness of these words, you may assure yourself you are no ordinary Latinist; but if they have force enough to bring you to Sandy End, I shall be very well pleased. I am my dear Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate and most humble servant,

May 20, 1708.

J. ADDISON.

My dearest Lord,

"I can't forbear being troublesome to your Lordship whilst I am in your neighbourhood. The business of this is to invite you to a concert of music, which I have found out in a neighbouring wood. It begins precisely at six in the evening, and consists of a black-bird, a thrush, a robin-red-breast, and a bull-finch. There is a lark, that, by way of overture, sings and mounts till she is almost out of hearing; and afterwards falls down leisurely, drops to the ground, or as soon as she has ended her song; the whole is concluded by a nightingale, that has a much better voice than Mrs. Tofts, and something of Italian manners in her divisions.

"If your Lordship will honour me with your company, I will promise to entertain you with much better music, and more agreeable scenes, than you ever met with at the Opera; and will conclude with a charming description of a nightingale, out of our friend Virgil:

So, close in poplar shades, her children gone,
The mother Nightingale laments alone,

Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence
 By stealth convey'd th'unfeather'd innocents,
 But she supplies the night with mournful strains,
 And melancholy music fills the plains. DRYDEN.

Your Lordship's most obedient

May 27, 1708.

J. ADDISON.

In 1716 this manor became the property and residence of Mr. Addison, by his marriage with Charlotte Countess of Warwick. The memoirs of this eminent man, have been so frequently given to the public, that it is only necessary, in this place, to call the attention of the reader to the principal events of his life, selected from what has been so ably written.

This elegant writer, to whom his country is indebted for much of its polish, and more of its morality, was the eldest son of Dr. Lancelot Addison, rector of Milston, near Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, where he was born, on the first of May, 1672. After the usual domestic education, he was placed, at first, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Nash, of Ambresbury, and afterwards of Mr. Taylor, at Salisbury. Here he remained not long, for in 1683 his father being promoted to the deanery of Litchfield, he placed his son under Mr. Shaw, then master of the grammar school in that city, and shortly after, he was again removed to the Charter-house, where he pursued his studies under the care of Dr. Ellis. In 1687, at the early age of fifteen, he was entered at Queen's College, Oxford, and prosecuting his classical studies with uncommon ardour, acquired great reputation for his Latin poetry. In

1689 he removed to Magdalen College, where he was elected Demy, and took the degree of M. A. Feb. 14, 1693. In his twenty-second year, some verses addressed to Dryden, and a translation of part of one of the Georgics of Virgil, procured him the notice and approbation of that distinguished poet. It was about this period that he had an intention of entering into holy orders, but his ideas of the responsibility and awful duties of the clerical function were so exalted, that he involuntarily shrunk from the charge. In 1699 Lord Somers, knowing his inclination to visit the Continent, and his inability from want of fortune to carry his wishes into effect, obtained for him a pension of 300*l.* a year, to enable him to travel. He first visited France, and staid about a twelvemonth at Blois, and then proceeded to Italy. Whilst wandering among the enchanting scenes of this picturesque country, he wrote the Dialogue on Medals, and planned the greater part of his tragedy of Cato. He remained abroad about two years, where his residence would probably have been prolonged for some time, as he had been selected by government to attend Prince Eugene, but the design was frustrated by the death of King William, which also occasioned a discontinuance of his pension, and left him in a state of comparative poverty.

On his return to England, in 1702, he published his travels, with a dedication to Lord Somers, which are specimens of his correct taste, and proficiency in prose composition, and which, after a short time, became so much a favourite with the

public, that before they could be reprinted, they sold for considerably more than the original price.

From the dismissal of his friends, by the change of administration, he had now but small hopes of employment or reward, and he passed two years in retirement; when in 1704, Lord Godolphin lamenting to Lord Halifax, that the splendid victory of Blenheim had not been celebrated in a poetical manner equal to the subject, Lord Halifax named Addison, who, on being applied to by the Lord Treasurer, undertook the work, and was immediately rewarded by succeeding Mr. Locke in the place of Commissioner of Appeals.

The reputation Addison had now acquired, speedily introduced him to more public employment. In 1705 he accompanied Lord Halifax to Hanover, and in the following year was appointed Under Secretary of State. In 1709, when the Marquis of Wharton was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Addison accompanied him as Secretary, and through the recommendation of the Duchess of Marlborough, was made Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower. Here he formed an intimacy with Swift, as many of their letters at that period shew, and Steele having, about this time, commenced the publication of the *Tatler*, Addison soon took a part, and being deprived of his employment by the change of ministry, on his return to England he became a most assiduous contributor. This work may very properly be considered as the first paper which offered any legitimate model of periodical composition; an attempt, which the *Spectator*, as

a succeeding effort, carried to a degree of perfection not yet rivalled. The project of writing another paper, on the close of the *Tatler*, originated with Sir Richard Steele, but the plan upon which such a work should be conducted was the result of much consideration between the two friends. The last number of the *Tatler* was published the second of January 1711, and the first number of the *Spectator* appeared the first of March following.

It is in the *Spectator* that the genius of Addison beams with unclouded lustre. The Essays most valuable for their humour, invention, and precept, are the production of his pen; and it soon became, in consequence of his large contributions, the most popular work this country has produced. His papers are designated by the letters of the word *Clio*. To the various and important advantages derived from a critical knowledge of the ancient Classics, he added an equal intimacy with the best prose authors in his native language. In his compositions he combined such a portion of exquisite grace and unaffected elegance, as still renders his style the admiration and delight of every judicious English reader; and in all the great qualities of style, in perspicuity, simplicity and ease, in harmony, elegance and amenity, he has been surpassed by none, and equalled by few.

In 1711 he purchased a large house and estate for 10,000*l*. of the younger son of Sir William Broughton, at Bilton, in Warwickshire; of which Mr. Ireland, in his work entitled "*Picturesque Views on the river Avon*," has published a very

interesting description. In this purchase he was assisted by his brother, Mr. Gulstone Addison, governor of Fort St. George at Madras. In 1713 the celebrated tragedy of Cato was brought upon the stage, and this year was the grand climacteric of Addison's reputation. During it's successful career another periodical paper called "The Guardian," was published by Steele, to which Addison contributed many excellent essays.

The death of Queen Anne, and the accession of the house of Hanover, opened a new field for the political exertions of Mr. Addison, and before the arrival of King George, he was appointed Secretary to the Regency. English literature perhaps sustained no inconsiderable loss by his return to political employments: it compelled him to relinquish a favourite design of presenting the public with an English Dictionary, which it was his intention should have been executed on the plan of the celebrated Italian one, of the Academy Della Crusca of Florence.

The rebellion in 1715 called forth his most strenuous exertions in favour of the house of Hanover. In the latter part of this year he published "The Freeholder," which has been justly termed a political *Spectator*, and which he conducted entirely unassisted, with the same elegance and sweetness of stile, the same humour and allegoric vein of description, which distinguished his former periodical writings.

In 1716 Mr. Addison married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, a lady who placed an undue value

upon high birth, and who appears to have had little esteem for literature or genius. It has been asserted that Addison became acquainted with her by being appointed tutor to her son; an assertion, however, without the least shadow of proof, and which appears to be positively contradicted by facts. This marriage made no accession to his credit or to his happiness, and there is even reason to suppose that he was greatly disappointed.

The year succeeding this ill-starred connection, carried Addison to the zenith of his political power. In the month of April he was appointed one of the Principal Secretaries of State, but which post he resigned in March 1718. Though well acquainted with the laws and constitution of his country, nature had not formed him for a statesman: his timidity was unconquerable; and he could neither speak in the House of Commons, nor, in his official department, execute an order without wasting time in the fastidious selection and arrangement of his words. The consciousness of these defects, with a very delicate state of health, induced him to decline all public business, and he left the fatigues of office for the more congenial pursuits of literature and taste. These pursuits he was permitted to enjoy but a short time: an asthma, with which he had long struggled, now terminated in a dropsy, and it was evident to himself, and all around him, that the hour of his dissolution could not be far distant.

His conduct during his declining days was consistent with the previous tenor of his life, and the death-bed of Addison was the triumph of religion

and virtue. Having taken a solemn leave of the Countess and his friends, he required the attendance of the young Earl of Warwick, when forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, "See in what peace a Christian can die."

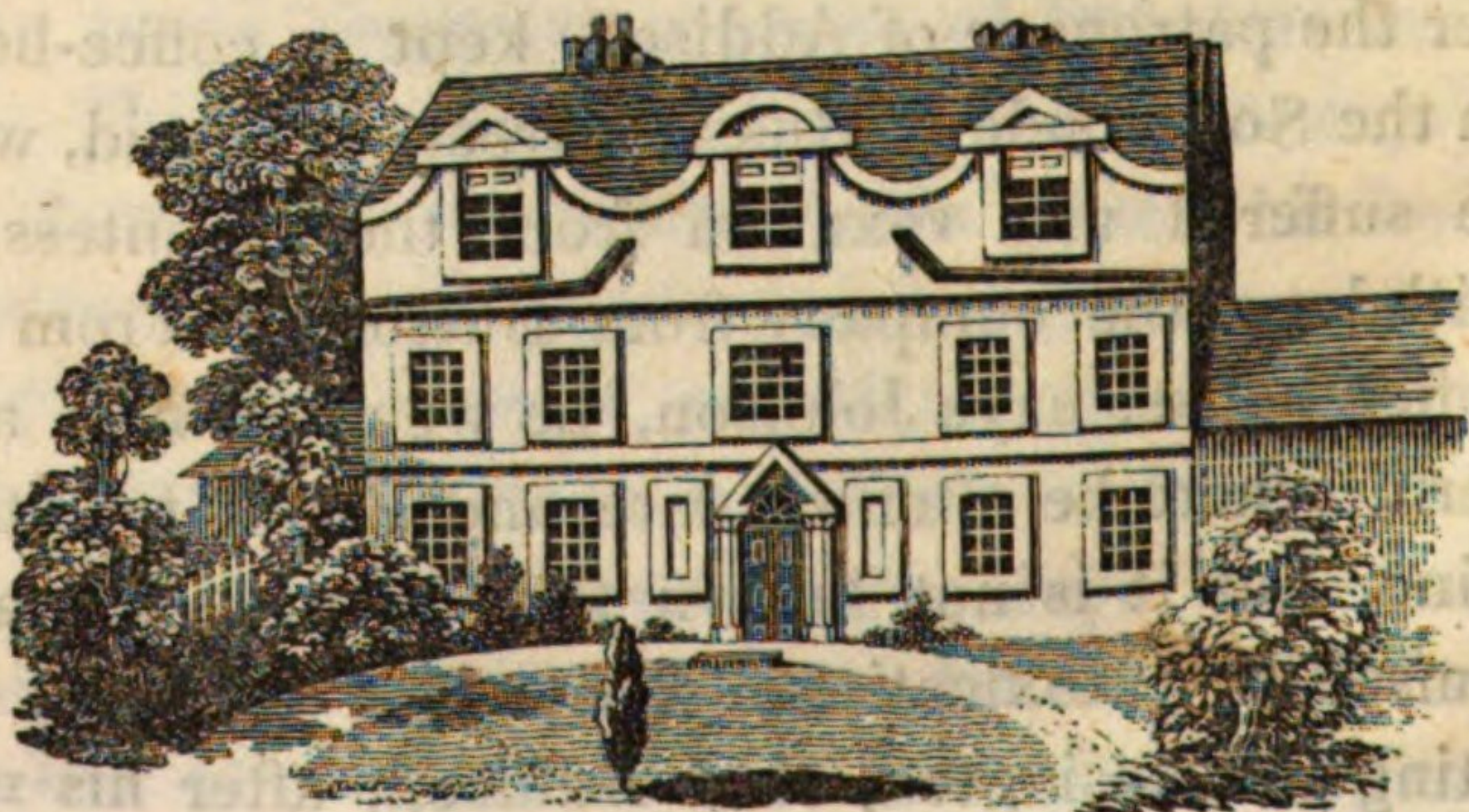
This truly great and good man died on the seventeenth of June, 1719, at Holland House, and on the twentieth of the same month he lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was afterwards buried in Westminster Abbey. Of the manners and habits of a man who filled so large a space in the public eye, and who contributed so much to the improvement of our literature and our morals, it is to be lamented that little satisfactory can now be told. We are left to glean from scanty sources, a few of those peculiarities of his familiar life. He wrote rapidly, and with facility, but was slow and scrupulous in correcting. His chief companions were Steele, Budgell, Phillips, Davenant, and Colonel Brett; with one or other of them he always breakfasted. He studied all the morning, then dined at a tavern, and went afterwards to Button's, who had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, and, under the patronage of Addison, kept a coffee-house on the South side of Russell-street. It is said, when he suffered any vexation from the Countess, he withdrew the company from Button's. From the coffee-house, says Johnson, he went again to a tavern, where he often sat late and drank too much wine, but it is not known that he ever degraded himself by intoxication. There is a tradition existing at Kensington, that Addison, after his mar-

riage with the Countess of Warwick, was in the habit of beguiling his leisure hours, in the afternoon, at a neighbouring tavern. The house known by the name of the “White Horse Inn,” situated at the bottom of Holland House lane, was, in all probability, that which was honoured by the presence of the author of the Spectator.

In private, as in public life, the morality of Addison was deemed exemplary. To a temper remarkably mild and sweet, were added the virtues of justice, benevolence, and charity. His passions never obscured his judgment, nor was his religion tainted with bigotry or superstition. Few persons have been more revered and beloved, by the learned and the virtuous^a.

^a Dr. Johnson’s Life of Addison. Dr. Drake’s Ess. on Spect.

The two preceding letters, addressed to the Earl of Warwick, were written at Sanford-Manor-House, situated at Sandy End, King’s Road, Fulham, which was erected for the residence of Nell Gwyn, at the time when Chelsea Hospital was building. The annexed view of this venerable structure was taken in the year 1811 for the History of Fulham, in which work it is particularly described. The whole premises narrowly escaped destruction by fire, in the autumn of 1817.



CHAPTER IV.

Holland House—Description of its present State.

BEFORE entering upon the description of this house, it will be necessary to trace the property into the possession of the present family, and down to the present owner Henry Richard Vassall Fox Lord Holland.

In 1746, Henry Fox, esq., afterwards Lord Holland, took a long lease upon lives from Mr. Edwardes, the late Lord Kensington*. In the beginning of the present reign he purchased it from that family, in virtue of an act of Parliament, and Lord Holland resided here till his death in 1774, and was succeeded by his son Stephen, who died on the 26th of December of the same year. His son, the

* The author of a "Tour through England," 4 vol. 1748, thus describes the state of the House at that period: "One cannot help regretting that this famous old edifice, which has long been decaying, did not give place to a design of that nature, (meaning the enlargement of the town) which would have been a prodigious improvement, as well to the estate as to the town, and all the neighbourhood. So that it seems this old famous house, the residence of the Earls of Warwick, was deserted, but the present possessor has restored it, repaired and beautified it, embellished the gardens, enclosed the park, and made a coach way into Acton Road, and a coach way through his own grounds from the turnpike to the house. He is daily improving the delightful situation."

present Lord, was born on the 21st of Nov. 1773. His mother was Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, eldest sister of the late Earl of Upper Ossory. During his Lordship's long minority the mansion was let to Lord Roseberry and Mr. Bearcroft, and the land to various persons. On his Lordship's return from his travels in 1796, the house, which was unfurnished and out of repair, was fitted up for his residence, at considerable expense, under the direction of Mr. Saunders. The lodge and gates of this ancient mansion stand on the north side of the Great Western Road, at the end of Phillimore Place, and between the second mile stone and the turnpike. The approach is through an irregular avenue, chiefly of elms, on the east side of a lawn of nineteen acres, sloping to the road. An iron fence, which opened a view to the house to travellers, was lately removed, and replaced by a wall; and a small flourishing plantation promises soon to shut up the new row of brick buildings on the opposite side of the road, which disfigure, though they do not intercept, the prospect from the house. Tradition, for the authenticity of which I will not vouch, represents Cromwell and Ireton as conferring on their most secret designs in the open space of this lawn, where no person could be concealed to hear them.

At the entrance of the court, in prospect of the house, stand two piers of Portland stone, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone in 1629, for which he was paid 100/^a. They were removed from the centre of the court to the place

^a Walpole's Anec. Painting, vol. II. p. 29.

where they now stand, in the course of the last century. Though not devoid of merit, they do not correspond with the architecture of the house. They are, however, surmounted by the arms of Rich, quartering Bouldry, and impaling Cope.

The house, which originally consisted of the centre and turrets only, was built in 1607, by Sir Walter Cope. His only daughter and heiress married Henry Rich Earl of Holland, whose portrait, with that of his brother Robert Earl of Warwick, (now in the possession of the Earl of Bredalbane at Taymouth) were painted in Holland House by Vandyke. The Earl of Holland, from whom the house derives its name, enlarged and embellished it, especially by the addition of two wings, and the two arcades, said also to be executed from a design of Inigo Jones. These arches, ten in number, unquestionably preserve the character of architecture which distinguished him, and his imitators. they extend from the side of the central porch to the front of the two wings, and are fifteen feet high inside. Their roofs form the terraces to the first story; they are covered with lead, and surrounded with balustrades in stone, representing fleurs de lis, parts of the arms of Rich. The Norman stone of which the fret-work is composed, works as easily and quickly to the chisel as that of Bath, but it wants the valuable quality of hardening by exposure to the air. The balustrade, both on the ground and upper terrace, were, consequently, in a very ruinous condition, till they were repaired in 1814, not altogether unsuccessfully, with Parker's cement.

The appearance of the eastern arcade has been somewhat injured by its being inclosed, glazed, and converted into a green-house in 1797; but the large staircase, and the apartments on the east side of the house, gained as much in warmth, comfort and convenience, by that alteration, as the façade could have lost in architectural beauty. The western arcade, which is still open, was also repaired without being disfigured. Before the principal door, and in the centre of the building, raised six steps above the area of the ground-terrace, stands a stone porch, curiously carved and decorated, and carried as high as the roof of the second story, where it terminates in a small cupola, covered with slates. It is paved with black and white marble, and has two small niches, with seats, on each side of the door. It was manifestly built since the body of the house to which it is annexed, and in all probability was added by the Earl of Holland. The colour of the brick-work, and the heterogeneous ornaments over the door of the north front, lead me to conjecture, that a similar porch was once annexed to that entrance, though neither the period, nor indeed the fact of its existence, be well authenticated. The porter's hall is forty feet six inches by twenty feet six inches, and fifteen feet in height; it is wainscotted as high as six feet, with fixed benches on each side, and a festoon of carved wood, filletted, immediately below the ceiling. Between the wainscotting and this ornament hang three large pictures on canvas: they are from the fresco of some Italian painter, and are

not destitute of merit, but the colouring and effect are more remarkable than the grace and design. Their dimensions are twenty feet by five feet six inches, sixteen feet by five, and ten feet by five. Their subjects are mythological, The Banquet of the Gods; The Triumph of Venus; and Venus rising out of the Sea. A terra cotta bust of the present Lord Carlisle, and another of the late Lord Templeton, are placed on two brackets on each side of a door, facing the entrance. But the chief ornament of the hall, is the model of the colossal bronze statue of Charles James Fox, by Mr. Richard Westmacott. That eminent artist, with equal delicacy and judgment, bestowed this magnificent resemblance of the uncle on the nephew, and placed it, during the absence of the latter, in Italy in 1815, on the spot which it now occupies. On the pedestal is fixed the following ancient inscription, styled by Cicero, an unparalleled eulogium :

CAR. JAC. FOX,

**CUI PLURIMÆ CONSENTIUNT GENTES
POPULI PRIMARIUM FUISSE**

VIRUM.

CHARLES JAMES FOX,

**WHOM ALL NATIONS UNITE IN ESTEEMING
TO HAVE BEEN THE CHIEF
MAN OF THE PEOPLE.**

The bronze statue^a is placed on the north side of Bloomsbury-square, where it remains to perpetuate, to the latest posterity the fame of the subject, and the skill of the artist.

The Right Honourable CHARLES JAMES FOX was the second son of Henry first Lord Holland by Lady Caroline Lenox, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. He was born January 24, 1749, in London, and spent much of his childhood and youth at Holland House. His father neglected no means of bringing to maturity his promising talents. From his childhood he was encouraged to deliver his sentiments without restraint. This habit of thinking with freedom, and speaking with readiness, contributed not a little to that facility of comprehension, and quickness of reply, for which Mr. Fox was so distinguished. Lord Holland sent him to school first at Wandsworth, and then to Eton, where his classical attainments obtained the approbation of his masters, and his open temper, the affection of his fellow students. Here he formed his early friendship with the Earl of Fitzwilliam; his own relation, the Duke of Leinster; and Lord

^a When I had proceeded thus far, it came to my recollection that Lord John Russell had written the following lines on this statue.

Search History's page, there, reader! you will find
The best memorial of a Fox's mind;
Behold the form—the sculptor's graphic art
Has here preserved his weaker mortal part;
Yet ask you still the charms which all subdued;
Go—walk up stairs and see that charm renew'd.

Carlisle, who anticipated his future reputation in the following lines :

How will my Fox alone by strength of parts,
Shake the loud Senate, animate the hearts
Of fearful Statesmen! while around you stand,
Both Peers and Commons list'ning your command,
While Tully's sense its weight to you affords,
His nervous sweetness shall adorn your words.
What praise to Pitt, to Townsend e'er was due,
In future times, my Fox, shall wait on you.

He had travelled with his father before he went to Oxford. After much indulgence and dissipation, in which he was encouraged by his too indulgent parent, he returned by his own choice to Eton, and from thence went to Hertford College, Oxford. Though fond of society, he not only did not neglect his studies, but was so intense in his application, that Dr. Newcombe, afterwards Bishop of Waterford and Archbishop of Armagh, thought it necessary to check, rather than to stimulate his ardour in reading. He took no degree, but he remained at the university as long as was then usual for young men of his rank. He afterwards travelled into Italy, but returned to take his seat in Parliament in 1768, though being under age, he was not entitled to vote. He spoke, however, immediately; and his first speech, full of fire and ingenuity, gave a promise of his future celebrity. He commenced his political career under the auspices of Lord North, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was first appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in February 1770, and afterwards a Lord of the Treasury in May 1772: but in

May 1774, some disagreement having occurred in debate between him and the Minister, his dismissal was conveyed to him in the following laconic note :

“ His Majesty has thought proper to order a new commission for the Treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name. NORTH.

“ The Hon. Mr. Fox.”

Mr. Fox soon afterwards joined that opposition which ultimately subverted the administration of Lord North. The conduct of the Ministers with respect to America, which had provoked a general spirit of resistance, engrossed all public attention. Mr. Fox took a decided view from the beginning of that unfortunate contest, and though the motions he recommended were uniformly rejected, his persevering eloquence, and the calamitous issue of all the ministerial projects, convinced the public of the impolicy and injustice of the measures of government. The Ministry now felt the loss they had sustained, and the Opposition the strength they had acquired ; and the people exulted in discovering in the person of a youthful senator, a firm and intrepid statesman, as well as an eloquent advocate. At the general election of 1780 Mr. Fox was chosen for Westminster, after a violent contest. Being now the representative of a great and populous city, he appeared in Parliament in a more dignified capacity, and acquired a considerable increase of weight and consequence.

On the fall of Lord North's administration in 1782, Mr. Fox filled the office of Secretary of State, but resigned on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham. He held the same office in the administration formed shortly afterwards by a coalition with Lord North; but in a few months Mr. Pitt triumphed over these united parties, and drove them from the helm.

For the ensuing twenty-two years Mr. Fox continued the leader of Opposition, and during a period of violent political dissention and animosity, in the course of which his name was struck out of the Privy Council, he succeeded in attaching to his person a large portion of the rank, talent, and integrity of the country, with no other means than those, which his abilities and consistency of character furnished. He divided the suffrages of his fellow-countrymen in nearly equal proportions with his rival in eloquence, Mr. Pitt, who, during the greater part of that period, had at his disposal all the patronage of a powerful and expensive government. On the death of that celebrated Minister in February 1806, Mr. Fox was again called to the councils of his Sovereign, and appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. He held the seals for little more than six months, and expired at Chiswick on the thirteenth of September, 1806, while a negotiation for peace with France, was still pending, which terminated soon afterwards in the renewal of hostilities.

During his short ministry he secured the preliminary measures which led to the abolition of the slave

trade, and passed a law for the limitation of military service, a measure for which he, and those connected with him in political party, had earnestly contended in opposition. It is, however, the province of general, rather than local history, to relate the opinions and conduct of such a man as Mr. Fox. It would be yet more foreign to the purposes of this work, to compare or to contrast his qualifications with those of his rival. The attachment of so large a body of his fellow-countrymen during his life, and the fond veneration in which his memory continues to be held by all popular parties of the United Kingdom, sufficiently prove that his disposition was formed to win, and his genius to command mankind. His eloquence was distinguished for feeling and vehemence, for pleasantry and imagination; for originality of thought, simplicity of manner, and, above all, a comprehensive and philosophical view of every subject brought before him. His public and private character may be judged of by posterity, from the testimony of a cotemporary who was fully competent to form an opinion, and certainly was not blinded by any partiality to his political opinions, "I admired (says Mr. Gibbon in his *Private Memoirs*) the powers of this superior man, as they are blended in his attractive character: with the softness and simplicity of a child, perhaps no human being was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood." He was passionately fond of literature, and especially of poetry, of which he left some specimens of considerable merit. He was an excellent scholar,

and in his latter years applied to the study of the Greek writers, with the ardour of youth, and the sagacity of an experienced critic. He left an imperfect historical work of the reign of James the Second behind him, and though the public were disappointed at finding it so short and unfinished, it is replete with eloquent passages, just and original reflections, and breathes the same ardent spirit of benevolence and freedom, which distinguished the author through life.

The JOURNAL ROOM is situated facing the principal entrance of the hall: it is so called from its containing a complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons. It is fitted up with mahogany bookcases stained black, and glazed; containing a large collection of minerals, and a considerable number of stuffed birds and insects. There are also pictures, casts, and Chinese figures in the room: of the latter, the most remarkable is a mandarin carved out of a root of a tree, and bought at Lansdown House sale in 1806.

The Portraits are:

Mary Bruce Duchess of Richmond, in her ducal robes, who died in 1797, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Her Husband, Charles, third Duke of Richmond, born 1735, died 1806, with two spaniels, painted by Battoni, at Florence, when the Duke was a young man. The colouring is strong, the drawing good, and the dogs' heads full of spirit, but the face and figure hardly do justice to that nobleman, who among other qualifications, was reckoned the handsomest man of his time.

His Brother, Lord George Lenox, in regimentals, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, but not in his happiest manner.

Mr. Charles Fox, son of Sir Stephen Fox by his first marriage, and a distinguished Member of Parliament, during the reigns of James the Second, King William and Queen Anne, painted by Lely, and a pleasing portrait, born 1659, obiit, 1710.

The late M. G. Lewis, esq. author of many popular works in prose and verse, and not less distinguished for his active benevolence; the portrait though unfinished, and in a fancy dress, is a striking resemblance. It was painted by an amateur. He is habited as Hamlet, and the Bust of Shakspeare, stands on a table near him. This gentleman died of a fever in the spring of the year 1818, in the Gulph of Florida, on his return to England from Jamaica.

Over the book-cases are placed ninety-six boxes of stuffed birds, small quadrupeds, and reptiles, chiefly from South America. Among which is the *Ampelis Garrulus* or Waxen Chatterer, killed in the grounds at Holland House, and the *Phaeton Acthe-reas*, or Tropical Bird, with many other rare and uncommon specimens.

Here are also fourteen framed boxes, with butterflies and insects; amongst which are some very scarce, all from South America.

A Cabinet with shells and marine productions, from the island of Mauritius.

The collection of Minerals is extensive and valuable, consisting of many rare and beautiful

specimens, the most remarkable of which is a large piece of gold ore, and another of silver ore, after having passed the first fire, and several others with and without the alloy. All these specimens, amounting to many thousands, came from the mines of Mexico, and it is well known how jealous the Spanish court has always been of exhibiting such productions. A complete collection of all the volcanic eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, and the correspondent volcanoes of Lipari and Ischia. Various gems from Brazil, amongst which are two small pieces of the stone called Euclase by the naturalists, which are highly valued as rare and curious specimens.

On the west side of the Journal Room, is another, twenty feet long. It is only remarkable for having been for some years the sitting room of the grandfather of the present Lord Holland. An easy flight of steps leads to it, which are only each about one inch in height, made so for the convenience of his Lordship in passing from this room to the dining room or garden: they can conveniently be covered with a platform forming an inclined plane, over which his Lordship could be wheeled in his chair, when he had lost the use of his limbs. In this room is a cast of a bust of Oliver Cromwell in armour. In an adjoining room is a portrait of Mr. Florentius Vassall, grandfather of the present Lady Holland, with a female child, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the colouring is well preserved, and the picture very pleasing.

Between the two last described rooms, is a com-

munication recently made with the pleasure ground, by a flight of steps, at the same time an apartment on the ground floor occupied by the **Hon. Henry Edward Fox**, and an additional library on the first floor, were built under the direction of **Mr. Rolls**. The character of the architecture has been preserved in these additions. The new apartment consists of a good room, with a Spanish alcove for a bed, a small dressing room, and a closet. **Mr. Fox** has decorated it with marble and alabaster busts and statues, some antiquities purchased at Rome, and a crayon drawing of his grandfather **Stephen Lord Holland**, when a boy.

The Journal Room originally made part of a large saloon, with two fire-places, the east side of which has been partitioned off within these few years, and now forms a small bed room, or a convenient dressing room to the large and lofty apartment, which was formerly the dining room of the house, but is now also converted into a bed room. In the smaller room are several interesting drawings and engravings, Spanish and English. The larger is only remarkable for the elegance of the furniture, the carved wainscotting and handsome proportions: it is 27 ft. 9 in. by 20 ft.

Before we ascend to the first floor, it remains to notice the various offices on the west side of the entrance hall. They consist of a dining room, pantry, and confectionary. The kitchen is an out-building of a modern date.

Underneath the hall is the ancient kitchen, which, during the year 1819, has been fitted up as a ser-

vants' hall. The centre of these under-ground apartments is connected by an immense arch, faced on both sides with black and white marble. The whole range is of great extent, and of good proportions, and conveys a very correct idea of the domestic architectural arrangements of our ancestors in the time of Elizabeth and James the First: they appear to have possessed every convenience for a nobleman's family, but are used, at present, only as store rooms.

In the north-east wing is a large convenient room, rising from the ground, formerly used as a chapel, till it was altered in 1797; it is thirty feet by twenty. It was ornamented with a large painted window, representing, in various compartments, a selection of Scripture histories. Opposite this window, above the door, was a small closet, fenced with a wooden balustrade, adapted for his Lordship and family to hear divine service. It having been ascertained that this chapel had not been consecrated, it was altered into a cold and hot bath. The painted window was, by the present owner, given to the Marquis of Hastings.

From the porter's hall, on the east side, a large antique door, curiously embossed and carved, leads to the great stair case. In the area are placed four busts, casts in plaster of Paris, and set on uniform pedestals of wood, painted white and blue. They are,

The present Earl of Lauderdale.

The late General Fitzpatrick, maternal uncle of Lord Holland.

The late Right Honourable William Wyndham.

The late Right Honourable Charles James Fox.

Here also stands a stove, in the form of a lofty column, for the purpose of warming the great stair case, which is spacious, and of the most solid construction; the massive banisters are carved into arches, somewhat resembling the outline of an aqueduct. The walls are ornamented with various portraits, viz.

The first Duke of Richmond, as a child.

A lady, half length.

A lady on horseback.

Lord Cardigan.

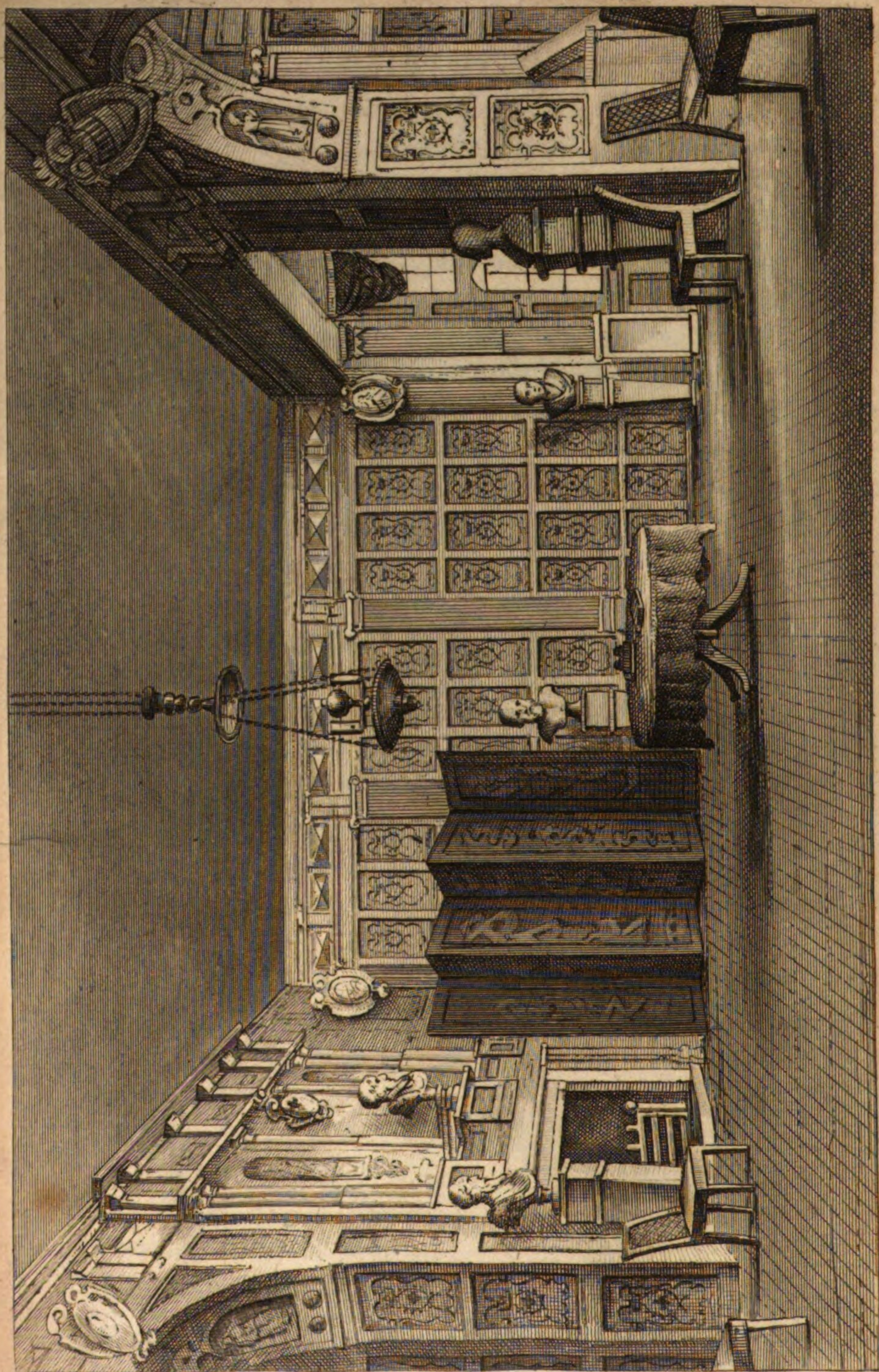
The second Duke of Marlborough.

Lady Louisa Conolly, sister to the late Duke of Richmond, by Ramsay. This artist acquired such celebrity for painting of dresses, that he used to open an exhibition, yearly, of his portraits, which was much visited by the fashionable world.

Stephen, first Lord Ilchester, eldest brother to the first Lord Holland, dressed as a sportsman, with a gun in his left hand, and a partridge in his right.

Another portrait of Charles Fox, son of Sir Stephen Fox, by Lely.

Besides the great plan of London, there are, on these stairs, several curiosities; a wooden lance, a battle axe, a dart, and an arrow, a short pipe to throw arrows against an enemy, and a fishing hook, all belonging to the savages of New Guinea. A mantle wove out of wool of different colours, which a princess, chief of a cast in South America, took



The Gift Room Holland House

from her person, and, as a mark of esteem, put it on Gen. Liniers, the celebrated French adventurer.

On the landing place are :

Portrait of Dryden.

Portrait of Lord Chancellor Cowper.

Portrait of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, engraved as a bust, by Mr. White of Hammer-smith.

The large view of Rome, by Joseph Vasi, and a view of Valladolid, a drawing.

From this landing place, a door opens into the GILT ROOM. This richly ornamented room, which is esteemed as one of the most curious remaining specimens of the domestic architecture which prevailed in the time of James the First^a, is forty-three feet by twenty-three feet, and thirteen feet eight inches in height. The bow window, formed by the gothic turrets, seen in the front of the house, is ten feet six inches long, and eleven feet six inches wide. The recesses of the two bow windows, at

^a The Marshall de Bassompierre, in his Embassy to England in 1626, makes frequent mention of his visits to the Earl of Holland, at Kensington, which he calls *Stintinton* and *Imtincourt* :

“ Le Vendredy 16. Je fus voir le Comte de Hollande, malade à Imtincourt.

Le Jendy 22. Je fus le matin voir les Comtes de Carlisle et de Hollande.

Le Lundy 2. Je fus le matin voir le Comte de Hollande.

Le Dimanche 8. Le Duc et Comte de Hollande vinrent disner chez moi

Le Mercredi 25. Je fus diner chez le Comte de Hollande à Stintinton.”

Mem. du M. de Bassompierre, tom. 2. p. 390.—Amst. 1692

each end of the room, are three feet six inches deep and eleven feet wide.

The ceiling was formerly painted, but it fell down in the minority of the present Lord, and is now plainly white-washed. The wainscot, which covers the wall, is divided into four compartments, separated, at unequal distances, by fluted basso relievo columns of the Corinthian order, carved in wood. The compartments are alternately painted with gold fleurs de lis, on a blue field, inclosed within two twisted branches of palm; and gold crosslets, on a red field, incircled with two twisted branches of laurel, and both surmounted with an Earl's coronet. The general appearance of the wainscoting is white and gold, richly ornamented. The annexed engraving conveys a correct idea of this room. Six medallions, carved in solid wood, and painted, are seen on the four corners of the room, and in the centre, north and south. That on the north-west corner displays the arms of the Rich family, and on the south-east that of the Cope family. On the north-east and south-west corners are the two coats conjoined. Over the door leading into the drawing room, is the crest of the Rich family inclosed within the order of the Garter, and, above the bow window, the motto "Ditior est qui se," a punning motto, alluding to the name of Rich. Over each of the two fire places are painted two female figures in a sitting attitude, placed on circular pedestals. On that next to the principal entrance is an emblematical figure, holding a sceptre, probably the emblem of sovereign power. The adjoining holds in

her left hand, a branch of palm, the emblem of victory. Over the other chimney-piece is a female holding a sword, the emblem of justice. The next female holds in her right hand a branch of palm, the same as the former one. In the frieze of the mantle-piece, under the above, there are, on each side, two heads, and two painted bas-reliefs, copied from the celebrated antique, commonly called the Aldobrandini Marriage^a, a famous painting in fresco, found at Rome in the time of Pope Clement VIII. Walpole says that they are “done in the style, and not unworthy of Parmegiano^b.”

On the area of the bow window, or alcove, is a column of granite of Elba, three feet seven inches

^a La noce Aldobrandine est une peinture à fresque trouvée du temps du Pape Clément VIII., pres de Ste. Marie Majeure, dans l'endroit où étoit anciennement le jardin de Mécénas. Elle est composée de dix figures, qui ont dix huit pouces; on en peut voir la gravure dans l'antiquité expliquée, et dans le troisieme volume de Misson. On remarque l'épouse assise sur un lit, couverte du voile appelé *Flamineum*; une femme qui dans les noces étoit appelée *Pronuba* lui parle et la rassure, le futur est assis au pied du lit, où il attend; vis-à-vis de l'épouse est une femme appuyée sur une colonne, qui paroît mettre dans une vase des parfums, ou des herbes qu'on bruloit pour chasser les enchantemens; une prêtresse tient la main dans l'eau lustrale. Deux autres personnes la regardent; une femme joue de la lyre, tandis que ses compagnons brûlent les parfums. A gauche, on voit la *Regina sacrorum* ayant la couronne radiée, et une autre femme qui fait des libations sur une espece d'autel et dans un vase de purification. Telle est l'explication ordinaire. Vide *Winkelman Hist. de l'Art*, tom. ii. p. 321. *Lalande Voy. en Italie*, tom. iii. p. 350.—Genoa, 1790.

^b Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. p. 128.

high; upon it is placed a tazza of marble called Brescia of Africa, brought from Rome, by Lord Holland, in 1814. On brackets, over the two fire places, are marble busts of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Henry the Fourth of France; and the following nine others are placed around the room, on pedestals painted white and gold, in conformity with the other decorations of the room:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, executed by Rysbrack in 1754, a masterly performance.

Henry the first Lord Holland, by Nollekens: the late M. Bartolozzi often declared that this was one of the finest specimens of sculpture since the days of Phidias or Praxiteles.

Henry Fox, created Baron Holland of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, April 16, 1763, was the second son of Sir Stephen Fox by his second marriage. On his obtaining a seat in Parliament, he warmly attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, to whose patronage he was indebted for several places of considerable trust, and in 1746 became Secretary at War, which office he long filled. His marriage about this period with Lady Caroline Lenox, though at first displeasing to her family, yet finally strengthened his political connections.

Lord Holland possessed great abilities, and indefatigable industry in business. As a parliamentary orator, though hesitating and ungraceful in his elocution, he was quick in reply, and skilful in discerning the temper of the House. His constant

good humour and frank disposition made him a welcome companion in social life. He was an excellent husband, a most indulgent father, a kind master, and a courteous neighbour.

He wrote without effort or affectation: his public dispatches were manly and perspicuous, and his private letters easy and animated. Towards the latter end of his life, and after his retirement from office, his Lordship wrote many sprightly and poetical "Vers de Société," which he printed abroad. The following effusion from his pen may prove acceptable to our readers.

Verses to a Lady, with an Artificial Rose.

Fair copy of the fairest flower,
Thy colours equal Nature's power;
Thou hast the rose's blushing hue,
Art full as pleasing to the view;
Go then to Chloe's lovely breast,
Whose sweetness can give all the rest.
But if at first thy artful make
Her hasty judgment should mistake,
And she grow peevish at the cheat,
Urge 'twas an innocent deceit,
And safely too thou may'st aver
The first I ever used to her.
Then bid her mark, that, as to view,
The Rose has nothing more than you;
That so, if to the eye alone
Her wondrous beauty she made known;
That if she never will dispense
A trial to some sweeter sense:
Nature no longer we prefer,
Her very picture equals her.

Then whisper gently in her ear,
 Say, softly, if the blushing fair
 Should to such good advice incline,
 How much I wish that trial mine.

Francis, the late Duke of Bedford, by Nollekens,
 on the marble pedestal of which, the present Lord
 Holland has engraven the following lines of Horace :

..... Cui pudor et justitiæ soror,
 Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas
 Quando ullum invenient parem.

The present Lord Holland.

The late Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, by Nollekens, 1792.
 On the marble pedestal are engraven the following
 lines, written by the late General Fitzpatrick :

A patriot's even course he steer'd
 'Midst factions wildest storms unmov'd :
 By all who mark'd his mind, revered ;
 By all who knew his heart, belov'd.

Napoleon Buonaparte, by Milne.

Melchior Gaspar de Jovellanos, late Minister and
 Member of Supreme Justice in Spain: a man much
 celebrated for his literary attainments, as well as
 his political integrity. The sculptor, Monastino, a
 Spaniard.

Ludovico Ariosto, copied from his tomb at Fer-
 rara, for Lord Holland, in 1793.

The BREAKFAST ROOM adjoins the gilt room, on
 the west. It is twenty-three feet by eighteen, with
 a bow window looking to the south, three feet deep.
 It is in its original and unaltered state. The walls
 are covered with damask white satin, figured with
 large flowers, the wainscot painted green and gold,

and the cornice round the ceiling similarly coloured. Above the chimney-piece are gilt girandoles, and other ornaments; the whole of which, though in good preservation, appear to be of an old date. Here are placed two curious cabinets; one is inlaid with tortoise-shell, with or molu ornaments, the front painted with scripture pieces; the other is composed of ebony, and ornamented with landscapes and ruins.

The Pictures in this room are,

Sir Stephen Fox, painted by Sir Peter Lely. This is a three-quarter figure. He was a man of great integrity and considerable talents, the architect of his own fortune, and the founder of two noble houses. He was one of the younger sons of a gentleman of Wiltshire, and had been educated under the roof and protection of the Earl of Northumberland, who recommended him to the notice of Charles II. while Prince of Wales. During the exile of this monarch, Sir Stephen attended him abroad, and after the Restoration was rewarded for his fidelity and loyalty by several considerable preferments. He died in 1716.

Lady Fox, second wife of Sir Stephen Fox, by Kneller, died 1718. Three-quarter figure. She was a Miss Hope.

Henry Lord Holland, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, born 1705, died 1774.

Caroline, created Lady Holland, his wife, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, by Ramsay, died 1774.

Stephen Lord Holland, by Zoffani, died 1774.

Mary Lady Holland, daughter of John first Earl of Upper Ossory, died 1780.

The two last are the father and mother of the present Lord.

Elizabeth, the present Lady Holland, by Hoppner.

The late Charles James Fox, by Sir Joshua Reynolds : it is a repetition of that from which the engraving is taken, and which is in the possession of Lord Crewe ; but Mr. Fox sat for this second portrait, and it is the last work on which the pencil of our celebrated painter was employed.

The late Gen. Henry Edward Fox, by Hoppner.

Mrs. Digby, daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, and grandmother of the present Earl Digby. Died 1778.

Lady Emily Duchess of Leinster, by Ramsay.

Lord and Lady Kildare, afterwards Duke and Duchess of Leinster, in their garden at Carton, near Dublin.

A whimsical group, by Patch, containing a portrait of the late Duke of Roxburgh, himself, and Mrs. Tabitha Mendes, who was only three feet high.

The GREAT DRAWING ROOM on the north of the Gilt Room, from its noble proportions, and architectural ornaments, is the most considerable in this mansion.

It is forty feet by eighteen, and thirteen feet in height, and is lighted from the north by two large windows, with a glass door between them, which opens on a balcony. Between the windows and the glass door are two large pier mirrors, richly framed. The window curtains are of French silk, figured

green, bordered with gold coloured silk, wove in, representing the beautiful Creeper, called Cobbea Scandens. The sopha, couches, and chairs are covered with rich French satin, with green and gold coloured figures, and some with Gobelin tapestry. Beneath the pier glasses are two cabinets of mahogany and or molu, surmounted with white marble slabs: upon one is placed a large and richly ornamented French clock of the age of Lewis XIV. between two tripods of antique marble, brought from Rome in 1815. On each side of the west door are two large mahogany tables of exquisite workmanship, ornamented with or molu, which are covered with valuable Granada marble slabs.

Near the door, on a cabinet of buhl-work, with or molu ornaments, is the bust of the present Hon. Henry Edward Fox, when about four years of age, by Nollekens. It would occupy too much space to enumerate the various articles separately, however, among the most valuable may be noticed, a beautiful clock, some marble urns, and small bronze busts, of French workmanship, and some biscuit groups from Naples.

Pictures in this room. On the south side of the chimney, a capital picture by Hogarth, called the Indian Emperor, or the Conquest of Mexico, as performed by Children, at Mr. Conduit's, Master of the Mint, for the amusement of the Duke of Cumberland. The scene of this is a Mexican prison, where pigmy personages are playing their little parts in one of Dryden's heroic tragedies. It is a sequel to the Indian Queen, written by Dryden and

Sir Robert Howard, which was published two years before. Lady Sophia Fermor, who plays the part of Almeria, in 1714, married Lord Granville, and died in 1750. The Governess playing with one of the children, was Lady Deloraine. Miss Conduit, who appears as Alibech, was daughter to Catharine the niece of Sir Isaac Newton, and in 1740 married Lord Lymington, eldest son to John first Earl of Portsmouth. Upon the chimney-piece is the bust of Sir Isaac Newton, and it is fair to conjecture that the two framed portraits represent Mr. and Mrs. Conduit. The figure leaning on the back of a chair, is said to be intended for the Duke of Montague, and the two in the back ground for the Duke and Duchess of Richmond^a.

Portrait of Parmegiano's Mistress, with a small animal, the ichneumon, on her arm.

Sea Port, on the coast of Barbary, with men gaming. This picture, given by Mr. Rogers to Lady Holland, was purchased at Sir Joshua Reynolds' sale, and the group in the stile of Velasquez, is, unquestionably, the work of that eminent master.

A Sybil, by Fabre.

A Landscape, with two hermits of the order of St. Bernard, a beautiful piece, by Mola, twenty-five inches by nineteen.

A Holy Family, by Murillo, in an octagon frame, and under a glass thirteen inches in diameter. This highly finished specimen of that eminent Spanish artist, is painted on copper,

^a See Ireland's Hogarth, vol. II.—Lond. 1793.

and was presented to Lord Holland by Don Gaspar Melchior de Jovellanos, who, in addition to his other accomplishments, was a connoisseur of painting, and has published some valuable treatises on the subject of Spanish Painters.

Over the door is a portrait of Henry Lord Holland, grandfather to the present Lord, by Hogarth, but unfinished.

Over the chimney piece, Adonis with Cupid, in a pleasing landscape. This picture is either a duplicate, or an old copy of Titian, as the back ground varies from those in other pictures of the same subject. I am more inclined to pronounce it a duplicate, done by the hand of that great master himself. It was formerly in the possession of Mr. Fox.

An Angel, a study, by Fabre, after Domini-
chino.

A Holy Family, probably by Palma Vecchio.

A Fisherman, by Teniers, formerly in the possession of Mr. Fox, and purchased at Sir J. Reynolds' sale. Eleven inches by seven and a quarter.

A Dutch Watchman, by Teniers, from the collection of Mr. Fox, eleven inches by seven and a quarter.

Portrait of the Hon. Caroline Fox, sister to the present Lord Holland, when about two years of age, with a spaniel, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Portrait of the celebrated and unfortunate Cenci: a copy, by Mengs, from the original, by Guido, in the Colonna Palace at Rome.

View of a Market Place in Seville, a very spirited and pleasing picture, by Lascelles Hoppner, second son of the Portrait Painter of that name.

A Man and Boy eating Fruit: both heads admirably painted, full of truth and expression, by Velasquez.

Venus withholding from Cupid his Bow and Arrows, by Romanelli.

Two beautiful Landscapes, in high preservation, by Gaspar Poussin.

Portrait of David Garrick, half length, in the character of Benedict. It is said to be the strongest resemblance of that great actor, though not the best portrait of him, by his friend Sir J. Reynolds.

Hope nourishing Love, a beautiful allegorical picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Rev. Lawrence Sterne, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. This striking portrait, one of the chef d'œuvres of our national painter, was exhibited in the British Gallery in 1813. It preserves the characteristic acuteness and feeling that are to be expected in the author of *Tristram Shandy*.

SMALL DRAWING ROOM.—This room is twenty feet by twenty-six feet, and thirteen feet in height. The window hangings are composed of white Indian satin, ornamented with flowers, and bordered with pea green French taffeta. The inner curtains, as well as those of the opposite doors, are of the same elegant fabric. The whole lined with green. The sofa and arm chairs are of Gobelin work, and some other chairs are covered with rich French silk, or Utrecht velvet. Opposite the chimney is a pier glass four-fifths the height of the room, beneath which stands a table of rich wood, covered with a slab, composed of small square specimens of various

Italian marbles. On another table are two ivory pagodas of fine workmanship, from the sale at Lansdown house in 1806, and underneath a handsome japan vase. Two japan cabinets, a French clock, several other ornamental pieces of alabaster, and French bronze, with or-molu, and two tripods similar to those in the great drawing room.

Pictures. On the East Side. Lucien Buonaparte, half length, by Fabre.

The Hon. Charles Richard Fox, in the uniform of a midshipman, with the sea shore, and men of war in the distance, by Shee.

Portrait of William first Marquis of Lansdown, a copy from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of Sir Thomas Baring.

Portrait of a Spaniel belonging to Lady Holland, painted at Rome, by Fagan.

An Ass Leader, with his usual gaudy ornaments, painted by Hackaert, at Naples.

Copy of the famous Padre Eterno of M. Angelo.

A Sea Piece, with a grotto, and women bathing, a very pleasing picture by Vernet.

South Side. Portrait of Van Lintz, half length, painted by himself.

Portrait of Napoleon on horseback, with Murat and other officers.

Portrait of Lord John Russell, by Hayter: one hand appears to be on the frame, a singular device, not altogether without effect, as if

“ It from the animated canvass came,
Demanding soul, and loosened from its frame.”

A View of the Cloister of a Church at Milan, by Pradell.

Portrait of Rich. Vassall, esq. by Sir J. Reynolds.

Two fine Landscapes, by Salvator Rosa.

Two small Views in Venice, by Canaletti.

West Side. Portrait of the late Francis Horner, esq. sitting at a table, by Raeburn, at Edinburgh.

Portrait of Sackville Earl of Thanet.

Peasants on the Alps, the only painting in oil by the celebrated caricaturist Mr. Bunbury.

Portrait of the late Marquis of Lansdown, painted in 1794, by Fabre.

Old Views of Whitehall, St. James's Park, and the Banqueting House, painted in Charles the Second's time.

View near the Convent of Valambrossa, taken from the lawn in front, by Boquet.

BED ROOM.—This room is twenty-eight feet long, and nineteen feet wide, with one bow window on the north side, eleven feet wide and three feet deep. The bedstead is an elegant structure of carved wood, painted white and gold. The bed curtains and window curtains are of India chintz, with rich pea green silk fringes and lined with pink taffeta. In the middle of the room stands an elegant French toilet and bason stand, of highly polished mahogany, with white marble slabs. Three beautiful French cabinets of mahogany, one inlaid with coloured wood, ornamented with or-molu work, and a superb large japan tankard.

Pictures. Over the Chimney. A whole length Portrait of Lord Holland, painted by Fabre, at Florence, in 1794, with a terrier, and a view of Florence.

A good Copy from Titian's Portrait of the Duke of Strozzi, when a boy, playing with a small spaniel.

Marius and the Gaul, by Fabre. A Gaul was commanded to cut off his head, but the stern countenance of Marius disarmed the courage of the executioner, and when he heard the exclamation of "Tune, homo! audes occidere Caium Marium?" the dagger dropped from his hand^a.

Ariadne and Theseus at the entrance of the Labyrinth of Crete.

These two historical pictures are favourable specimens of a celebrated living French artist, Mr. Fabre, who continues to reside at Florence, though he has been frequently invited to join, and, as report says, to superintend, as President, the Academy at Paris.

Opposite to the bed is a picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds, equally remarkable for the excellence of its painting, and the celebrity of the personages it represents, viz. Lady Sarah Lenox, (now Lady Sarah Napier) whose beauty, if rumour says true, nearly raised her to the throne of these kingdoms, about the time that this portrait was painted, Lady Susan Strangeways, (now Lady Susan O'Brien,) daughter of the first Lord Ilchester; and Charles James Fox, when a boy of fourteen. He is represented with a copy of verses in his hands, which he

^a Vide Plutarch in Vita.

seems to be repeating to his lovely cousin Lady Susan, who is lifting a dove to one of the windows in Holland House, from whence Lady Sarah, in the bloom of youth and beauty, is leaning to receive it. This picture has been well engraved, in mezzotinto, by J. Watson.

The situation of these pictures has been frequently altered, and while this catalogue was in progress, a fine Portrait of the present Duke of Bedford, by Hayter, was placed on the south side of the room.

The Library or Long Gallery, which forms the west wing of the house, is one hundred and two feet by seventeen feet four inches, and fourteen feet seven inches high. When Lord Holland, (then Mr. Fox) first inhabited the house, in 1746, this apartment was so entirely out of repair that it was even unfloored. The galleries in old houses were built, it is presumed, for dancing, feasting, or exercise. That of Holland House must have been, in its original state, so perforated by windows as to have resembled a green-house, rather than an inhabited apartment. Excepting on the north-east quarter, it contained no space for pictures, and little for furniture. I have indeed heard that Addison had a table, with a bottle of wine placed at each end, and when in the fervour of composition, was in the habit of pacing this narrow gallery, between glass and glass. Fancy may trace the exquisite good humour which enlivens his papers to the mirth inspired by wine, but there is too much sober good sense in all his lucubrations, even when

he indulges most in pleasantries, to allow us to give implicit credit to a tradition, invented probably, as an excuse for intemperance, by such as can empty two bottles of wine, but never produce a *Spectator* or a *Freeholder*.

There are two doors on the east side of the room, at equal distances from the north and south ends; that nearest the north formed, till lately, the only communication with the other apartments of the mansion, and that nearest the south, which is now converted to a closet for folio volumes of prints, opened upon the south-west terrace. The first Lord Holland fitted up this room as a picture gallery for family portraits; he blocked up the greater number of windows, and opened, in lieu of them, the large bow window on the west side, and opposite to the two doors above mentioned. He placed over the north door his own arms, and over the south, those of his wife, Lady Caroline Lenox, recently created Lady Holland; this marks the date of the alteration to have been about the year 1763, when he still continued in the House of Commons to defend the peace of Paris, and his wife, at his request, was created a Baroness in her own right: the grateful motto under her coat of arms, "*Re e Marito*," "*The King and my Husband*," quaintly alludes to this circumstance. The walls to the north side of these doors, were ornamented with portraits of the Fox family, inlaid with very narrow gilt cornices on a blue wainscot; and the south side contained, in like manner, the portraits of the Lenox family, with those of Charles II. and his mis-

tress, Madame de Querouaille Duchess of Portsmouth, from whom they sprang, inlaid and surrounded with small mirrors. The present Lord, in 1797, after opening a door, now inlaid with plate glass, through the east wall, near the north window, by which a convenient communication with the inhabited apartments is obtained, placed here the few books of which he was then possessed, but his subsequent purchases have been so extensive, that the books have gradually displaced all the family portraits, and not only occupy the four sides of the gallery, but fill two adjoining rooms, one added for the express purpose of receiving them, and the other originally a boudoir or closet to the north-west drawing room. To revert, however, to the Gallery, in its present state—The two doors in middle of the north-west wall, remain, in outward appearance, as they were in the first Lord Holland's time. The south-east division is entirely filled with mahogany book-cases, twelve feet high, and the north-east is so also, with the exception above mentioned, now occupied by a door inlaid with plate-glass of the height of the book-cases. The division to the south side of the great western bow window, is occupied by two book-cases of the same dimensions and materials, and a fire place, and the corresponding division to the north of the same large bow window, in the same manner, except that between the fire place and north wall are large plate glass doors of the same height as the book-cases, leading into the new room, and displaying, when shut, the extent of this very large

and valuable library. It has been collected since 1796, and is supposed to amount to more than 15,000 volumes; so many additions have been lately made, that a new arrangement, as well as a new catalogue is become necessary, and as neither are completed at the time I am writing, I am unable to give any correct view of the numbers or character of the library. Its value does not consist in the extreme variety, or extraordinary splendor of the editions, nor are the bindings so sumptuous as in many modern libraries. But on the other hand, it is not deficient in specimens of each kind, and having been collected recently, it contains few works but such as are useful for perusal or reference. The series of French and English History and Memoirs is said to be very complete, and there are few private libraries in England which contain so good and so large a selection of Spanish and Italian authors, particularly Spanish law books. In the new west library (a room of twenty-six feet by twenty-two, and thirteen feet seven inches high, with a bow window to the west, eight feet four inches deep) there are several fine books of Natural History, and Picturesque Travels, and a very extensive collection of Maps, arranged in cases resembling large quarto and folio books, and extremely convenient, as they are portable, as well as accessible.

In the smaller eastern library or book closet, twenty-two feet by six, and thirteen feet in height, which is chiefly appropriated to dramatic poetry and novels, there are several shelves inclosed with

wire and red silk, where are preserved some valuable MSS. in English, Spanish, and other languages, and also two or three shelves lined with velvet, enclosed under a small door of plate glass, in which are placed such MSS. and printed books as are most curious, or derive, from some adscititious circumstance, an extraordinary value in the estimation of their possessor. Such are, an Editio Princeps of Homer, lately belonging to Mr. Fox; and a small copy of the same poet once the property of Sir Isaac Newton, with a distich in his handwriting on the blank leaf. A curious copy of Camoens, to which the praises of Mr. De Souza, the patriotic editor of the late splendid edition of that poet, have given extraordinary celebrity. It is a copy of one of the earliest editions, and Mr. De Souza alledges that it must have been in the hands of the poet himself: At the bottom of the title-page the following curious and melancholy testimony of his unfortunate death is written in an old Spanish hand, which states that the writer saw him die in an hospital at Lisbon, without even a blanket to cover him.

“ Que cosa mas lastimosa que ver un tan grande ingenio mal logrado! yo lo bi morir en un hospital en Lisboa, sin tener una sauana con que cubrirse, despues de aver triunfado en la India oriental, y de aver navegado 5500 leguas por mar: que auiso tan grande para los que de noche y de dia se cançan estudiando sin provecho, como la araña en urdir tellas para cazar moscas!”

Specimens of all the types in the Vatican Li-

brary, printed in the Propaganda press, A. D. 1640, on silk.

The music of the "Olimpiade," an opera of Metastasio, well authenticated to have been transcribed by J. J. Rousseau, when that extraordinary man procured his livelihood by copies of this kind. The hand writing is so beautiful that it resembles copper-plate engraving.

Four volumes of MS. Plays of Lope de Vega, the first containing three plays in his own hand writing, with the original license of the censor.

The original copy, in MS., of the "Mogigata," a favourite play of the celebrated Moratin, the first writer of Spanish comedy now living, but who has been proscribed and exiled by Ferdinand the Seventh.

There are several others of nearly equal interest, and among the MSS. there are many curious autographs of Philip the Second, Prince Eugene, Pontanus, Sannazarius and others, and three original letters of Petrarch.

Also a voluminous MS. collection of the proceedings in Cortes, from the earliest period, copied from the archives of the King of Spain. The original correspondence of Don Pedro Ronquillo, the Spanish Ambassador, resident in London at the time of our Revolution; part in cypher, with the translation by the side, with several others, of equal value and curiosity.

Mr. Dibdin has given celebrity to a curious copy of Stephanus's Greek Thesaurus, bound in one volume, preserved in this library. The circumstance

which enhances its value, renders it cumbrous and inconvenient. It may derive some additional interest from having been the property of Menage.

Pictures. Over the bookcases of the Library, are placed several portraits of the family or friends of the present Lord, and some remarkable personages.

At the north end, Charles the Second. Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth.

On the west side, near the north chimney-piece, Lord Boringdon, (now Earl of Morley,) by Hoppner.

Viscount Morpeth, by ditto.

Rev. Matthew Marsh, Chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury, and Rector of Winterslow and Brinkworth, by Shee, a very striking portrait.

Between the north chimney-piece and great bow window, Viscount Granville, by Philips. Charles third Earl of Stanhope, by Opie, a portrait full of character, bequeathed by his Lordship to Lord Holland. Lady Affleck, mother of the present Lady Holland, by a French artist.

Between the great bow window and south chimney piece, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by Hamilton. Mr. Winnington, who died Paymaster of the Forces in 1746. The first Duke of Leinster, by Ramsay.

Between the south chimney piece and south end of the room, the late Thomas Conolly, esq. by Sir J. Reynolds. The first Lord Ilchester, by Ramsay. The first Duke of Richmond. Anne first Duchess of Richmond, who died 1722. Lady Cecilia Lenox, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, who died unmarried at Paris, by Ramsay.

On the east side, between the south end and nearest the door. Edmund Lord Digby, who died young, in Ireland, in 1757. The first Lady Ilchester, the heiress of the Strangeways family. Henry first Earl Digby, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Opposite the chimney. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by Mengs or by Battoni. Charles second Duke of Richmond. Sarah Cadogan his Duchess. Sir Philip Francis, K. B.

Between the door, and opposite the great bow window, Sir Robert Walpole in the robes of the Garter.

Between the door nearest the north end, Richard Vassall, esq. father to Lady Holland, by Hoppner. Sir Samuel Romilly, from a picture by Lawrence. James Earl Lauderdale, by Philips.

Opposite the chimney piece, Cardinal Fleury, a very pleasing portrait, "which looks a man, whose "dear delight is peace," by Rigaud. Charles Earl Grey, by Philips. Peter third Lord King, by Hoppner, a fine portrait. Right Hon. George Canning, by Hoppner.

Pictures in New West Library. On the east side over the door. A crayon copy, from Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick, with a bunch of grapes. A portrait of Galileo, from Titian, by Fioravanti.

Opposite the chimney, a portrait of Addison. A copy of Rembrandt's portrait of himself.

On the west side, Sir Charles Bunbury, with a racing calendar in his hand. Admiral Lestock.

On the south side, and west of chimney piece, A portrait of Machiavel, from Bronzino.

On the east of the chimney piece, An old portrait of Locke.

The EAST WING is of the same dimensions as that on the west, but the interior is divided into various apartments. The first room at the north end is now her Ladyship's Dressing Room. Besides elegant and suitable furniture, this room contains some valuable English and French prints, and some drawings of Views in Switzerland.

From this room is a passage, through a spacious wardrobe, to the Anti-Room of the Sitting Room. But the principal entrance now into these apartments is from the landing place on the great stairs. This communication was made by cutting a doorway through the walls, and removing part of the stairs, which lead to the second floor. On entering the passage, in the recess of the bow window, stands a table with a blue and white marble slab, similar to that already described in the Gilt Room. On this table are placed two elegant Chinese pagodas, four feet two inches high, composed of mother of pearl, in high preservation.

Proceeding forward, you enter a vestibule which opens to the south-east terrace on the leads. Here are two large glass-cases of Ceylon wood, containing a collection of rich specimens of Sevre and Saxon china.

On the right is the ANTI ROOM, which, though merely a passage, contains many things highly worthy of notice. In a glass-case are several Malaga

figures representing Spanish costume, fandango dancers, and bull fighters. There is only one portrait in oil, the late Duchess de l'Infantado, Princess of Salm in Germany, who accompanied her son, the present Duke de l'Infantado to England, in his embassy in 1811. But the most interesting objects are the large collection of miniatures, in fourteen japanned cases, inclosed with folding doors.

The first, second and third cabinet contain :

The four basso relievos, in chiaro oscuro, representing an Allegory of Human Life, from the antique; and in the same style of drawing, several copies of ancient busts, done at Rome or Florence.

The bust of Meleager, a celebrated hero of antiquity.

The bust of Nicholas Machiavelli, the famous political writer, died 1527.

The bust of Cesar Borgia, in a cardinal's habit.

A miniature painting, representing the Magdalen of Correggio.

Other copies of celebrated pictures are contained in the two following cabinets.

Two Heads, a boy and a girl smiling, by Correggio, Charity, by Schidone.

St. John the Baptist, by Raphael.

Portrait of La Fornarina, Raphael's mistress, by himself.

The Sybil of Domenichino.

St. Agnes, by Guercino, suffered martyrdom, A. D. 303.

A Madonna, by Sasso Ferrato.

The Mistress of Carravaggio, by himself.

Cupid, by Schidone.

Cupid Flying, by Correggio.

The four celebrated Venuses of Titian.

The Recumbent Magdalen of Correggio.

A portrait of a Lady, by Guido.

The Madonna, a copy from Guercino.

The two succeeding cabinets contain portraits of several royal and illustrious personages, the friends of Lord Holland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Honourable Caroline Fox, sister to the present Lord Holland.

The late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, aged about thirteen.

The Honourable Thomas Pelham, now Earl of Chichester.

The late Duchess of Devonshire.

The present Lady Besborough.

The present Duchess Dowager of Devonshire.

Lord Henry Spencer, younger brother to the present Duke of Marlborough, died in 1795, at Berlin.

The present Lord Holland.

Henry the first Lord Holland.

The late Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mrs. Clark, the maternal grandmother of the present Lady Holland.

Florentius Vassall, grandfather to the present Lady Holland.

Mrs. Moore, maternal aunt to Lady Holland.

Count Alfieri, the celebrated tragic Italian poet.

The Countess of Albany.

Francis, late Duke of Bedford.

Lady Louisa Conolly.

Countess de Polignac, the friend of Maria Antoniette, late Queen of France.

The Right Hon. John Hookham Frere.

Bartholomew Frere, esq.

A portrait of Charles II. of his own time.

Seven other cabinets, consisting of one hundred and five portraits of remarkable men, chiefly Italians.

These miniatures are the work of various artists resident in Italy, during the five last years of the last century. They are copied from authentic portraits still extant; and though not chronologically arranged, owing to the different periods of their arrival in England, they form a very curious and nearly complete collection of the heads of the most illustrious persons who have flourished in modern Italy. There are some extraordinary men, not Italians, intermixed in the collection; and that of Fernandez Cortes is an old copy, by Cooper, of great merit.

Angiolo Poliziano, one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century.

Leonardo da Vinci, the celebrated Italian painter.

Michel Angiolo Bonaruoti, painter, sculptor and architect.

Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World.

Dante Alighieri, Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.

Ugolino della Gherardesca, the subject of the thirty-third canto of Dante's Inferno.

Cosimo de' Medici, *Pater Patriæ*, died 1574.

Giovanni Boccacio, father of Italian eloquence, died 1375.

Giovanni Villani, author of an excellent Universal History, died 1348.

Scierra Colonna, who made Pope Boniface VIII. prisoner at Anagni, in 1303.

Francesco Petrarca, the poet, b. 1304, d. 1374.

Madona Laura, Petrarch's Mistress.

Lorenzo de' Medici Il Magnifico, died 1492.

Demetrius Calcondiles, an Athenian who visited Italy in 1447, and taught Greek at Florence: he died at Milan in 1513.

Jean Pico della Mirandola, who resigned the sovereignty of his State for the charms of philosophy. died 1494.

Pope Paul III., elected 1534, died 1549.

Nicolo Machiavelli, Secretary of the Republic of Florence, died 1527.

Francesco Guicciardini, historian, died 1540.

Ludovico Ariosto, poet, died 1533.

Marianna Cenci, the celebrated beauty who killed her father.

Cardinal Pietro Bembo, historian, died 1547.

Vittoria Colonna, a lady of rare beauty and of a genius beyond her sex, she died at Rome in 1547.

Amerigo Vespucci, navigator, died 1507.

Girolamo Fracastorio, poet and physician, born 1483, died 1553.

Leonardo Aretino, historian, b. 1370, d. 1443.

John Calvin, the famous Reformer, b. 1509, d. 1564.

Julius Cesar Scaliger, critic, d. 1558.

Pope Leo X., elected 1513, d. 1521.

- Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, b. 1483, d. 1520.
La Fornarina, his mistress, painted by himself.
Mariano Socino, lawyer, b. 1401, d. 1467.
Francesco Redi, poet, d. 1697.
Christiana, Queen of Sweden, b. 1626, d. 1689.
Francis Paolo Sarpi, author of the History of the Council of Trent d. 1625.
Enrico Caterino Davila, historian, died 1634.
Ambrogia Spinola, Governor of the Low Countries, d. 1630.
Pietro Gassendi, an eminent author, d. 1655.
Galileo Galilei, astronomer, d. 1642.
Evangelista Torricelli, mathematician, d. 1647.
Cardinal Leopold di Medici, died 1675.
Francesco Guicciardini, another copy.
Alessandro Tassoni, poet, died 1635.
Michael Cervantes, b. 1549, d. 1616.
Filippo Bonaruoti, neph. to Mich. Angelo.
Pietro Aretino, poet, died 1557.
Girolamo Carolamo, mathematician, d. 1576.
Bernardo Rucellai, learned writer, b. 1443, d. 1514.
Luigi Alamanni, poet, d. 1556.
Giovanni Cimabue, architect, d. 1300.
Giotto, painter, d. 1336.
Filippo Brunelleschi, architect, d. 1444.
Castruccio Antimenilli, called Castracani.
Gran Cane della Scala, killed by his brother 1359.
Andrea Doria, Genoese admiral, d. 1560.
Alessandro Farnese, Duke of Parma, d. 1592.
Jacopo Pontano, a learned jesuit, d. 1626.
A. S. Sannazzaro, poet, b. 1458, d. 1504.
Marco Girolamo Vida, poet, b. 1470, d. 1576.

- Filippo Strozzi, killed himself in prison, 1538.
Benvenuto Cellini, painter and sculptor, d. 1570.
Annibale Caracci, painter, b. 1560, d. 1609.
Georgio Vasari, architect and painter, d. 1574.
Francesco Barbieri detto il Guercino, d. 1667.
Giovanni di Medici, detto delle Bande Nere, d. 1526.
Maria Salviati de' Medici, wife of the preceding.
Cardinal Mazarin, b. 1602, d. 1661.
Caterina de' Medici, Queen of Henry II. of France, d. 1588.
Pope Sixtus V., b. 1521, d. 1590.
Philip II., King of Spain, after Titian.
Cosimo I., Gran Duca di Toscana, d. 1574.
Bianca Capella.
Armand, Cardinal de Richelieu, d. 1642.
Torquato Tasso, poet, b. 1544, d. 1595.
Annibal Caro, poet, b. 1507, d. 1566.
Il Cavalier Mariné, poet, b. 1569, d. 1625.
Pope Sixtus IV., d. 1484.
Pope Giulio II., elected Pope 1503, d. 1513.
Pope Clement VII., elected Pope 1523, d. 1534.
Marsilio Ficino, Platonic philosopher, d. 1499.
Poggio Bracciolini, historian, d. 1455.
Giovan Batista Guarini, poet, b. 1538, d. 1613.
Luigi Pulci, poet, d. 1412.
Ranieri Acciaiuoli, poet and philosopher, d. 1478.
Nicolo Fortegueria, poet, b. 1674, d. 1735.
Donatello, sculptor, b. 1383, d. 1466.
Tiziano Vecelli, b. 1497, d. 1576.
Sir Peter Paul Rubens, b. 1577, d. 1640.
Fra. Girolamo Savonarola, Dom. monk, burnt 1498.
Francesco Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, d. 1519.

Cesar Borgia, in his lay dress, died 1507.

Maria Teresa, Empress of Germany.

Charles II., King of England, d. 1685.

The present Archduke Charles of Austria.

Napoleon Buonaparte, painted while at Florence.

Pope Pius VI.

Lope de Vega Carpio.

Charles I., King of England.

Dr. Antonio Cocchi, physician, d. 1758. This gentleman had the care of the Antiquities in the Gallery at Florence, from 1738 till his death, and was succeeded by his son Dr. Raymond Cocchi.

Antonio Muratori.

Fernando Cortes, Conqueror of Mexico, d. 1554.

Pietro Metastasio, poet, b. 1698, d. 1782.

Martin Luther, b. 1483, d. 1546.

Catherine Bore, wife of Martin Luther.

Besides the preceding, there are several other detached portraits, worthy of mention.

The Marchioness of Santa Cruz, whole length, painted at Madrid in 1804, by Benton, an eminent French miniature painter, in a separate cabinet.

The Venus of Titian, in a silver filagree frame, in a cabinet. This miniature belonged to Gaston, the last sovereign in Tuscany of the Medici family.

Two miniatures, copies of the Madonna della Seggiola, from Raphael.

Portrait of Robespierre.

Portrait of Dr. John Lami, an eminent Florentine scholar of the last century.

Two Portraits, in biscuit china, of Frederick II. King of Prussia, and Prince Henry his brother.

The present Grand Duke and the late Grand Duchess of Tuscany, in stucco.

From the Anti Room a door on the south side opens into the SITTING ROOM, which is thirty-six feet by nineteen feet, and nineteen feet high. Formerly it had two windows looking to the east, and the chimney was on the west side, but it is now entirely altered. The walls are painted with bright rose colour, and the wainscotting, as well as the cornice round the top, with white and gold. The curtains and chairs are of rich Lyons damask. The original chimney ornament is in the same antique style as the two already described in the Gilt Room. It has been refreshed with white and gold, but the ancient medallions have been carefully preserved. These two paintings are executed in a blue chiaro-scuro. One represents Fortitude, the other Prudence. In front of the mantle-piece are three ovals. In the middle oval is the figure of a female recumbent, holding in her right hand a branch of palm, and in her left hand, a bit with a bridle. On the right hand is depicted a Cupid, and on the left is another female figure, holding a torch. It is supposed that these three figures, together, represent the emblems of love and marriage.

Among many beautiful vases, carvings in ivory, both ancient and modern, filagree-work, and curious time-pieces, it will be sufficient to mention only the most remarkable collected by her Ladyship during her journey in Italy, in 1815.

A bust of Napoleon, in biscuit, surmounted with the imperial eagle in bronze. On a bracket under

it, various specimens of iron ore, from Elba. On the mantle-piece, a figure of Roma Trionfante, in oriental alabaster, and rosso antico, formerly the property of Cardinal de Bernis, presented to Lady Holland at Rome.

A beautiful copy in rosso antico of the tomb of Scipio.

A bust, supposed to be of Ennius.

A cross of sandal wood, enriched with precious stones of various sorts, with the passion of Christ minutely carved on the wood, of most exquisite Greek workmanship, purchased at Venice in 1815.

The copy in bronze of two famous statues at Rome, St. Bruno, and Santa Susanna.

In this room there is only one painting in oil, a portrait of Lady Besborough, taken in Italy in the year 1795: it is a whole length, leaning on a lyre.

The drawings are the most remarkable and valuable. Twelve by Stothard: the subjects taken from Lord Byron's Poems; the originals, from which the engravings were made to illustrate the works of this author, viz. the Giaour, the Bride of Abydos, and Lara; a present to Lady Holland, from the noble poet.

Five large drawings: A view of Florence, a view of Naples, and three views in Italy.

An admirable sketch in crayons of a fresco of Murillo in the cloister of the Franciscan convent of Seville, representing the Apotheosis of Santa Clara, by L. Hoppner, Esq. This drawing is, on many accounts, highly valuable: the original fresco is exposed to the open air, and was much injured even

in 1809, when this copy of it was taken. It is, perhaps, the finest composition of Murillo, and as it is decaying very fast, and no good engraving has ever been taken of it, its merits may be, ultimately, preserved in this beautiful and elegant copy.

Four drawings by Anthony Zucchi, the husband of Angelica Kauffman.

The Campanilla of the Cathedral of Florence.

The Loggia dé Lanzi, a vast portico, as it existed in the time of the Florentine Republic; and the Swiss Corp de Garde, of the senate.

The celebrated Bridge of Santa Trinidad.

The Palace Strozzi, of the branch of the Prince of Forano.

Four Portraits in Crayons.

The Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

The Rev. Matthew Marsh, both by Smith.

The late Earl of Upper Ossory

John Allen, esq., by Mr. Lane.

In the Dressing Room, adjoining the favourite apartment of Mr. Fox, the following lines are written with a diamond in the window, supposed to be by the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere, at present Ambassador to Constantinople, who has frequently inhabited this room:

May neither fire destroy, nor waste impair,

Nor time consume thee, till the twentieth Heir;

May Taste respect thee, and may Fashion spare.

The upper apartments of Holland House are upon a level with the stone gallery of the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, and enjoy a delightful view over

the Surry hills and the adjacent country, to an extent fully sufficient to justify the previous description of this charming landscape^a.

It is impossible to take leave of this ancient mansion, without cherishing the hope that it may long remain as a memorial of the taste "of the olden tyme." To the artist, the antiquary, and the man of letters, it will always afford the highest gratification. The reader will recollect that more than two centuries have elapsed since it was built; and that it is one of the last remaining specimens of the style of architecture of the period when it was erected.

PLEASURE GROUNDS. The ground behind Holland House, and towards the Uxbridge road, falls abruptly to the north-west; and it seems that the inequality of the surface, the salubrity of the air and soil, which is for the most part gravelly, and the fresh prospect of the country, terminated by the double-headed hill of Harrow, attracted the notice of the improver at a very early period: for the lofty elms and sycamores that cover the brow of this eminence, are very old; but the avenues and straight lines in which they were originally planted, are not entirely obliterated by the loss of their companions, or the growth of younger trees. It was probably to these spots, commanding an extensive prospect over the country, which the overflowings of the metropolis had not, till within these four or five years, reached or disfigured, that

^a See page 4.

Tickell alludes, in his admirable lines on Addison's death:

Thou hill! whose brow the antique structures grace,
Rear'd by bold chiefs of Warwick's noble race;
Why scene so lov'd! where e'er thy bow'r appears
O'er my dim eye-balls glance the sudden tears?
How sweet were, once, thy prospects fresh and fair,
Thy sloping walls, and unpolluted air!
How sweet the gloom beneath thy aged trees,
Thy noon tide shadow, and thy ev'ning breeze,
His image thy forsaken bow'rs restore,
Thy walks and airy prospects charm no more;
No more, the Summer in thy glooms allay'd,
Thy ev'ning breezes, and thy noon-day shade.

Tickell on the Death of Mr. Addison.

Since that period, the grounds immediately about the house, and below the hill to the westward, have been much improved and ornamented. They were laid out about the year 1769, by Mr. Charles Hamilton of Pain's Hill, a gentleman celebrated for his exquisite taste in gardening, and an intimate friend of the first Lord Holland. He introduced several American trees, and a vast variety of curious oaks, many of which are still flourishing in these grounds. The cedars planted under his direction are much admired, and one clump in particular, situated to the north-west, affords with its dark branches, a fine frame to the prospect, and the setting sun in a summer evening; but the greatest proof of his discernment and taste is to be found in a green walk, which originally an open lane, was at his suggestion turfed, and

ornamented by Lord Holland. It reaches very far towards the Uxbridge-road. Near the southern entrance into it are two noble oriental planes, remarkable for the size they have attained in this climate. This verdant glade would have satisfied the fancy of Spenser, when composing his *Fairy Queen*; and can scarcely be considered as less classical by every lover of English genius, since it is recorded to have been the haunt of Mr. Fox's youth, and the last landscape of nature it was his fate to enjoy.

A shadie grove not far away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
More lofty trees, yclad with summer's pride,
Did spread so broad, that heav'n's light did hide,
Not perceable with power of any starre,
And all within were pathes and alleies wide,
With footing worne, and leading in ward farre
Fair, harbour that them seemes; so in they entred arre.

Spenser's Faerie Queene, Cant. I. 7.

In a recent publication, Mr. Fox's last visit to these gardens is thus described:—

“ He looked around him the last day he was there with a farewell tenderness that struck me very much. It was the place where he had spent his youthful days. Every lawn, garden, tree, and walk, were viewed by him with peculiar affection. He pointed out its beauties to me, and, in particular, shewed me a green lane or avenue, which his mother the late Lady Holland, had made by shutting up a road. He was a very exquisite judge of

the picturesque, and had mentioned to me how beautiful this road had become, since converted into an alley. He raised his eyes to the house, looked around, and was earnest in pointing out every thing he liked and remembered^a."

Before entering upon the description of the more modern alterations and improvements of the pleasure ground, I must mention a strange circumstance said to have happened in these grounds, relating to the family of Rich. It is thus mentioned by Aubrey in his Lives:

"The beautiful Lady Diana Rich, daughter to the Earl of Holland, as she was walking in her father's garden at Kensington, to take the fresh air before dinner, about eleven o'clock, being then very well, met with her own apparition, habit, and every thing, as in a looking glass; about a month after, she died of the small pox. And it is said that her sister, the Lady Isabella Thynne, saw the like of herself before she died. A third daughter of Lord Holland was the wife of the first Earl of Brecknock, and has been recorded that she also, not long after her marriage, had some such warning of her approaching dissolution."

The gardens adjoining the house are laid out in various pleasing designs, among which a rosary of a circular form, is particularly worthy of notice, and on the west, a parterre, laid out in various scrolls and devices in the Italian style.

Adjoining this parterre is a smaller one, in the

^a Trotter's Memoirs of Fox.



Drawn by M. Gauci from a Bust by A. Canova.

Οὐ γὰρ πω τεθνήκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ Διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς
Ἀλλ' ἔτι που ξωὸς κανερυχετὰ εὐρεῖ ποντῷ
Νήσῳ ἐν ἀμφιρύτῃ χαλεποὶ δὲ μιν ἄνδρες ἔχουσιν

B. 1. v. 196. Odyssey.

Presented by the Right Honourable Lady Holland.

C. Hullmandel's Lithography.

same style, with a fountain in the middle. At the south end, on a column of Scotch granite, six feet ten inches high, is placed a bronze bust of General Buonaparte, by Canova, taken at the time he was Commander in Chief of the army in Italy; it is esteemed a fine specimen of the works of this admired sculptor. On the pillar are placed the following lines from the *Odyssey* of Homer:

ΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΠΩ ΤΕΘΝΗΚΕΝ ΕΠΙ ΧΘΟΝΙ ΔΙΟΣ ΟΔΥΣΣΕΥΣ,
ΑΛΛ ΕΤΙ ΠΟΥ ΖΩΟΣ ΚΑΤΕΡΥΚΕΤΑΙ ΕΥΡΕΙ ΠΟΝΤΩ,
ΝΗΣΩ ΕΝ ΑΜΦΙΡΥΤΗ ΧΑΛΕΠΟΙ ΔΕ ΜΙΝ ΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΕΧΟΥΣΙΝ.

Which I have seen somewhere translated thus:

He is not dead, he breathes the air
In lands beyond the deep!
Some distant sea-girt island, where
Harsh men the hero keep.

At the opposite end of this beautiful parterre is an alcove, forming part of an elevated terrace, ornamented with vases, within which Lord Holland has inscribed the following distich in honour of Samuel Rogers, esq. the celebrated author of the "*Pleasures of Memory*."

HERE ROGERS SAT, AND HERE FOR EVER DWELL
TO ME, THOSE PLEASURES THAT HE SINGS SO WELL.

V^{ll}. H^d.

Beneath this distich, an extempore effusion from the pen of Henry Lutterell, esq., has been lately added:

How charm'd is the eye, which in Summer reposes
 On this haunt of the poet, o'ershadow'd with roses!
 I'll in and be seated,—to try, if thus placed,
 I can catch but one spark of his feeling and taste,
 Can steal a sweet note from his musical strain,
 Or a ray of his genius to kindle my brain.
 Well,—now I am fairly install'd in the bower,
 How lovely the scene! how propitious the hour!
 The breeze is perfumed, from the hawthorn it stirs,
 All is silent around me,—but nothing occurs,
 Not a thought, I protest, though I'm *here* and alone,
 Not a chance of a couplet, that Rogers would own;
 Though my senses are enraptur'd, my feelings, in tune,
 And Holland's my host, and the season is June.
 Enough of my trials,—nor garden, nor grove,
 Though poets amidst them, may linger or rove,
 Nor e'en a seat so hallow'd as *this*, can impart
 The fancy and fire, that must spring from the heart:
 So I rise, since the Muses continue to frown,
 No more of a poet, than when I sat down;
 While Rogers, on whom they look kindly, can strike
 Their lyre, in all times, and all places alike. H. L.

June 2, 1818.

A magnificent lofty elm, the trunk of which measures fifteen feet in circumference, contributes to the beauty of this spot, and closes the scene on the north.

This part of the garden stands on the ground formerly occupied by the stables, the half of which was pulled down as useless. The stalls were within lofty arches, which have been preserved, and present something similar to the ruins of an aqueduct, which has a remarkably good effect.

Passing through the orchard, we arrive at the

French garden, the first compartment of which is enclosed with a green wall of hornbeam and box, with a cottage parterre in the middle, and a grapery on the north. The second compartment is separated by lofty green walls, the parterre and borders are filled with annual flowers. On the north is an elevated terrace, ornamented with trellis-work, and covered with Chinese roses.

This spot is remarkable for being the nursery bed of the most fashionable plant of the present day, the genus *Dahlia*. This plant had been before introduced from America, but by being starved in pots, and smothered in tan-pits, it produced imperfect blossoms, and thus, was neglected and lost. When Lord Holland was travelling in Spain, in 1803, happening to become acquainted with the celebrated botanist, Anthony Joseph Cavanilles, his Lordship procured some exotic seeds, which were sent to England, and arrived in May, 1804. Though the season was rather too much advanced, a few parcels were selected, and one amongst them labelled "*DAHLIA PINNATA*." When about nine inches high, it was planted out, and in the middle of September appeared the first *Dahlia Purpurea*, forming a luxuriant branchy plant, about eight feet high. This new genus is a great acquisition to our gardens, being annual by the stem, and perennial by its bulbous roots. Their rich variety of colours was predicted by the most experienced botanists, and in the following year were produced the *Rosea*, the *Crocata*, and the *Coccinea*. The result of the experiments for its cultivation, by Mr. Buonaiuti,

may be seen in Malcolm's Dictionary of Practical Gardening. As Cavanilles was the first botanist, who described this new genus in his valuable work entitled "Icones Plantarum," he had the usual right to name it, and called it DAHLIA, in honour of Dr. Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist.

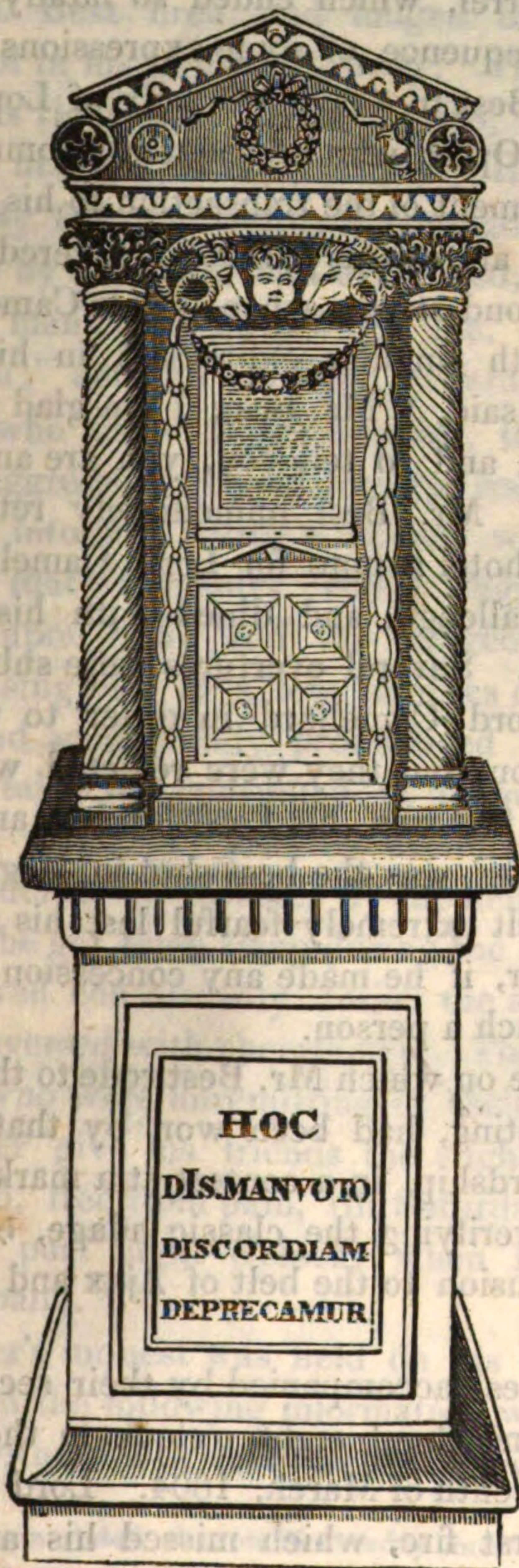
About a quarter of a mile from the house, towards Hammersmith are the "Moats," or fish ponds.

When the present owner took possession of this spot, there were still evident marks of its having been formerly intersected with gravel walks; and the islands, which are in the middle of the ponds, were connected by wooden bridges. Of late years the ponds have been cleaned, and the sluices repaired, and at present they are well stocked with fish; these ponds are supplied from an adjoining perennial spring of excellent water.

In the adjoining kitchen garden is still standing part of the ancient Manor House of West Town, now converted into a residence for the gardener.

In the year 1804 a duel took place in the meadows situated to the west of Holland House. Upon the spot where Lord Camelford fell, an antique Roman altar has been erected by Lord Holland. On the base, which is modern, is engraven the following inscription, in allusion to the fatal transaction :

HOC
DIS. MAN. VOTO
DISCORDIAM
DEPRECAMUR.



This quarrel, which ended so fatally, took its rise in consequence of some expressions made use of by Mr. Best to a favourite lady of Lord Camelford's at the Opera, who subsequently communicated a false statement of the transaction to his Lordship. A few days afterwards Mr. Best entered Stevens' hotel in Bond-street, when Lord Camelford advanced, with singular expression in his countenance, and said, "Mr. Best, I am glad to see you face to face, and to tell you, you are an infamous scoundrel." Mr. Best immediately retired, and sent to the hotel a note for Lord Camelford, containing a challenge, and dined with his party in high spirits. Several overtures were subsequently made to Lord Camelford in order to produce a reconciliation, but they were rejected with obduracy. The fact was, his Lordship had an idea that his antagonist was the best shot in England; and therefore felt extremely fearful lest his reputation should suffer, if he made any concession, however slight, to such a person.

The horse on which Mr. Best rode to the place of hostile meeting, had been won by that *good shot* from his Lordship, in a contest at a mark with pistols; thus verifying the classic adage, ἐχθρῶν αἰεὶ δῶρον αἰδώςον* in allusion to the belt of Ajax and the sword of Hector^a.

The parties, accompanied by their seconds, met on the ground about eight o'clock in the morning of the fourteenth of March, 1804. Lord Camelford gave the first fire, which missed his antagonist;

* Pope's Homer's Iliad, B. VII.

when Mr. Best fired, and lodged the contents of his pistol in his Lordship's body. The ball entered on his right side, below his ribs, and passed through to his left, where it lodged. His Lordship immediately fell, and calling his antagonist to him, seized him by the hand, and exclaimed, "Best, I am a dead man; you have killed me, but I freely forgive you;" and he repeated several times to the man who came to his support, that he was the sole aggressor. His Lordship was instantly conveyed into Mr. Ottey's house, where every attention that humanity could suggest, was bestowed upon him; and the surgeon arriving from Kensington, in a few minutes cut off his clothes, and immediately pronounced the wound to be mortal. He continued in agonies of pain during the first day; towards evening it pleased God to moderate his torture, by the help of laudanum, and he got some sleep during the night. His hopes revived considerably during the second day, and he conversed with cheerfulness. The surgeons, however, who were unremitting in their attention, would never give his friends the slightest hopes. He lingered, free from pain, till Saturday evening, about half past eight o'clock, when he expired without a pang.

A coroner's inquest was held on his Lordship's body, when the following information was elicited from eye-witnesses to this calamitous event:

"G. Robinson stated, that on Wednesday morning, he was at work in a field, in company with J. Shears, when he observed

four gentlemen enter the field adjoining. He afterwards heard the report of a pistol, and looking to the spot, observed two gentlemen run off, when he called out "Stop them." On his arrival at the spot, he observed the deceased weltering in his blood, who asked him why he had called to them, and said he did not want them stopped; that he had been the aggressor, and he freely forgave them, and hoped God would also. A gentleman who was standing with him when the witness came up, went away and sent a surgeon, who soon arrived, and conveyed him to Mr. Ottey's. Witness knew nothing of the prisoners."

"Simeon Nicholson, a surgeon, deposed that he was sent for on Wednesday morning, to the spot where the duel took place, when he examined the wound on the right side of his chest, which he was satisfied had been occasioned by a ball from a gun or pistol, which had entered into the vertebra of his back, and which had never been removed until his death. He opened the body on Sunday morning, when the fifth rib was broken, and the right lobe of the lungs pierced through. The ball was lodged in the canal which conveys the marrow through the sixth vertebra, on the right side of which was lodged upwards of six quarts of blood, which had prevented his lungs from operating, and which was the cause of his death."

His Lordship had been distinguished for a certain boldness and intrepidity of spirit; for many acts of noble, but irregular beneficence; for a love of frolic, and a passion for rational and scientific pursuits. At one time, for uncommon dignity, good sense, and enlargement of sentiment; at another, for unreasonable positiveness: withal, for liberality of expense, without foolish vanity, or mad profusion: so that, on the whole, those who studied his character with the greatest attention, knew not whether they ought most to admire his virtues, and

occasional rectitude of understanding, or to lament his dangerous eccentricities. He had considered the evidences of the truth of Christianity with no common care, and was at last, upon rational conviction, a believer. He had scarcely lived thirty years.



CHAPTER V.

Manor of Abbots'-Kensington—Annexation of the Manor and Church to the Abbey of Abingdon—Composition between the Abbot of Abingdon and the Bishop of London—Composition between the Abbot of Abingdon and the Prior of Colne—First Endowment of the Vicarage—Manor House and Rectory—Lives of the Vicars, illustrated with Ancient Records and Parochial Documents.

ON the first establishment of Christianity in this island, the bishops and clergy resided together in one community, and itinerant priests were only sent out occasionally, for the instruction of the people. This, after a time, was found inconvenient; and when the inhabitants had generally embraced Christianity, the lords and great landed proprietors, endeavoured to obtain permission from the bishops to erect churches on their own domains, which was usually granted on their settling a certain portion of land for the maintenance of a priest^a. When the survey of domesday was taken, half a virgate was allotted for the priest of this parish, and the church appears to have been at that time in the patronage of Aubrey de Vere, the proprietor of the manor^b.

^a 1 Inst. 119. Gibson, p. 756.

^b See page 48.

In the reign of Henry the First, Godfrey de Vere, with the consent of Alberic his father, Beatrix his mother, and his brothers, upon his death-bed, gave this church, with two hides, and one hundred and twenty acres of land in the parish, to the monastery of Abingdon, in the county of Berks, as a testimonial of his gratitude; Fabricius, at that time Abbot, having cured him of a former sickness. This Godfrey being buried in the monastery of Abingdon, his parents, who resided chiefly in Essex, founded the priory of Colne St. Andrew, in that county, and made it a cell to the abbey of Abingdon; endowing it with several manors, lands, and churches. This grant was confirmed to that monastery by Henry I. in the following charter:

“ HENRICUS, REX ANGLORUM. Mauritio Londinensi Episcopo, Gilberto Abbati Westmonasterii et Hugoni de Bochelanda, et omnibus suis et ministris Francis et Anglis de Lundonia et Middlesexia salutem. Sciatis me concessisse in tempore Fabricii Abbatis eccles. Sanct. Mariæ in Abbendonia, ecclesiam de Chensnetuna et quidquid ad eam pertinet. Et terram in ipsa villa inter ecclesiam et terram aliam duarum hidarum de duodecies viginti acris quam Albricus de Vere dedit prædict. eccles. pro anima Goiffredi filii sui defuncti et eam ecclesiam in pace perpetuum et quiete teneat.

“ Testibus Matilda Regina, Eudone Dapifero, et Willielmo de Kurceio, et Nigello et Cileio, Ursone de Albetot, Roberto Malet, apud Corneberiam^a.

^a Carta R. Hen. I. de Ecclesia de Kinsentune. Inter ann. 1100 et 1107. Dugdale Monas. Ang. vol. I. p. 486.

This church was, in the thirteenth century, appropriated to the monastery of Abingdon, and a vicarage was here ordained and endowed, by the licence of Pope Alexander IV., but without the consent of either the Bishop of London or the metropolitan. In consequence of this omission, the Abbot and convent of Abingdon, with the consent of the Bishop of London and the Vicar of Kensington, agreed to the following composition, which stipulated that the collation of the vicarage should remain in the Bishop of London and his successors, which they have enjoyed ever since.

A COMPOSITION BETWEEN THE ABBOT OF ABINGDON AND THE VICAR OF KENSINGTON, TAKEN OUT OF THE REGISTRY OF THE CONSISTORIAL COURT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—
 “To all and singular the faithful of Christ that shall see or hear this present deed; Giles, by the grace of God, Bishop of Sarum, and Robert, Dean of St. Paul’s, London, wish eternal life in the Lord, one thousand, two hundred and sixty, on the Saturday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist. The Abbot and Convent of Abingdon appearing before us at London, by Friar Roger of Tudeham, one of the Monks thereof, their Proctor lawfully appointed on the one part, and Roger of Besthorp Vicar of Kensington personally appearing on the other part. We by the authority of Fulk, of happy memory sometime Bishop of London, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, and of the said Abbot and Convent, have in suchwise, thought fit to ordain concerning the Church of Kensington, viz. that the said Abbot and Convent, and Roger and his successors, the Vicars of the said Church, shall receive the greater tythes of all the said Church, and of the corn in the sheaves, dividing them in the fields by equal portions. And the said Abbot and Convent shall have all the chief rents, with the homages, customs, and all the libertys belonging to the said Church, in lieu of the value of the advowson of the said Church, and instead of the yearly payment of thirty shillings, which for a long

time they have been accustomed to receive from the said Church, together with all the demesne land, pasture land, meadow land, feeding ground, osiers and buildings belonging to the said Church. Saving to the said Roger and his successors Vicars, all the croft which extends itself towards the south, from the house in times past of Philip de Sancte, in length even to the King's highway, which leads from London towards the north, and in breadth between the land of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster towards the east, and the croft of Amie Weaver, widow, towards the west—as it is enclosed with ditches. The same Roger also and his successors, Vicars, shall receive the tithes of the hay of the whole parish, with the tithes of the mills in the said parish, with all the rest of the small tithes, and all the altarage of the said Church, excepting all the great and small tithes arising in the present demesnes of the said Abbot and Convent, which they now have in the manor, and excepting the tithes of the mills of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, if it happens that they build any in their demesnes or homage. And if it happens that the said Abbot and Convent, or Vicars, buy any lands formerly tithable, let the tithe be divided between them as before. And the said Roger and his successors, Vicars, shall honestly and decently serve the abovesaid Church, and shall sustain and acquit all the other ordinary charges happening to the said Church, and if there happen any extraordinary, let them be divided by equal portions between the said Abbot and Convent, and Vicars. And if it happen that the said Abbot and Convent, or Vicars, do gainsay the premises or any of them, We ordain that it may be lawful for the said Bishop of London or his Official, or the Archdeacon of the place, jointly or a part, to whose jurisdiction the same persons have submitted themselves, to compel them without any notice at law to the observing of all the premises by the sequestration of the profits of the said Church, and by all other means whatsoever they shall devise to determine it on the part of God and Justice. And the collation of the aforesaid Vicarage, according to the manner aforesaid, shall remain to the said Bishop of London and his successors for ever with full power. In witness whereof we have caused our seals, together with the mutual seals of the said Proctors and Roger, to be set to this present deed, we therefore confirming the ordinary in this behalf, and being agreeable, do in good faith permit it;

neither can or will we in any wise gainsay the same. In witness whereof we have caused our seals to be set to these presents^a”.

In the year 1311 a dispute arose between the Abbot of Abingdon and the Prior of Colne, concerning the power which the former possessed of sending monks to the priory of Colne; and also concerning the right which the latter claimed of interfering in the election of the Abbot of Abingdon; as likewise concerning the church of Kensington; by the intercession of Robert De Vere Earl of Oxford, the parties came to an agreement by which the Prior of Colne relinquished all right or claim to the church of Kensington, or any of its appurtenances, as is shewn by the following document:

“COMPOSITION BETWEEN THE ABBOT OF ABINGDON AND THE PRIOR OF COLNE.—“ Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris, vel auditoris, Ricardus Dei gratia Abbas monasterii Abyndon, et ejusdem loci conventus Sarum dioc. ac frater Johannes de Campeden Prior de Colun, et ejusdem loci conventus London dioces. salutem in Domino.

“ Noverit universitas vestra quod cum inter nos abbatem et conventum Abyndon, ex parte una, et nos Priorem et conventum de Colun antedictos ex altera, super monachorum transmissione ad dictum Prioratum de Colun, qui ad monasterium de Abyndon prædictum, tanquam membrum, sive cella ejusdem pertinere dignoscitur, et revocatione eorundem, ac super modo creandi Priorem in vacationibus Prioratus prædicti, et aliis subjectionis articulis, quorum occasione, variis dicebatur deprimi dispendiis, et modo interesendi electioni Abbatis monasterii prædicti; nec non super *Ecclesia de Kensington, London. dioc.* discentionis, sive litis materia suborta fuisset; tandem ad instantiam, et petitionem nobilis viri domini Roberti de Weer comitis Oxon, prædicti Prioratus patroni,

^a Stokesley, fol. 80.

lis, sive dissentio, hujusmodi amicabili compositione, et realiter facta, in hunc modum conquievit.

“ Nos vero prædicti Prior et Conventus de Colan deliberatione et tractatu, qui in hac parte requiruntur, præhabitis, pro bono pacis et dicti Prioratus evidente utilitate id fieri suadente, de voluntate etiam, et consensu prædicti domini Roberti De Weer, patroni nostri, totus jus quod in prædicta ecclesia de Kensington, et suis pertinentiis et etiam ad eandem habuimus et habemus quodque vendicamus, et clamicum quod habuimus in ea, nec non omnino dam actionem, nobis ad ipsam ecclesiam quam dicti Abbas et conventus, sibi, et monasterio suo predicto canonicè ab antiquo optinuerunt, et adhuc optinent appropriatam dicti Prioratus nomine aliquo qualiter competentem, pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum, prædictus Abbati et Conventui Abyndon, et successoribus eorundem purè, spontè, et absolutè, remittimus, et quietum clamamus per præsentem. Et si quod scriptum amodo inveniatur per quod liquere poterit predictam ecclesiam de Kensington, seu aliqua pertinentia ad eandem, ad nos seu dictam Prioratum aliquatenus pertinere, volumus, quod pro nullo prorsus habeatur et omni careat firmitate, nobisque commodum offere non valeat, seu dictis Abbati et Conventui aliquod nocumentum, processibus nihilominus quibuscunque tam judicialibus, quam extra judicialibus ad nostri instantiam habitis sive factis, coram quibuscunque judicibus ordinariis, delegatis, vel eorum commissariis, aut quibus vis aliis personis, super ecclesia de Kensington prædicta”

“ Datum apud Colan, per nos Robertum De Weer, comitem Oxoniæ, patronum supradictam ecclesiam, pridie kalendas Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo undecimo incipiente. Datum etiam apud Abyndon, per nos Abbatem et conventum ejusdem, in capitulo nostro ibidem pridie nonas Aprilis, anno Domini supradicto ^a.”

FIRST ENDOWMENT OF THE VICARAGE.—The tithes and offerings at the time of the first conversion of the Anglo Saxons, were received by the bishops, and wholly at their disposal, and were usually distributed in four parts, viz. one to the support of

^a Pat. 15. Edw. II. part. I. m. 14. per. Inspec. XV. cal Julii, 1818. T.F.

the church, one to the maintenance of the priest, one to the poor, and the remaining fourth to the bishop. But about the reign of Alfred, when the sees began to be endowed with lands and other possessions, the bishops, to encourage the foundation of churches, and to establish a better provision for the resident clergy, resigned their claim, and the whole of the tithes were then paid to the priest, who continued to apply them to the repairs of the church, his own support, and a portion to the poor.

After some time the lay patrons inferring that a third part of the revenues of a church were sufficient for the supply of it, took upon themselves the disposal of two of the three shares, and only permitted the priest to retain the third for his own maintenance; and when the patronage of the churches fell into the hands of the monasteries, and other religious societies, the same practice continued.

The appropriating of parish churches to religious houses, was introduced about the time of the Conquest, the greater prelates being Normans, using it as an engine of oppression under the authority of the Pope, over the inferior clergy, who were chiefly English; but this giving rise, in the course of time, to great abuses, the bishops were obliged to interfere, and provide for the ordination of perpetual vicarages, and the distinct endowment of them^a.

In 1371 the church of Kensington was valued at twenty-six marks, an elemosynary portion, payable to the church of Westminster at five marks and the vicarage at twelve marks.

^a Burn's Eccl. Law. Kennet.

“ *Spiritualia Archidiaconatus Middlesexie.*”

- Abb. de } Ecclesia de Kensyngton pt. pens.—xxvj. Marc,
Abyngdon. } Decima, xxxiijs. viijd.
Medietas, xvjs. iiijd.
- p. Portio elemosynaria Westm. in eadem—v. Marc.
Decima, vjs. viijd.
Medietas, iijs. iiijd.
- v. Vicarius ejusdem ecclesie.—xij. Marc.
Decima, xvjs.
Medietas, viij. s.

..... fo. 38. “ *Temporalia Decanatus Middlesexie.*”

..... 39. verso, ad finem.

Bona Abb. de Abyndon. In Kensyngton, De terris et pratis. cviijs.

Unde decima, xs. xd.

- Abbas de } { In decanatu Midde^x. de Spiritualibus—xxxiijs.
Abyndon. } { viijd.
De temporal in eodem decanatu.—xs. xd.

I do not find any date to the valuation, which is said in the summing up to be, “per registram et antiqua computa.” In the catalogue, the MS. is described as containing the taxation of the London clergy; “circa [1291?]” At the end of the volume are agreements made by the prior, and monks of Hatfield Regis, one dated in 1324, the other in 1327^a.

It appears by the London Registry that there is a procuration due to the bishop, when he visits, for a pension belonging to the church of Westminster.

		£.	s.	d.	
Onera hujus Vicariæ.	Primitiæ	18	8	4	
	Decimæ	1	16	10	
	Pro. Episc. {	Rect.	0	13	0
		Vic.	0	6	0
	Pro. Archid	0	8	9	
	Synodalia.....	0	3	5	
	^b Pen. Westminst.	0	2	0	

^a Mus. Brit. Harleian MS. No. 60. fol. 25.

^b See this expressed in the preceding valuation.

In the year 1520, Queen Mary granted a sum of money to the Vicar of Kensington, being a portion of the sum of 7000*l.*, appropriated by King Henry the Eighth to the augmentation of the provision of the incumbents, or preachers and scholars in England.

“An act of parliament, made at Westminster, 21st of October, the second year of the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, reciting, that divers rectories and benefices appropriate, glebe lands, tythes, and ecclesiastical profits, which, from the twentieth year of King Henry the Eighth, came into his Majesty's hands, and after his death to King Edward the Sixth, and afterwards to the Queen, should be disposed of by Cardinal Pool, to the augmentation of the provision of the incumbents, or preachers and scholars in England, as the said Lord Cardinal should think fit.

The Queen, therefore, willing to discharge herself of this care, and in consideration of the sum of 7000*l.* which the said Lord Cardinal, with the consent of the rest of the prelates of England, out of the rents and revenues of the said benefices, of his own free will, had offered to the Queen, granted to Kensington, amongst others in the diocese of London, “*Adeo plenè, liberè, et integrè,*” as the Queen's said father, or brother, or the Queen herself held, or enjoyed the said patronage, or advowsons, or might, or ought to hold, or enjoy the same^a.”

At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Abbot's portion of the tithes, and the demesne lands, became vested in the crown, and were leased by the name and manor of Kensington, in 1562, to Sir Edward Carey, one of the grooms of the Queen's Majesty's privy chamber, for twenty-one years^b.

^a Pat. K. Philip et Q. Mary, 14 Novem. a^o. regni sui 5^{to} et 6^{to}. In 2^a parte Orig. Rot. 36. ex pte, Thes. Sacio.

^b Particulars of Leases in the Augment. Office, communicated by J. Caley, esq. F.A.S. Keeper of the Records.

The lease recites that it was parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Abingdon, Berks. The manor and rectory of Kensington, with all and singular, its appurtenances, so together demised, to farm to John Grenefylde, his executors, and assigns, by indenture, for a term of years, rendering therefore, by year, 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Whereof in charges in a pension paid to the Vicar of Kensington, issuing out of the rectory aforesaid, by year 4*s.*, and they are worth clear, beyond charges, by year, 19*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

In 1569 the Queen granted and let to Eliz. Snow, widow, the manor and rectory of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, late parcel of the possession of the monastery of Abingdon, except all advowson, &c., to hold to Eliz. Snow, her executors, and assigns, from the feast of St. Michael, for the term of thirty-one years, at the rent of 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and if any lease theretofore made of the manor and rectory, for any term of years should not be expired at the feast of St. Michael, then to hold from the expiration of such term, for the full term of thirty-one years.

It was leased by the following document, in 1592, to Henry Buttell.

Comitatus Middlesexie.

Parcella terrarum et possessionum nuper
pertinentium Monasterio beatæ Mariæ
Virginis de Abendon, in comitatu Berks.

Scitus Manerij scituati in Kensington cum pertinencijs ac tota Rectoria de Kensington prædicta in dicto comitatu Middlesexia.

VALENT in firma Scitûs Manerij scituati in Kensington cum pertinencijs in comitatu Middlesexia ac totius Rectoria de Kensington prædicta cum omnibus domibus, orreis, stabulis, et alijs edificijs eidem Manerio et Rectoria pertinentibus cum omnibus terris pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, et redditibus Acetiam Visu franci (plegij) Curiarum et omnibus alijs perquisitis et casualibus, eidem Manerio pertinentibus sive spectantibus una cum omnibus decimis eidem Rectorie pertinentibus exceptis et omnino reservatis advocacione vicariae ecclesiae parochialis ibidem singulis alterius vicibus quociens Ecclesiam illam vacari contigerit ac quibuscunque finibus tenentium terrarum et tenementorum ac heriottis eorundem durante termino infra scripto contingentibus necnon quibuscunque boscis super illo Manerio et quamlibet inde parcella crescentibus sic ad firmam dimissa Willielmo Walweyne, per indenturam Abbatis et Conventûs Monasterij beatae Mariae Virginis de Abendon in comitatu Berks, datam duodecimo die mensis Januarij, anno regni nuper Regis Henrici Octavi vicesimo septimo pro termino triginta et trium annorum incipiente immediate et quam cito terminus triginti annorum, quem Johannes Graundfeild et Lætitia uxor ejus habent per aliam indenturam dicti Abbatis et Conventus datam 12^o Januarij anno dicti nuper Regis Henrici Octavi 25^{to} expiratam finitam sive determinatam seu quamcito predicta Firma ut prefertur prefatis Johanni Grandfeild et Lætitia dimissa per sursum redditionem resignationem mortem prædictorum Johannis et Lætitiæ seu forisfacturam pro non solutione redditus sive aliquo alio quocunque modo ad manus dicti Abbatis et Conventus deveniri contigerit reddendo inde annuatim novem decem libras sex solidos et octo denarios legalis monete Angliæ et ulterius annuatim in denarijs pro medietate tam omnium et singulorum proficuorum visûs franci [plegij] et curiarum ejusdem Manerij quam omnium et singulorum releviorum extra hurarum amerciamentorum. et aliorum casualium accidentium et crescentium prefatis Abbati Conventui et successoribus suis juxta verum valorem eorundem annuatim ut predictum est sol-

vendis ad duos anni terminos ibidem usuales per equales portiones durante termino predicto. Et predicti Abbas et Conventus et Successores sui predicta Manerium et Rectoriam ac Domos eisdem pertinentes sufficienter reparabunt facient et sustentabunt durante dicto termino. Necnon dicti Abbas et Conventus et Successores sui omnia alia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria de predictis Manerio et Rectoria ac de ceteris premissis exeuntes solvent et supportabunt sumptibus suis proprijs et expensis et predictum Willielmum et Assignatos suos inde tam versus dictum Dominum Regem quam versus alias personas exonerabunt et acquietabunt durante termino predicto singulis quintodecimis et auxilijs infra terminum predictum contingentibus vel solvendis tantumodo exceptis. Et predictus, Willielmus et Assignati sui habebunt et percipient annuatim in Manerio et Terris ibidem seu alibi ad eorum liberum arbitrium expendendum sufficiens hedgebote, ploughbote, et cartebote et eciam pro firebote annuatim quadraginta Carectatas bosci et subbosci per visum servientis dicti Abbatis et Conventus et Successorum suorum durante termino predicto et predictum visus franci [plegij] et Curias tenebuntur ad costas et expensas prefati Willielmi et assignatorum suorum durante termino predicta 19*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Memorandum in the demise above mentioned, every second advowson happening of the vicarage of the parish church there is excepted and reserved. And all fines of the tenants of the lands and tenements there; and the heriots of those tenants, and all manner of woods upon the same manor. And the said farmer is to yield, beside the yearly rent above mentioned in money, the moiety of all and singular the profits of views of frank-pledge and courts; and of all and singular reliefs, estrays, amerciaments, and other casualties happening there according to the true value of the same yearly. All which, together with that other moiety now enjoyed by the farmer under reformation, I think requisite to be excepted and reserved to her Ma-

jesty's use in any new lease to be made of the premises.

More I know not touching demising of the same.

Examined by JOHN HILL, Auditor.

15 dio Martii, 1591.

"15 Novembris, 1592. Her Majesty's pleasure is, in consideration of a fine to be paid unto her by Henry Buttell, tenant of the premises, to grant unto him a lease in reversion thereof for the fine of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Wherefore a book is to be drawn accordingly, leaving a blank for the years to pass in the name of the said Henry Buttell, tenant; and to be signed by her Majesty at her good pleasure.

W. BURGHELEY^a."

In 1595 the Queen granted a lease to Robert Horseman, gent. of the site of the manor of Kensington, and the rectory of Kensington, with their appurtenances, granted by letters patent of 22 Eliz. to Eliz. Snow, widow, for thirty-one years, except of the advowson of the vicarage of the parish church. To hold to Robert Horseman for thirty-one years, from the determination of the term granted to Eliz. Snow. Rent 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Covenant that Robert Horseman should keep the chancel of the parish church, and all the premises, in repair^b.

In 1598 the Queen granted to Robert Chamberlain, John Chamberlain, and Humphry Wymes, the manor of Kensington, and the site of the manor of Kensington, and the rectory of Kensington,

^a Pat. 38 Eliz. p. 13. Sept. 10.

^b Pat. 41 Eliz. p. 21. Sept. 13.

lately belonging to the monastery of Saint Mary the Virgin, of Abendon, in com. Berks, of the annual value of 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, except all advowsons, &c. To hold to them for ever, by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee^a.

At the Court of Nonsuch, Sunday, 23 of Sept. 1599.

Present, Lord Trer. Lord North,
Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Secretary,
Sir John Fortescue.

41^o Elizab.

Whereas Walter Cope, gentleman, having lately purchased from her Majesty, the manor and parsonage of Kensington, within the county of Middlesex, whereof Robert Horseman, gentleman, the present tenant, endeavoured, by many means, to make a stay; the said Walter Cope being contented, notwithstanding the patent were so past under the Great Seal, humbly to submit himself to our censure, and to assign unto the said Robert Horseman so much of the inheritance thereof, as, upon hearing of the cause, should think fit to order; and the said Robert Horseman, being likewise contented to submit himself to such order as shall be set down by us: our purpose being to free the one from the power of the other, and so settle a perfect agreement between them, have ordered as followeth:

Mr. Horseman to have the fee-simple of his house, and of all his grounds, glebe lands, or demesnes now in his possession, containing some two hundred acres or thereabouts, and of all the tythes [saving of the copyhold lands, and of certain acres adjoining to Mr. Cope's house, and being an orchard] to be speedily made over unto him, to be holden directly of her Majesty, as the said Walter Cope, or his feoffees in trust, shall hold the manor, without any thing paying, or service doing, for the same unto the said manor.

The said Robert Horseman to surrender up and assign unto the hands of the said Walter Cope, or his assigns, all his title and

^a Communicated by Mr. John Palmer of the Rolls chapel.

interest which he presently hath in the said orchard plot, and in the residue of the said manor and parsonage, during the term of the leases which he hath therein.

Robert Fenn to have the little Pightle lying on the backside of his house, containing some three rods, made over to him in exchange for two acres and a half which the said Robert Horseman hath of his, lying within his grounds, on the backside of the parsonage house, and he to hold the same.

The charges to be paid, on each part, by the said Walter Cope and Robert Horseman, rateably according to the purchase of her Majesty, and according to the due expense laid out in the same^a.

By an indenture^b of 27 Nov. 1599, Robert Chamberlen, John Chamberlen, and Humfrey Wymes, in consideration of 665*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and by the direction of Walter Cope, Esq., bargained and sold to Robert Horseman, of Kensington, esq., the mansion-house wherein Robert Horseman dwelled, called "the manor house," or, "the parsonage house of Kensington," with its appurtenances. And all tithes of corn and grain, and other tithes whatsoever, within the parish of Kensington, to the said parsonage belonging. And all the closes, fields and parcels of demesne lands and glebe lands therein particularly mentioned, lying all of them in the parish or fields of Kensington, and all parcel of or belonging to the manor or parsonage, or to one of them, lying between two of the Queen's highways, the one leading to Brentford, and the other to Acton.

And also all those several closes and wood-

^a MS. in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Rennell, Vicar of Kensington.

^b Claus. 42 Eliz. p. 22.

grounds called Norlands, lying on the north side of the said highway leading to Acton, and abutting upon a wood called Notting Wood, on the east; upon a farm called Notting Barnes farm on the north; and upon the common sewer on the west. And also two closes called North Crofts, on the north side of the said highway, leading from London to Acton, near unto the Gravel Pits of Kensington. One piece of meadow called "the More," lying on the east side of the said mansion-house, and in which the conduit-head, serving for the Queen's mansion-house at Chelsea, then stood. Except the tithes of two acres and a half of land, parcel of the said demesnes, in the occupation of Walter Cope, lately by him converted into an orchard. And the tithe of the copyhold lands within the said manor. To hold in fee by the fiftieth part of a knight's fee.

By an indenture dated 8 June, 1609, in the eighth year of King James, between John Chamberlain, gent. of the one part, and Sir Walter Cope, knight, of the other part, reciting grant of 41 Eliz., and that Robert Chamberlain and Humphry Wymes were dead, The said John Chamberlain granted and continued to Walter Cope, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, the rectory and manor of Kensington, with their appurtenances^a.

By indenture of 10 April, Robert Horseman, esq., in consideration of 990*l.* granted, bargained, and sold to Robert Gynne, gent., his heirs and assigns, for ever, All his moiety of the tithes of corn and

^a Claus. 8 Jac. p. 4.

grain yearly arising and growing within the town, fields, and parish of Kensington; except the tithes of certain closes therein mentioned, and all that capital messuage, with its appurtenances, called or known by the sign of the Talbot, and thirteen acres of arable and pasture land adjoining, in Kensington, in the occupation of Richard Reeve and Grace his wife^a.

By an indenture of 23 Feb., in the sixth of Charles, in 1630, William Blake, of Hale House, esq., and Robert Gynne, in consideration of a competent sum of money paid to William Blake, and of 130*l.* paid to Robert Gynne, bargained and sold to John Marshe, of Fulham, yeoman, the moiety and premises aforesaid^b.

The Commissioners appointed in 1649 to enquire into the nature of ecclesiastical benefices^c, reported

^a Claus. 16 Jac. p. 19. n. 39. ^b Claus. 7 Car. p. 26. n. 30.

^c By an act of 8 June, 1649, all tithes appropriate, oblations, obventions, portions of tithes appropriate, fee-farm rents, issuing out of the tithes of the Bishop, Deans and Chapters, as also the first fruits and tenths, were, to the value of 18,000*l.* per annum, to be employed to the maintenance of a preaching ministry, and to the augmentation of small livings. In order to this augmentation, the Commissioners of the Great Seal were to issue their orders to such persons as the Parliament should nominate in each county, to find out the value of all benefices: pursuant to which Commissions were granted, and returns made (the greater part of which are now lodged at Lambeth.) But what resolutions they came to about augmentations, and how they were paid, I cannot tell. However, if a judgment may be made from a single instance, the trouble of getting it was sometimes more than the value of the augmentation.

Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, p. 14.

that “The tithes belonging to the Vicarage were valued at 135*l.* per annum; and Mr. Marsh’s moiety of the tithes is described as only “*one moyetie of the GRAYNE of the said parish.*” That Mr. Marsh let his moiety at 45*l.* per annum, and that he had shewn the deeds by which they belonged to him and his heirs, and that the patronage of the vicarage was vested in the Countess Dowager of Holland. Mr. Lysons says, “that the Earl had purchased it perhaps upon the sale of church property, but his family never had an opportunity of presenting to it, as Dr. Hodges survived till after the Revolution.”

That the vicarage house, orchard, and garden, were then valued at 10*l.* per annum, and fifteen acres of glebe, belonging to the same at 22*l.* 10*s.* per ann. The Countess of Mulgrave being then tenant of the glebe lands.

“Mr. Thomas Hodges, the present Vicar, a constant preaching minister, instituted and inducted by the late Bishop of London.”

The Commissioners names for the Parliamentary Survey of Middlesex appear to be,

William Roberts,	John Browne,
Richard Downton,	James Pascall,
Edward Martin,	John Thorowgood ^a .

The moiety of the rectorial tithes continued in the Marsh family till the death of Henry Marsh, esq., who by his will, dated 1741, bequeathed it to his

^a Parl. Surveys, Lambeth MS. library, communicated by the Rev. H. J. Todd, Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury’s Records.

grandson Henry Thomas Greening, afterwards Sir Henry Thomas Gott, and they have since become the property, by purchase, of Mr. Denew the auctioneer.

I have thus brought down this historical account of the Rectory and Vicarage from the earliest period of authentic record; it now remains to insert some interesting documents, which could not be introduced before, without interrupting the chronological arrangement.

An Account instead of a Terrier given in to the Lord Bishop of London, of the Tithes, Glebe, and of the Vicarage of Kensington.

Kensington is a Vicarage endowed.

The collation belongs to the Lord Bishop of London for ever.

By a composition made between the Abbot of Abingdon, and the Vicar of Kensington, in the year 1260, it was agreed that the great tithes should be equally divided between them: and that the tithe of hay, and all the lesser tithes whatsoever, should belong to the Vicar.

This composition hath been observed constantly ever since.

The right to the half of the great tithes, formerly belonging to the Abbot, is now enjoyed by one Mr. Norman of London.

The demesne lands belonging to the Abbey at the time of the composition are tithe free.

The glebe of the Vicarage was presented by the jury of the homage for the manor of Abbots' Kensington, in 1672-1674, to be thirteen acres, but appears to have been more. For, according to the composition, it was bounded on the north side by the King's highway; of which it is now much short, it having, in times past, been dug away for gravel, and the Lord of the Manor claiming and enjoying the pit of many acres, as waste, on which several houses are now built.

Ten acres of land, more or less, in the parish of Chelsey, near the College, and in the possession of Mr. Green of Westminster, have, time out of mind, paid tithes to the Vicar of Kensington.

The Earl of Warwick and Holland, Lord of the Manor, claims the chancels, and burial for his family there, by what right is not known, unless of often repairing them; though the Viscount Cambden, in 1630, ceiled the great chancel, gave the east painted glass window. and the rails of the communion table (since destroyed.)

1689. The Vicars have always enjoyed the right of burials in the chancels, and been paid the dues, unless for the family of the Earls of Holland.

The deed of the contract between the Abbot of Abingdon and the Vicar of Kensington, is to be seen in the registry of the bishopric of London.

The land mentioned to belong to this parish, though lying in the parish of Chelsey, formerly in the possession of Mr. Green, hath been since bought by the King, and laid to the College or Royal Hospital of Chelsey. His Majesty paying forty shillings yearly, in lieu of the tithes, as Mr. Green formerly did. It hath hitherto been paid by the Lord Ranelagh, Paymaster to the Army for 1686-7-8.

That the contents above are a true copy of the paper writ by the hand of the Rev. Mr. William Wigan, Vicar of Kensington, and one of the Prebendaries of Saint Paul's, is attested by me, who was well acquainted with his writing, having officiated as his reader in the church of Kensington, from August 30, 1672, to May, 1694, and an inhabitant of Kensington from April 9, 1664, to this 12th day of December, 1712.

CHARLES SEWARD, Clerk^a.

ON THE DISPOSAL OF KENSINGTON VICARAGE, AND BY WHOM.

The collation of the said vicarage hath belonged to the Bishops of London, *pleno jure*, CCCXL years.

^a MS. in the possession of the Rev. Thos. Rennell, Vicar of Kensington.

But the present Bishop's right of patronage, in the year MDCC., was boldly contested by Robert Talbot, Clerk. An account of the result whereof, and in the first place, of the last Clerks collated before the said year, is here underwritten, that the succeeding Vicars may know, what has been transacted, and make a ready defence, if any imprudent disturbance, in times to come, be given to the then possessor of the said Vicarage.

Richard Elkins, clerk, was collated by the Right Reverend Father in God. Thomas Ravis, Lord Bishop of London, *pleno jure*, to the Vicarage of Kensington, April 25, 1608, being created Doctor in Divinity 1636, and quietly enjoyed it till the year 1641, when articles relating to criminal matters being exhibited against him in the Court of Arches, or some other court of judicature, and the truth of them ready to be proved by competent witnesses, he was advised by his friends, rather to quit it, than make a weak defence, and be ejected with notorious disgrace; for the prevention whereof, complying with their advice, he forthwith resigned it. Upon the avoidance thereof, Henry Earl of Holland, Edmund Earl of Mulgrave, and some others of the principal inhabitants of Kensington, did, by their entreaty, prevail with the R. R. Father in God William Juxon, Lord Bishop of London, and Lord High Treasurer of England, to confer it on the Rev. Thomas Hodges, clerk, (then Lecturer in the church of Kensington, and a relative of the said Earl of Holland, or his Countess,) who was collated to it by the said Bishop, June 11, 1641, *pleno jure*, and possessed it, without disturbance, to the 22d August, 1672, when (being Dean of Hereford, and Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London,) he departed this life. Some time before the Restoration of King Charles II. it was noised about, by the friends and servants of the Countess Dowager of Holland, and afterwards by those of her son, Robert Earl of Warwick and Holland, that the right of presentation to the said Vicarage, did alternately belong to the Bishops of London and Earls of Holland, and that the said Mr. Hodges was

presented by the aforesaid Henry Earl of Holland, whose turn it then was, which the said Mr. Hodges (afterwards Doctor in Divinity and Dean of Hereford) often declared to several persons of undoubted reputation, to be a false and groundless story, as it would appear by the register book, in the Register Office, belonging to the Bishops of London, at Doctors' Commons. And another while that the said Earls successively were sole patrons of the said Vicarage, exclusive of the Bishops of London, which was no more agreeable to truth, than the former report. In all the time the discourse lasted on the right of patronage, nothing was produced to make it evident in any respect, nor was a presentation given to any Clerk, by Robert then Earl of Holland, when it was known, that that living was become void by the death of Dean Hodges. On that day, immediately after he died, notice thereof being given to the R. R. Father in God, Humfrey Henchman, Lord Bishop of London, he instantly bestowed the said Vicarage on the Rev. William Wigan, clerk, M. A., and student of Christ Church, and one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains, and collated him *pleno jure*, the 30th day of August, 1672, and he continued in the possession of it (being likewise one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's, London, and Rector of Orset, in Essex,) free from molestation, to the 22d of April, 1700, when he expired, and wherewith the R. H. and R. R. Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, was presently informed. In the time of Mr. Wigan's sickness, which so afflicted him for five months, that there was no hope of his recovery, Robert Talbot, clerk, by a considerable sum of money, as it was commonly reported and believed, prevailed with the steward of Lord Mohun, to procure his lord to obtain of Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, his presentation to the aforesaid Vicarage, for the said Robert Talbot, which his Lordship granted, and by virtue of that alone, on Sunday morning, April the 23d, being the day after Mr. Wigan's death, he got into the church by the means of one of the churchwardens, and going up into the belfrey, tolled one of the bells, as if he had been legally inducted, and thence went to the reading pew to officiate, but before he began, a clergyman, that sat in a pew near him, desired him to come down, for he had nothing to do there, two persons (who were in the Vicar's seat, viz. Mr. Hall, the Bishop's secretary, and Mr. Lawrence, the

Lord Viscount Falconbridge's Chaplain,) being appointed by the Bishop, to perform, that day, the duties of a Vicar and Reader. Mr. Talbot, not regarding what was said to him, began to read the service, but with so much trembling and confusion, that he could pronounce no more than some of the sentences, the exhortation, confession, absolution, and the Lord's prayer, and those in such an abrupt manner, as not to be well understood by the congregation; and then speaking to Mr. Tilly, the clerk, to set a psalm, whilst that was singing, beckoned to Mr. Horneck, who sat in the gallery, to come thence, and go up (as it was conjectured) into the pulpit to preach, but he being not disposed to remove from the place where he was, Mr. Talbot quitted the reading pew, and Mr. Tonn, the Earl of Warwick's bailiff, having spent some time in going from pew to pew, to advise, as it was supposed, with several that were concerned for the Earl's imaginary right, what was best to be done: the congregation in the mean while wondering what was further designed, went at last to the Vicar's pew, and told the two clergymen beforementioned, that if they were appointed to officiate, they might proceed without any further obstruction, and they did that day what the Bishop ordered them.

In a few days after, the Earl of Warwick and Holland sent a person to Fulham to desire the Bishop of London to allow the Earl some reasonable time to search for writings belonging to him, which, if found, his right of patronage would certainly be discovered. The Bishop complied with the Earl's request, and went on the 3d of May to Doctor's Commons to meet the Earl there, and know what discovery he had made, but all that he could be then informed with, was, that the sought-for deeds or writings could not by any means be obtained. A longer time was, therefore, entreated, which the Bishop also granted, and waited patiently almost twenty days for the Earl making clear his supposed right to present; but hearing nothing all that while concerning it, on the 23d of that month his Lordship collated the Rev. John Millington, clerk, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College in Cambridge, and one of the Domestic Chaplains of his Lordship, to the aforesaid Vicarage, *pleno jure*. The Earl, and his self-inducting clerk, being thereby highly disgusted, the Rev. Mr. Millington was served, on the 12th of June with the following citation:

To the Rev. Mr. John Millington, Clerk, pretended Vicar of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex.

“ By virtue of a citation herewith shewed you I cite you to appear before the Worshipful George Oxenden, Doctor of Laws, Dean of the Arches of Canterbury, or his lawful Surrogate, or any other competent judge in this behalf, in the common hall of Doctors’ Commons, London, the third day after your being herewith served, if it be a court day, otherwise the next court day following, at the usual hour of hearing causes there, Then and there to answer the Rev. Mr. Robert Talbot, clerk, Master of Arts, in a certain cause of appeal, and further to do and receive, as to law and justice shall appertain.”

Mr. Millington attended accordingly, at the time and place appointed, but no advocate appearing in behalf of the appellant, to make out his chimerical title, the appeal was dropped, for what reason it was not declared, and application made to the Lord Keeper, by the following petition :

To the Right Hon. Sir N. Wright, Lord Keeper,

The Petition of Robert Talbot, Clerk,
Sheweth,

“ Whereas Queen Elizabeth, in the forty-first year of her reign, did, for a valuable consideration, convey unto Sir Walter Cope, by the name of Walter Cope, esquire, and his heirs for ever, the manor, rectory and parsonage of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, with all glebe lands, great and small tithes, offerings. and all other the profits thereof, and did only reserve to herself, her heirs, and successors, the nomination of the Vicars to the Vicarage, as by the said grant appears ; and whereas King James the First, as your petitioner is informed, did afterwards grant the nomination of the said Vicarage unto Henry Earl of Holland, who married the daughter and heir of Sir Walter Cope, and was grandfather to Edward the present Earl of Warwick and Holland, who hath the immediate title thereunto, but by the distractions of the late civil wars and carelessness of servants, the said grant from King James is someway mislaid, so that by the former grant from Queen Eliza-

both the nomination of the said Vicarage is in the Crown, and being under value, is in your Lordship's disposal.

Now your petitioner humbly prays, that as the said Earl of Warwick and Holland has been pleased to give him a presentation, that your lordship would also grant him a presentation under the great seal, of the Vicarage, and your petitioner shall pray, &c."

Under which Petition, after the reading thereof, was written the following order:

6 July, 1700.

"Let Robert Talbot, and all persons concerned, attend me on the matter of this petition, on Thursday next, at five of the clock, in the Inner Temple, to make out the right and title to the presentation of the Vicarage abovementioned.

N. WRIGHT, C. S."

On Thursday the 11th both parties attended there with their council, the Lord Bishop of London, and Earl of Warwick being present; and those retained by the petitioner, and chiefly Mr. Sloan, pleaded many things in affirmation of the Earl's undoubted right of presentation, but expressed nothing to prove it. Wherefore the Lord Keeper required, that something more to the purpose than what had been alledged, might be produced. Mr. Sloan then instanced Dean Hodges being presented to the said Vicarage in the year 1641, by the Earl's grandfather, Henry Earl of Holland, and offered another doughty argument to make the Earl's title to be no longer contradicted, viz. that the chancel belonged to his Lordship, and that his steward, or bailiff, received for his Lordship's use, that very day, the dues for a person lately buried there, which was a notorious falsehood, they being paid three days before to Mr. Millington by the executor of that person, it being his just right to receive them, as the Vicars, his predecessors, had upon the same account, for sixty years. But all that had been said, being very insignificant, the Lord Keeper spoke to Mr. Millington's council to mention what they could say in satisfaction of the Bishop's right of collating. After a short pleading of his and his predecessors, immemorial *jus patronatus*, and *jure pleno*, as it would appear in the register books, wherein the

names of the Vicars collated, the days of the months and years are always entered, the Lord Keeper ordered one of them to be produced, and these books being ready to be perused, if demanded, his Lordship caused that in which the collation of Dean Hodges was registered, to be brought and read: that being done, Mr. Sloan told his Lordship, with much confidence, or rather impudence, That that book belonging to the Bishop, and in his custody, he might write in it what he pleased. How Mr. Sloan, said his Lordship, is that your opinion? I thought you had better known the validity of those records; but since you pretend not to know, I do tell you they are as authentic as any appertaining to any court soever, being kept by a sworn Registrar in an office for that only purpose, and in those books entered by him immediately the name of the person collated to a parsonage or vicarage, and also the day of the month and year; and that when these records are exhibited for evidence for a trial at law, or hearing of a cause in Chancery, Exchequer, or elsewhere, relating to a clergyman, they would be allowed of as good and sufficient. To all this Mr. Sloan, as bold, and hare-brained as he was, making no reply, nor any one else, his Lordship adjourned the further hearing of that matter till next October. It being not known what might be trumped up to give Mr. Millington a fresh trouble in Michaelmas Term, the following case was penned for the easier information of his council.

Mr. Millington's Case.

By virtue of a composition, bearing date on Saturday next before the feast of St. Luke, A. D. 1260, (two hundred and eighty years before the dissolving of the monasteries and abbies) between the Abbot and Convent of Abindon, and Roger Besthorp, Vicar of Kensington, made by Giles Bishop of Sarum, and Robert Dean of St. Paul's in London, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter thereof, and of the said Abbot and Convent. The several Vicars of Kensington even to the last have received a moiety of the great tithes belonging to the said church, and the tithe of hay of the whole parish, and all the lesser tithes, excepting the greater and lesser tithes belonging to the demesne lands. And since the making of the said composition, one-and-thirty clerks have been

by the Bishops of London successively, *pleno jure*, viz. from the year 1322 to 1700 exclusively, and not one clerk ever presented to the said Vicarage by Edward, the present Earl of Warwick and Holland's great-grandfather Sir Walter Cope, (who purchased the manor of Abbots' Kensington of Queen Elizabeth, nor by his grandfather, Henry Earl of Holland, or his father, Robert Earl of Warwick and Holland, nor have any, or either of them, ever received the moiety of the great tithes, the tithe of the hay, or small tithes belonging to the said Vicarage. But now the present Earl of Warwick and Holland claims not only the right of presenting to the said Vicarage, every other turn, but also the sole right of patronage, and likewise all the tithes, both great and small, and the glebe land belonging to the Vicarage; And all these by virtue of two grants of Queen Elizabeth, the first being in the year of her reign, A. D. 1570, in which there is this clause, "Excepting nevertheless, and always reserving to Us, our heirs, and successors, all advowsons, donations, libertys, disposals, and rights of all churches, vicarages, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices, to the premises by these presents granted, belonging or appertaining, the tithes of the glebe lands, sheaves of corn, corn, grain, and hay, of laurel, flax, hemp, and lambs, and our other tithes whatsoever, as well the greater, as lesser, oblations, obventions, &c."

Q. Whether the Earl of Warwick and Holland hath any legal right to present a clerk to the Vicarage of Kensington, either every other turn, or as being perpetually invested with the sole patronage thereof, or hath any just title to the glebe land, moiety of the great tithes, the tithe of hay, and other profits thereunto belonging, by virtue of the reservations made by Queen Elizabeth in the two grants abovementioned. The patronage of the said Vicarage, nor any thing appertaining to it, having at any time belonged to the Crown; the Bishops of London having been perpetual patrons thereof for more than four hundred and forty years last past, and collated in that time, successively, one-and-thirty clerks, *pleno jure*; and all those Vicars have, succeeding each other, been possessed of all the tithes and profits whatsoever, as above expressed in the Case to be due to them, without any claim made, or any suit commenced for any part or parcel thereof

by the present Earl's predecessors; and the Vicars also have enjoyed the glebe lands thereof, excepting acres towards the north side of it, and adjoining to the highway leading from London to Acton, some of which being dug for gravel to mend the roads, and for other uses, many years ago, and some in the memory of man, the same being not inclosed, as it ought to have been, by the then Vicars, the Lords of the Manor considered it as wasteground, and appropriated it to themselves, letting it out for the building of cottages thereon, to be held by some as copyhold, by others as leasehold, to the great damage of the succeeding Vicars, it being not to be recovered by law, the time prescribed by the statute being lapsed many years since.

Between the 11th of July 1700, and the next Michaelmas Term, the mislaid deeds or writings being not to be recovered, it was impossible to make out the pretended title, which obstructed the attempting any more to obtain, what the Earl never had. The course then taken by his Lordship, was, to order all his tenants, and to prevail with those that were not, to pay no tithes of what sort soever in kind, or money in lieu thereof, to Mr. Millington the Vicar, and he would defend them, if sued for non-payment. But the aforesaid Case being shewn to a son of the principal tenant, he informed his father with the full contents thereof, who, being thereby convinced that the tithes did really belong to the then Vicar, declared that he would pay to him what was contracted by him to be paid to his late predecessor, if some time was allowed him for raising of money; which being granted, he made good his word; and the rest of the tenants also paid what was due from them, without any suit at law; and from that time to the 21st day of February, 1712-13, Mr. Millington, (created Doctor in Divinity A. D. 1702.) has not been molested in the possession of the said Vicarage, and there is great reason to believe that neither he, nor his successors ever will be hereafter^a.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SEBASTIAN HARRIS, CURATE OF KENSINGTON, IN THE YEAR 1527.

The Curate was detected in having (what was

^a MS. in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Rennell, Vicar of Kensington.

considered at that time a crime), possession of two books, one entitled “The New Testament translated by William Hechym,^a” and another called “Unio Dissidentium,” containing the doctrines of the “Lutheran Heresy:” he was, in consequence, cited to appear before the Vicar-General in the Long Chapel near the north door of St. Paul’s cathedral; there to make oath, that he would not retain these books any longer in his possession, nor sell them, nor lend them, nor form any acquaintance with persons suspected of heresy. And he was farther adjudged, under pain of excommunication, not to stay in London longer than one day and a night, and that he should not be suffered to come within four miles of London for the space of two years.

By this severe and unjust sentence he lost his curacy, and was probably subjected to ruin.

This transaction took place, at a period when the blessed effects of the Reformation had made but a partial progress in this country: while the bigotted tenets of the Romish church were still in force, subjecting mankind to the most odious tyranny and oppression, and from which we escaped only by the unabated exertions, and unceasing constancy, of the great fathers of the Reformation, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, and Farrar, whose names will ever be pronounced with respect, and veneration, by a grateful posterity.

^a This translation of the New Testament was printed at Antwerp, and sent over into England in the year 1526, against which there

CONTRA DMM. SEBACTIANU. HARRIS NUP DE
KENSINGTON.

xxiiij^{to} die mēsis Februarii, anno dom. mille
quingentesimo xxvij^o. in longa Capella juxta porta
borealem eccles. Cathr^s. Sanct. Pauli, London.
coram venerabili viro Mro. Galfrido Wharton, De-
cretor^r Doctore R^{di}. in ppō. pris. et Dni. Dni.
Cuthburti pmissoe. dna. London. Ep^r. Vicario in
specialibus generali judicialit seden copuit Dms.
Sebastian^s Harris, Curatus eccles. parchis de Ken-
syngton, London. dioc. (quē. Dons. absolvit a sua.
excom. a canone in dā. pte lata) et fatebat se ha-
buisse et penes se retenuisse duos libros viz. novū.
Testm. in vulgare. nrm. Anglicam p. quosdm.
William Hechym psbrm et frēm.—Roy translata.
et quedam alm. libru. nuncupatu (Unio dissiden-
tium) Lutherana heresim in se continen. Et tunc
p. fatus Dms. Vicarius Generalis eidem ad sanc-
tam Dei evangelia. jurato. injunxit q^d. de cetero nō

was a prohibition published by every Bishop in his diocese, bear-
ing that some of Luther's followers had erroneously translated the
New Testament, and had corrupted the Word of God, both by a
false translation, and by heretical glosses: Therefore they re-
quired all incumbents to charge all within their parishes that had
any of these, to bring them in to the Vicar-General, within thirty
days after that premonition, under the pains of excommunication,
and incurring the suspicion of heresy.

Burnet's Hist. of the Reform., v. I. p. 32.

* Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 421, fo. 15.

retineat penes se aliquā dictor librorū, seu aliquā. alim. heresim in se continen neq scient eosdem legat vendat impignoret sive alio modo alieant neq scient^r confeb^r neq familiaritate tenebit cum aliqua persona suspecta de heresi neq eiisdem favebit, et ulterius Dms. injunxit endem Dm̄ Sebastianū. sub pena excois, q^d. postquam lēnam recedendi obtinuerit nō moret^r. sive pmaneat infra civitatem London, nisi tantu p unam die et noctem, sed aliunde se coferat. Ita q^d non accedat ppe civitatem London. alicubi. p. iiij^{or} miliaria in circuitu ejusdem civitat^s p duos Annos px sequen. In pntia Mri. Mathew Treston notarii pub. et actor, scribæ necnō et Johnis Darell in decrets barr officialis dni Archivi London. ac Henrici Boussell notari pub. curiæq Cant. pcutor. gen'alm unius, test. ad pssa rogatorum et requisitor.

IN THE CERTIFICATE OF COLLEGES, CHANTERIES, &c., for the county of Middlesex, 1 Edw. VI. remaining at the Augmentation Office, is contained as follows, viz:—

KENSINGTON—There is belonging unto the said church, a tent called the Church-house whiche is nowe occupied by the pore of the sufference.

There is of houseling people^a within the
seid pis-che the number of } C.

^a Howsel, or Housel, is the Eucharist; housling people, there-

The King's majestey is patrone and pson, and that Sir John Parsons is vicar ther and his vicarage is worthe by the yere, xviii*l*. vjs. viii*d*., and sarveith the cure hymselffe*.

fore, may be either actual communicants, or persons qualified by age to communicate. I am inclined to think the latter^a.

This word is used by Chaucer both for the Eucharist, and the administration of the Sacrament :

Ones a yere, as saith the boke
Or any wight his housel toke^b,
I woe forth and to him ygone
And he shal housel me anone^c

And, certes, ones a yere at the lest way, it is lawful to be houseled, for sothely ones a yere all things in the erthe be renovelen^d."

* *Sir*, was anciently the common designation given to persons in orders. Fuller says that "such priests as have the addition of *Sir* before their Christian names, were men not graduated in the university, being in orders, but not in degrees^e."

This epithet was most probably borrowed from the French, amongst whom the title of *Dominus* is often appropriated to ecclesiastics^f.

"A priest was the third of the three *Syrs*, which only were in request of old; (no barron, viscount, earle, nor marquesse, being then in use,) to wit, *Sir* King, *Sir* Knight, *Sir* Priest^g."

This subject puts me in mind of a pleasant story much talked of

^a Lysons's Out Parishes Middx. p. 5. — ^b Romaunt of the Rose, l. 6385. ^c *ibid.* l. 6440. ^d The Persones Tale, p. 217. Kennet, Glos. Voc. Hostiæ.

^e Church Hist. p. 352. ^f Douce on Shakespear. ^g Watson's Decadron of Quod lib Questions, p. 53.—4to. 1632.

In the year 1552, by command of Edw, VI., surveys and inventories of Church ornaments were taken by Commissioners, and from the exactness with which they are drawn up, and the nature of their contents, are very interesting documents to antiquarian students: they furnish us with complete ideas of the domestic furniture of our Churches, and of the value of each article; thus affording interesting elucidations of ancient appreciation.

A book in the Augmentation Office, which contains an account of Church ornaments, exhibits the following inventories relative to Kensington:

“ We the jury doe present and certyfy the goods, plate, ornaments, jewells, and bells, belongynge and aperteynyng to the Church of Kensyngton within the countie of Middlesex, as well within the inventory takyn by the Kyng's majesties Commissioners as alsoe other goods belongynge to the same Church and parrisshe, not beyng in the inventory with berages and other deponents belongynge to the

when I was first admitted of the university, which I know to be fact, as I since heard the late Dean of Salisbury mention it. The Dean was at that time only Bachelor of Arts, and fellow of Benet College, where Bishop Mawson was master, and then, I think, Bishop of Landaff; who being one day at court, seeing Mr. Greene come into the drawing room, immediately accosted him, pretty loud, in this manner:—How do you do Sir Greene? When did you leave college Sir Greene? Mr. Greene was quite astonished, and the company present much more so, as not comprehending the meaning of the title, till Mr. Greene explained it, and also informed them of the good Bishop's absences^a.

^a Nichols' Lit. Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 662.

same Church as aperythe hereafter more playnly sertyfyed by us the same jury, the fyft Daye of Awgoost, in the yeare of owr Lorde God a thousande fyve houndryde fyfty and two, and in the syxte yere of the reigne of owr sovereigne Lorde Edwarde the syxt, by the grace of God of Inglande, and Fraunce, and Ierlande Kynge, Defender of the Faithe, and of the Church of Ingland and Ierlande the supreme hede, emedyatly vnder God^a.

The Inventory of the Goods

Which remayneth in the Church of Kensyngton, made the xth. daye of Marche, in the thyrde yeare of the reigne of Kyng Edwarde the sext, made by the consent of Robertt Brynknell, clarke, curatt of the same; Edwarde Watts and Robertt Brydge, wardens of the saide Church; and John Adderton, John Thatcher, William Fferres, and Thomas Pechy of ths saide Prysshe, witnesse to the same.

Jewells & Plate.

1. Imprimis. One Challice of Sylver parsell golte Weynge, ℥iij. unc di.
2. Itm. One other Challice of sylver and golte weynge, ℥i. oz.

^a After the Parliament had ended their business, the Bishops did all renew their allegiance to the King, and swore also to maintain his supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, acknowledging that he was the supreme head of the Church of England, though there was yet no law for the requiring any such oath.—*Burnet's Hist. Reform.*, v. I. p. 181. *Weever's Fun. Mon.* p. 80.

3. Itm. A paxe of copper, and a crosse of copper, and a pic of copper.
4. Itm. One owld coope of whight Chamblett.
5. Itm. A whytt damask bestment wt. Saynte Iaymes shells.
6. Itm. A grene coope.
7. Itm. A bestment of grene sylke w. blew crosses.
8. Itm. A bestment of Rape sylke.
9. Itm. A bestment of redd clothe, with the Ragged Staffe.
10. Itm. Ditto of redd satten, w. grene crosses.
11. Itm. Ditto of whytt satten, w. a red cross.
12. Itm. Ditto of red branched bellett, with a grene cross.
13. Itm. Ditto of tawne chamblett w. a black crosse.
14. Itm. A crosse cloth of sylke.
15. Itm. A canapp cothe of rapall setten of Brydgyns.
16. Itm. A hearse clothe of blacke bellett and redd.
17. Itm. One coope of grene sylke.
18. Itm. One aultor-clothe of dyeper.
19. Itm. One towell of dyeper.
20. Itm. One playne table clothe.

Latten.

21. Itm. iiij candlesticks of latten.
22. Itm. Two sensors of latten.

Pewter.

23. Itm. Two cruettys of pewter.
24. Itm. One pewter dysche.

Bells.

25. Itm. Three small bells, and a Service Bell in the steeple,
and a sackyrnge bell, and a hand bell.

BOWKS.

26. Itm. One Bible and a Paraphrases of Crassymus.

27. Itm. One Bowke of Vloyce, and Saphlter Bowke.

Thes parsells stowln & the
Church brokyn,

The Parcels as followeth:

Stowln.

- Impms. Two corporas casses, and two clothes in them.

- Itm. v sorplesses, good and bad, and three aulter clothes.

- Itm. Two dyper towells, and two owd aulter clothes.

Depts

Deuue to the Churche, as aperyth hereafter:

Impms. Wm. Cudd " " " " h s.

Itm.	Dm.	Sellar	#	=	=	=	ij s.
------	-----	--------	---	---	---	---	-------

Sm. vij s.

ANNOTATIONS.

1. ONE CHALICE OF SILVER.

Visitors were appointed to examine what church plate, jewels, and other furniture, were in all Churches, and to compare their

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account with the inventories made in former visitations. They were to have in every Church one or two challices of silver.—*Burnet. Hist. Reform.*, vol. I. *Rapin*, v. VIII. p. 105. *Fuller's Holy War*, c. XIII. p. 130. *Fleury Moeurs des Chretiens*, p. 117.

3. A PAXE OF COPPER, AND A CROSSE OF COPPER, AND A PYX OF COPPER.

Pix, or little chest, (from the Latin word *pix* a box,) in which the consecrated host was used to be kept. That a pix and a pax were different things. may be seen from the following passage in the “History of our blessed Lady of Loretto, 12°. p. 595, 1608. A cup, and a sprinkle of holy water, a pix and a pax, all of excellent chrystal.” Again in *Stowe's Chronicle*, p. 677., “palmes, challices, crones, vestments, pixes, paxes, and such like.”

4. AN OWLDE COOPE OF WHIGHT CHAMBLET.

A sacerdotal cloak or vestment, worn in sacred ministration, (from the Saxon *Coppe*, the height or top of a thing.) *Cop*, head, from the British word *Koppa*, the top or highest part. The *Capa* was so called, *a capiendo*, because it contained or covered the whole man. It was anciently covered with gold fringe (*Fimbriae Aureæ*. *Matt. Paris*, 2 Hen. III. sub. anno Dni. 1246,) and *Lindwood*, p. 252.

This ancient habiliment is frequently alluded to by the father of English poesy:

“Alas! why werest thou so wide a cope?
God yeve me sorwe, but, and I were Pope.”

The Monk's Prologue, 13955.

6. A WHYTT DAMASKE VESTMENT WITH ST. JAMES' SHELLS.

These are the distinguishing marks of a pilgrim: the chief places of devotion being beyond sea, the pilgrims were wont to put cockle-shells in their hats to denote the intention, or the performance of their devotion. Fuller says the escallop shells were as-

sumed by the pilgrims, because used for cups and dishes by the pilgrims in Palestine.

Church Hist. cent. XII. p. 42-3. *Fosbroke's Monachism*, p. 423.

And how should I know your true love

From any other one?

O, by his cockle hat, and staff

And by his sandal shone.

Percy's Reliques, v. I. p. 262.—Lond. 1812.

..... The pilgrim's staff he bore,

And fixed the *scallop* in his hat before.

Parnell's Hermit, l. 25.

With Peter's keys, in cloth of red,

On his broad shoulders wrought,

The *scallop-shell* his cap did deck,

Was from Loretto brought.

Marmion, canto XXVII.

It is not easy to account for the origin of the shell, as a badge worn by pilgrims, but it decidedly refers to much earlier oriental customs than the journies of the Christians to the Holy Land, and its history will probably be found in the mythology of the eastern nations.

Dr. Clarke's Travels, vol. I. s. 1. p. 538.

10. A VESTMENT OF REDD CLOTHE WT. THE RAGGED STAFFE.

A Pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, carried branches of palm.

My sceptre, for a palmer's walking staff.

Shakspeare.

Peter Damian says, "coming from Jerusalem, he bore a palm in his hand."

Du Cange v. Palmata, *Fosbroke*, p. 423, 457.

Pilgrims that visited the holy places, so called from a staff, or bough of Palm they were wont to carry, especially, such as had visited the holy places at Jerusalem. "A pilgrim and a palmer

differed in this: a pilgrim had some dwelling-place, a palmer had none; the pilgrim travelled to some certain place, the palmer to all, and not to any one in particular; the pilgrim must go at his own charge, the palmer must profess wilful poverty; the pilgrim might give over his profession, the Palmer must be constant.

Staveley's Roman Horsleach.

Like a sad Votarist in Palmer's weed.

Milton's Comus.

Behold yon Isle by Palmers, Pilgrims trod,

Pope.

Go, Page, and call thy Lady fair,

Aloud he did command,

Tell her a Palmer's waiting here,

Come from the Holy Land.

Evans' Old Ballads, vol. IV. p. 110.

Good Pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much

Which mannerly devotion shews in this,

For saints have hands that Pilgrims hands do touch,

And palm to palm is holy Palmer's kiss.

Rom. and Juliet, act. I. l. 680.

Also ye shall pray for all true Pilgrims and Palmers, that have taken their way to Rome, to Jerusalem, to St. Katherine's, or St. James, or to any other place that God of his grace, give them time and space, well for to go and to come, to the profit of their lives and souls.

Form of bidding prayer before the Reformation.

12. Itm. A VESTMENT OF WHYTT SATTIN.

At this day, when the Egyptians enter a mosque, they put on a *white garment*, which circumstance, Pococke remarks, might probably give rise to the use of the surplice.

Beloe's Herodot. v. I. p. 419.

White garments in holy services, were anciently used.

S. Chrys. Hom. 60., ad Pop.

They which are to appear for men in the presence of God as

angels, if they were left to their choice and would choose, could not easily devise a garment of more decency for such a service.

Hooker.

13. A VESTMENT OF TAWNE CHAMBLETT, WITH A
BLACKER CROSSE.

Tawny was a colour worn for mourning as well as black, and was, therefore, the proper habit of any person employed in an ecclesiastical court. So in Stowe's Chronicle, p. 822, "And by the way the Bishop of London met him, attended on by a goodly company of gentlemen in tawny coats."

Steeven's Annotat. K. Hen. VI. p. 1.

21. Itm. III CANDELSTYCKS OF LATTEN.

Latten is still a common name for tin in the north:

So Tuberville in his book of Falconry, 1575:

"You must set her latten bason, or a vessel of stone or earth."

Again in the old metrical romance of Sir Bevis of Hampton, l. 6.

"Windows of latten were set with glasse."

C'est une espece de cuivre de Montagne, comme son nom même le temoigne, c'est que nous appellons aujourd'hui du leton.

Dacier.

23. Itm. TWO CRUETTS OF PEWTER.

We may suppose that *pewter* was, even in the time of Elizabeth, too costly to be used in common. It appears, from the regulations and establishments of the household of Henry Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, that vessels of *pewter* were hired by the year.

Steeven's Annotat. Tam. Shrew.

24. Itm. ONE PEWTER DYSSHE.

A patine from Patina, Lat. is the small flat dish, or plate, used with the chalice in the administration of the Eucharist. In the time of popery, and probably the following age, it was commonly made of gold.

Malone, Merch. of Ven. act. v. 66.

26. Itm. III SMALL BELLS, AND A SARVICE BELL IN THE STEEPLE, AND A SAKARYNGE BELL AND A HAND BELL.

The little bell, which is rung to give notice of the host approaching, when it is carried in procession, as also in other offices of the Romish church, is called the *sacring*, or consecrating bell, from the French word *sacrer*.

Theobald, Annotat. Hen. VIII.

27. Itm. BYBLE AND A PARAPHRASE OF ERASMUS.

By referring to the date of this inventory, viz. 1550, we are enabled to ascertain the translation of the Bible then used in our churches. In the year 1535 the whole Bible was translated into English by Miles Coverdale; it was published in folio, and dedicated to Henry VIII. Of this Bible it is said, there were only two more editions, one in a large quarto in 1550, and another in 1553.

Lewis's Hist. Trans. of the Bible, p. 3.

The Paraphrase of Erasmus, forms the seventh volume of the works of this illustrious scholar, who was Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and his paraphrase on the gospels, was placed in the English churches at the time of the Reformation.

Injunct. of Edw. VI. Sparrow's Coll. and Fuller's Ch. Hist.

Itm. A BOWKE OF VOYCE, AND SAPHLTER BOWKE.

An Antiphonar, from, *αντι*, contra, and *φωνη* sonus, so called from the alternate repetition of the psalm; one part being sung by one part of the choir, and the other by the other part of the choir, and contained not only the antiphony, as the word barely signifies, but also the invitatores hymns, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever was said or sung in the choir, called the seven hours, or breviary, except the lessons.

Const. Linwood. p. 251.

THESE PARSELLS STOULN AND THE CHURCH BROKN,

THE PARSELLS AS FOLLOWETH.

Severe punishments have, formerly, been inflicted upon Church robbers: for instance, in the twentieth year of Edward the Fourth, three men were drawn to Tower-hill and there hanged, and burnt,

and two others pressed to death, for robbing the Collegiate Church of St. Martin-Le Grand.

We have not heard of the hanging of any such Church robbers in these our days, for *sublata causa tollitur effectus*, the taking, or if you will, the stolen away, the effect will consequently cease. For what man will venture a turn out at the gallows, for a little small silver chalice a beaten out pulpit cushion, an old worn communion clothe, and a coarse surplice; these are all the ornaments of the most of our churches, and these are more by the surplice than by some of the parishioners may be thought perhaps fitting to be allowed, such is now the slight regard we have of the decent setting forth of sacred religion.

Weever's, Fun. Mon. p. 47.

VISITATION ARTICLES in the tenth year of James the First.

The archdeacons and their officials were enjoined in their visitations of Churches, to have a diligent regard to the fabrick of the Church, and if they found any defects, to limit a certain time for their reparation. They were also to enquire in the parishes where they visited, whether there were any things or persons which stood in need of correction^a.

In the following visitation articles relative to this parish, the answers to the questions which could not be procured, are, for the most part, sufficiently obvious, and this curious document contains an interesting picture of the parish at that period, with respect to ecclesiastical matters, the education of the lower classes, and the condition of the poor.

^a See Sparrow's Coll. Bp. of London's Injunc., temp. Edw. VI. Gibson's Codex, vol. II. cap. 6. Canons, 1603, s. cxix., 1 Jac. I.

Kensington, seventh day of November, Anno Regni Regis Jacobi Decimo, 1612. The answer to such Articles are as given us in charge to present.

Articles concerning the Clergy.

To the first six Articles we answer, that every thing is done accordingly.

To the Seventh Article, we answer, that none hath been admitted, being a stranger, and that our own parishioners do receive the communion wholly at Easter, and severally at other times.

To the Eighth Article, we answer, that they were presented and punished.

To the Ninth Article, we answer, that it is done with the sign of the cross, and that he is careful in baptizing of children.

To the Tenth Article, we answer, that the minister is resident, and hath no other living.

To the Eleventh Article, we answer, that the minister doth preach every Sunday himself.

To the Twelfth Article, we answer, that he is allowed by licence from the University of Oxford, and particularly for the diocese of London, by the Reverend Father Thomas late Bishop of London.

To the Thirteenth Article, we answer, that he hath no other benefice but this parish, and serveth the cure himself.

To the Fourteenth Article, we answer, that we have no curate.

To the Fifteenth Article, we answer it in the Twelfth Article, that he doth preach himself.

To the Sixteenth Article, we answer, that there is no strange preacher here that preacheth, but men of worth.

To the Seventeenth Article, we answer, that he doth it in his own person continually.

To the Eighteenth Article, we answer, that he doth wear a surplice and a Batchelor of Divinity's hood.

To the Nineteenth Article, we answer, that sometimes he doth it.

To the Twentieth Article, we answer, that he hath not married any contrary to this article.

To the Twenty-first Article, we answer, that he hath not married any that are under age.

To the Twenty-second Article, we answer, that it is done very orderly according to the article.

To the Twenty-third Article, we answer, that he hath done it.

To the Twenty-fourth Article, we answer, that none doth it.

To the Twenty-fifth Article, we answer, that we have none such that stands excommunicated.

To the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh articles, we answer, that there is none in the parish.

To the Twenty-eighth Article, we answer, that he hath not.

To the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Articles, we answer, that he doth it continually.

To the Thirty-second Article, we answer, that he doth not.

To the Thirty-third Article, we answer, that he doth it very decently.

To the Thirty-fourth Article, we answer, that he doth it not.

To the Thirty-fifth Article, we answer, that we have none such.

To the Thirty-sixth Article, we answer, that he doth not any such thing as is alleged in that Article.

To the Thirty-seventh Article, we answer, that he doth use the form of thanksgiving, and that we have no women that refuse to come to Church in that case.

To the Thirtieth Article, we answer, that he doth baptize in the font.

To the Thirty-ninth Article, we answer, that we have none such.

Articles concerning the Church.

To the First Article, we answer, that those books mentioned in this Article are now remaining in the Church.

To the Second Article, we answer, that there is such a book remaining in the Church, and that every thing in this Article is exactly kept.

To the Third Article, we answer, that the books of Common Prayer are in the Church, and that we do intend to have a new Bible very shortly.

To the Fourth Article, we answer, that we have every thing that is mentioned in this Article accordingly.

To the Fifth Article, we answer, that the Chapel upon the north side of the chancel belongs to Mrs. Horseman, and it wanteth reparation.

To the Sixth Article, we answer, that the Church-yard is well fenced, with a brick wall on the one side, and a strong pale on the other.

To the Seventh Article, we answer, that there hath none incroached upon the Church-yard.

To the Eighth Article, we answer, that we have none, nor any man's.

To the Ninth Article, we answer, that we have none as yet, but if it please the ordinary to appoint, we are ready to perform touching this Article.

Articles concerning Ecclesiastical Officers.

To the First and Second Articles, we answer, that we know not of any.

To the Third Article, we answer, that the chancellor of this diocese, and the official of Middlesex, are both Doctors of the Law.

To the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Articles, we answer, that we know not of any.

To the Eighth Article, we answer, that we know not the number.

Articles concerning Schoolmasters.

To the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Articles, we answer, that we have two poor men in the parish, which teacheth children: Sometimes they have some few scholars, and sometimes none, and men of honest behaviour and sound of religion.

Articles concerning Parishioners and others of the Laity.

To the First Article, we answer, that we have none in our parish, neither do hear of any such offenders mentioned in this Article.

To the Second Article, we answer, that we have none such.

To the Third Article, we likewise answer, that we have none that offends therein to our knowledge.

To the Fourth and Fifth Articles, we answer, that we know of no such offenders.

To the Sixth and Seventh Articles, we answer, that we do not know of any.

To the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Articles, we answer, that all is done in good order.

To the Eleventh Article, we answer, that we know not of any offending touching this Article.

To the Twelfth Article, we answer, that there is none that doth refuse to communicate.

To the Thirteenth Article, we answer, that when any catechising is, they send their children and servants.

To the Fourteenth Article, we answer, that there is no such thing done concerning this Article.

To the Fifteenth Article, we answer, that we do not know of any but one Alice Maybanke, the wife of Richard Maybanke, being a sojourner in the parish. She is very negligent in coming to Church, and spendeth much time in an alehouse, in drinking and gaming, to the great offence of honest neighbours.

To the Sixteenth Article, we answer, that the aforementioned Alice Maybanke, lodgeth at the house of one John Daye, a poor man, and that the said Alice is the wife of one Richard Maybanke, a bricklayer, who lyeth and worketh out of the parish.

To the Seventeenth Article, we answer, that we have no popish recusants remaining in our Parish.

To the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Articles, we answer in the Seventeenth Article, that we have none.

To the Twenty-first Article, we answer, that there were divers strangers that lodged in the parish, being excommunicated for not

receiving the communion at Easter, are long since gone; but one Henry North, being an honest man, and his wife, were then excommunicated for not receiving at Easter, since which time they have been absolved, and have received the communion, and doth very orderly frequent the Church, and all his family; but since that time he hath been lately excommunicated, and his wife, for not satisfying the Archdeacon's court, as we are given to understand.

To the Twenty-second Article, we answer, that we have the accounts of the old Churchwardens, but not allowed of as yet, by reason that some of the chief of the parish were not present for the taking of the same accounts.

To the Twenty-third Article, we answer, that all those being above sixteen years of age, and some under, do frequent the Church; and to the rest of this Article, answer is made in the Seventh Article, concerning the clergy.

To the Twenty-fourth Article, we answer, that we have a very sufficient clerk for reading, singing, and writing.

To the Twenty-fifth Article, we answer, that there hath been none married; and for a table, we have not any.

To the Twenty-sixth Article, we answer, that we know not of any such.

To the Twenty-seventh Article, we answer, that one Robert Roughborough's wife was with child before they were married, and to the rest of this Article we know none such.

To the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Articles, we answer, that we know none such.

To the Thirty-third Article, we answer, that one Richard Smith, a fellow repugnant to good orders, and refusing to pay the ordinary duties for the burial of his mother, and hath in his hands the goods of his late mother deceased, and we know not by what authority. And likewise we present the same Richard Smith, for going out of Church in time of Divine Service, and being admonished for the same by the minister, answered contemptuously that he was not of our parish, neither cared he for our Church, nor for our service, and this we do with reference to the Fifteenth Article concerning the Laity.

To the Thirty-fourth Article, we answer, that we know of none such.

To the Thirty-fifth Article, we answer, that we know no such thing.

To the Thirty-sixth Article, we answer, that it was reported by one Humphrey Lee of this parish, unto two of the justices of the peace, and divers of the parish sitting upon Church accounts, that Francis Cotterell, a victualler at the sign of the Katherine Wheel, did keep table-playing in his house at evening prayer time on the sabbath day.

To the Thirty-seventh Article, we answer, that there hath been none so punished touching this Article.

To the Thirty-eighth Article, we answer, that we have none that doth offend touching this Article.

To the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Articles, we answer in the Thirty-seventh Article for the clergy, that we have none such.

To the Forty-second Article, we answer, that we have no such advowser as is mentioned in this Article.

To the Forty-third Article, we answer, that we have neither alms-house, hospital, or spittal, in our parish.

To the Forty-fourth Article, we answer, that we have one in our parish, one Ann Harwood, the wife of Thomas Harwood, an honest woman, and continued a midwife many years.

To the Forty-fifth Article, we answer, that we know none touching this Article.

To the Forty-sixth Article, we answer, that we know not of any other matter of ecclesiastical cognizance to be presented, to our knowledge.

Recusants men, none. Recusants, women, none. Non-communicants of both sex, none. Communicants of both sex in the whole parish, about 400.

RICHARD ELKINS, *Vicar.*

RICH. HOWE,

CHR. MASTERS,

} *Churchwardens.*

The Marke of + HUGH FLETCHER, *Sideman.*

VICARS of KENSINGTON, from the first endowment of the VICARAGE, extracted from the Registry of the Bishops of London, and Newcourt's Repertorium.

	Anno. Dom	Anno. Reg.
Roger de Besthorp vel Westhorp	1260	12 Ed. I.

Wm. de Northton

Henry de Driffeld 1322 . 15 Ed. II.

Thos. de Ryseleppe 1328 . 2 Ed. III.

Afterwards Rector of Buckland, Herts, by exchange with Wyseman.

John Wyseman 1336 . 10 Ed. III.

John de Kernetby

Gilbert Raulein 1363 . 37 Ed. III.

Wm. de Lydington 1370 . 44 Ed. III.

John Thomas

John Trigg 1372 . 46 Ed. III.

John Charleton 1373 . 47 Ed. III.

Wm. Garton

Philip Montgomery 1388 . 11 Ric. II.

Richard Stokes 1391 . 14 Ric. II.

Exchanged from South Shoberry, Essex.

Roger Paternoster 1394 . 17 Ric. II.

Rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street, in 1419.

Wm. Tonge 1395 . 18 Ric. II.

Hamo de la More 1396 . 19 Ric. II.

John Smith 1400 . 1 Hen. IV.

John Wellys

In 1401 Rector of Finchley, in 1431 of St.

George, Botolph-lane, and in 1458 Vicar of St. Sepulchre, London.

Robert Caldecott 1415

Vicar of Harlow, Essex.

David Spark. 1418

Wm. Roper 1432 . 12 Hen. VI.

Richard Rumney 1443 . 21 Hen. VI.

Richard More 1451 . 29 Hen. VI.

In 1444, Rector of St. Mary, Staining, which he resigned in 1447.

John Looke 1461 . 1 Ed. IV.

Robert Cade

John Ifield 1465 . 5 Ed. IV.

Thomas Bractoft 1468 . 8 Ed. IV.

John Ifield 1469 . 9 Ed. IV.

Edmund Aspys 1484 . 1 Ric. III.

John Sampson 1492 . 7 Hen. VII.

John Judson

Vicar of Feltham, 1502.

John Parsons 1519 . 10 Hen. VIII.

Rector of Ilford-parva, Essex.

Thomas Batemanton 1556 . 3 Mary

George Leedes 1558 . 1 Eliz.

Rector of Hanwell from 1558 to 1570.

Leonard Watson, A. M. 1563 . 5 Eliz.

Henry Hopkins 1571 . 13 Eliz.

Henry Withers, A. M. 1571 . 13 Eliz.

Rector of St. Martins Outwich, in 1574.

Richard Elkins 1608 . 6 Jac. I.

Thomas Hodges, A. M. 1641 17 Car. I.

Dr. Hodges, who was distantly related to the Earl of Holland or his Countess, and who appears to have been presented to this Vicarage on the recommendation of the Earl^a, was a celebrated preacher before the Parliament, one of the Assembly of Divines, and a Covenanter. On the condemnation of his patron, he was one of the clergymen who attended and prayed with him on the scaffold^b. He remained in possession of this living during the whole usurpation; though it should seem that he retained some friends among the Royalists, for after the Restoration, in 1661, he succeeded Dr. Croft as Dean of Hereford, and was instituted to the Rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in the following year; all which preferments became void by his death in 1672. He was author of the following publications:

“A Glimpse of God's Glory, a sermon before the House of Commons at a solemn fast, 28th of September, 1642.”

“The Growth and Spreading of Heresy, a fast sermon, before the House of Commons, 10th March, 1646.”

“Inaccessible Glory, or the Impossibility of Seeing God's Face whilst we are in the Body, a sermon at the funeral of Sir Theodore Mayerne, the 30th March, 1655^c.”

^a See page 202.

^b See page 105.

^c Athen. Oxon., vol. II.

p. 714. Newcourt, vol. I. p. 526.

Wm. Wigan 1672 24 Car. II.

Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Chaplain to Bishop Henchman, who collated him to the church of Wennington, Essex, the 27th of October, 1671; and to the prebend of St. Pancras in the cathedral of St. Paul, the 12th of March following, which he resigned in 1674 for that of Kentish Town. He had also the Rectory of Orsett, Essex, conferred on him by the same Bishop. He died the beginning of the year 1700^a.

John Millington, A. M. 1700 13 Wm. III.

Fellow of Magdalen College Cambridge, and domestic Chaplain to Bishop Compton.

Robert Tyrwhit 1728 2 Geo. II.

John Wilcox 1731 5 Geo. II.

John Jortin, D. D. 1762 2 Geo. III.

This eminent and learned divine was born in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, 23d October, 1699. His father, Renatus Jortin, a French refugee, was a native of Bretagne, and came over to England about 1685. In 1691 he was made a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King William, and afterwards became successively Secretary to the Admirals the Earl of Orford, Sir George Rooke, and Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with the last of whom he was cast away in 1707. Dr. Jortin received his education at the Charter-house, from whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner at the age of seventeen. He early distinguished himself by some classical productions, which however were

^a Newcourt, vol II. p. 172.

but preparatory to his higher designs, and soon gave way to the more important enquiries peculiar to the profession he embraced. In 1724 he took holy orders, and soon after was presented by his College to the living of Swavesey near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1731, and came to reside in London, where he preached at various Chapels. In 1737 the Earl of Winchelsea gave him the Vicarage of Eastwell in Kent, but he soon after quitted it, the air of the place not agreeing with his health. On the promotion of Dr. Pearce to the Bishopric of Bangor, the consecration sermon was preached by Mr. Jortin at Kensington, 27th February 1747, and was afterwards published by order of Archbishop Herring. In 1749 he was appointed Boyle's Lecturer, but did not publish any of his sermons preached on that occasion. In May 1751, Archbishop Herring gave him unsolicited, the Rectory of St. Dunstan's in the East. Of this preferment the following anecdote is related; that in the spring of 1751 "Mr. Jortin dined at a feast of the Sons of the Clergy, where Archbishop Herring was present, and, on being told the Archbishop was desirous of renewing his acquaintance with him, he prepared for going to the upper end of the room, by looking at the lower end, amongst a great number of hats that were laid on a table in a confused manner, for his own; his friends told him that the hat was by no means necessary, he therefore waited on the Prelate without it. The Archbishop complimented him on his talents and writings, and ended the conversation by giving him, in the presence of the clergy, a presen-

tation to the Rectory of St. Dunstan, which he had purposely brought in his pocket. Mr. Jortin then returned to his seat, telling his friends "I have lost my hat, but I have got a living*."

In 1762, when Dr. Osbaldeston, Bishop of Carlisle, was translated to the see of London, he immediately appointed Dr. Jortin his domestic chaplain, and gave him the prebendal stall of Harleston in the Cathedral of St. Paul; and in the latter end of the same year collated him to the Vicarage of Kensington, where he soon after went to reside. In 1764 he was also appointed Archdeacon of London; and it has been generally said, that the Bishop had offered him the Rectory of St. James's, Westminster, on the death of Dr. Samuel Nicholls, in November 1763, but that he chose to continue at Kensington, that being a situation he much liked, and better adapted to his advanced age. Dr. Jortin continued to reside in the vicarage house at Kensington, dividing his time between his pastoral functions and his study, enjoying himself with his usual serenity till the 27th of August, 1770, when he was seized with a disorder in his breast and lungs. He grew continually worse, and without suffering much pain in the course of his illness, or his understanding being the least impaired, he died on the 5th of September, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The last words of eminent men are frequently thought worth recording: Dr. Jortin, in answer to a female attendant, who offered him some nourish-

* Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 361.

ment, said with great composure, "No, I have had enough of every thing." A worthy clergyman, asked Dr. Jortin, why he did not publish his sermons; he replied, "they shall sleep till I sleep." He left the following direction in writing for his funeral; "Bury me in a private manner, by day light, at Kensington, in the Church, or rather in the new Church-yard, and lay a flat stone over the grave." He was accordingly buried about nine o'clock in the morning, in the new Church-yard. He left a widow, who died June 24th, 1778, and who was buried in the same grave.

As a poet, a divine, a philosopher, and a man, Dr. Jortin supported the cause of religion, learning, and morality, and few writers will be found whose names stand higher in the esteem of the judicious. His Latin poetry is classically elegant. His Discourses on the Christian Religion, one of the first fruits of his theological pursuits, abound with that sound sense and solid argument, which entitle their author to rank with the celebrated Grotius. His dissertations are equally remarkable for taste, learning and originality. His Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, are full of manly sense, ingenious stricture, and profound erudition. As a man, a simplicity of manners, an inoffensive behaviour, an universal benevolence, candour, modesty, and good sense, were his characteristics^a.

James Waller, D. D. 1770 10 Geo. III.

Dr. Waller died at Great Walkern in Essex,

^a See a beautifully written Character of Dr. Jortin, by Dr. Parr; Knox's Essays vol. II. p. 121. Dr. Jortin's Works, vol. I. London, 1810. Journ. Brit. vol. XVIII. Novem. 1755. p. 373.

November 8th, 1795, in consequence of the bruises he received by the fall of a stack of chimnies, during the high wind in the night of the 6th of the same month.

Richard Ormerod . . . 1795 35 Geo. III.

The Rev. Richard Ormerod was a native of the diocese of Chester, and was educated at Christ College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1784, and A. M. 1787. He was afterwards appointed domestic chaplain to Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, who had been his fellow collegian, where it is probable their intimacy first commenced. Upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Waller, the Bishop of London presented him to the living of Kensington, as a reward for his piety and worth.

He published "Remarks on Priestley's Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit," 1786, 8vo., and a "Sermon preached at Witham in Essex, at the visitation of the Bishop of London, May 29, 1794," 8vo.

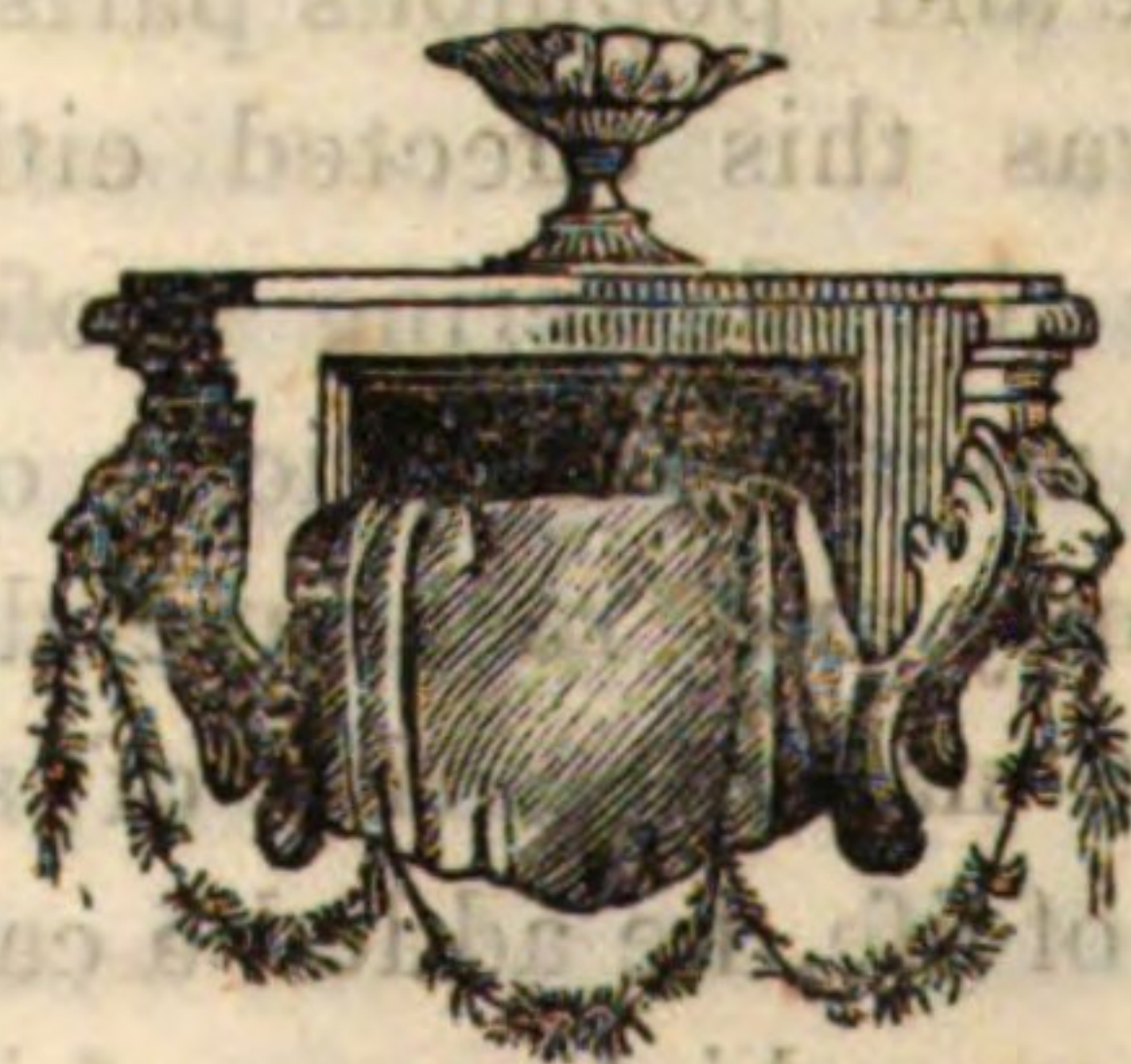
There was no man perhaps, who more eminently possessed the faculty of conciliating all ranks and orders in a large and populous parish than Mr. Ormerod. Nor was this effected either by courtly demeanour, or by flattering profession, but by that honest and amiable simplicity of life and heart which both dignify and recommend the Christian Minister. To a native purity of mind and unaffected sanctity of life, he added a calm, gentle, unobtrusive manner, which never failed at once to disarm hostility and to command respect. In his

discharge of the complicated duties of a parish priest he was eminent and exemplary. By the higher orders he was respected and admired, and by the lower orders he was venerated and loved, and possessing alike the confidence of both, he was the channel of communicating the bounty of the one, to relieve the necessities of the other.

The testimony of the former to his character and to his worth was shewn in a very substantial shape after his decease, the testimony of the latter still appears in their grateful remembrance of their former benefactor and friend. At his funeral every shop was shut, and every parishioner whose means would allow it appeared in mourning; never indeed was the loss of a church minister more deeply felt, or more generally lamented.

Thomas Rennell, A.M. . 1816 . 56 Geo. III.

The present Vicar. Christian advocate in the University of Cambridge, and a gentleman well known, and highly respected, for his able writings in behalf of the Christian Religion.



CHAPTER VI.

Parish Church—Monuments and Epitaphs—Biographical Notices of Eminent Persons.

The ancient Parish Church of Kensington having fallen to decay, and no memorial of its form or dimensions being known to exist, it must be considered as having been constructed on the general plan adopted by our ancestors. The entrance into our ancient Churches was by an outward court surrounded by a wall, which led to a spacious porch. At the west end were three doors, the largest in the middle, for the admission of the men, and the others opening into the aisles, were appropriated to the women; there were no seats except for Bishops and great persons, who attended on particular occasions and solemnities^a.

When the Normans came here, they introduced into our Parish Churches their own architecture; which was plain, though handsome, and well pro-

^a In several particulars it appears, that some of the Churches in the East, still bear a striking resemblance to our own. "There is at the same time, a degree of primitive simplicity, which recalls our recollections to the earliest ages of Christianity. They are very small, generally the floor of mud, the altar of stone, the sanctuary separated from the nave with deal boards, and an enclosure of pales, at the other end for the women, it is seldom that

portioned; in the form of a cross, with a nave and two aisles, a steeple at the west end, with circular arches and doors, and the entrance into the Church was by a descent of two or three steps. Such seems to have been the general model of the Anglo-Norman Churches^a. Their beauty has even elicited the admiration of a celebrated modern writer of a nation proverbial for their disregard to ornament in religious worship^b; and their form and structure has been ably vindicated by the judicious Hooker^c.

A learned traveller who wrote at the beginning of the sixteenth century, says that "The Churches in England are to be much admired, and preferred before any in the world^d."

The word *Ecclesia*, which we render Church, primarily denotes a religious assembly, and thence the word ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΝ is generally used by the early Christian writers. But though this be a very ancient and common signification, yet it no less usually occurs in another sense, denoting the place, or building itself, where the congregation meet

there are any seats, but in one corner of the building, there is an assortment of crutches; on one of which each of the more aged worshippers supports himself, leaning on his arms and chin, in the posture of one of the figures in the cartoon of Paul preaching before Felix.

Hobhouse's Journey in Albania, p. 520.

^a Bingham's *Antiquities*, b. viii. c. 3. Wheeler's *Account of Churches*, c. 8. *Fleury Moeurs des Chrétiens*, p. 112.

^b Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, p. 10.

^c *Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. V. s. 14. p. 206. Lond. 1636.

^d Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, part III. p. 69. Lond. 1617.

together, and in this acceptation it is opposed to the Synagogues of the Jews, and the Temples of the Heathens, as appears from a passage in the epistle of the Emperor Aurelian^a, where he rebukes the Senate for hesitating about the opening of the Sybilline books, as if they had been in a debate in a Christian church.

Before a building could be used for divine offices, it was required to be consecrated by the Bishop, and dedicated to the purposes of devotion, and at its consecration it received the name of some particular personage who was celebrated in the great roll of ecclesiastical fame, the calendar of the church^b. This custom was observed among the Roman-Britons, and continued by the Anglo-Saxons^c. This church was probably dedicated to St. Mary, and when it was annexed in the year one thousand one hundred and eleven to the Abbey of Abingdon, it received the additional epithet of Abbots, and it is now called Saint Mary-Abbots' Kensington. In the council held at Chelsea in 816, the name of the denominating saint, was expressly required to be inscribed on the altar, on the walls of the church, or on a tablet within it^d.

In the list of the principal holy-days ordered to be observed in England by Gregory, who was disposed to accommodate his discipline to the inveterate habits of the people, are the anniversaries of the consecration of churches, and of the saints to whose

^a Vospicus in Vit. Aurelian.

^b Spelman Gloss. v. Eccl.

^c Whitaker's Hist. of Whalley, p. 95.

^d Spelman Conc. tom.

p. 327. Cave Hist. Lit. tom. II. p. 286.

Rapin, vol. I. p. 282.

names and memories they are dedicated. "And as the people" he observes in a letter to St. Austin, "have been used to slaughter oxen in their sacrificing to devils, some feasts on this account must be substituted for them. Thus, on the days of the new dedication of churches, or on the nativities of the martyrs, whose relics are there deposited, they may build themselves huts of the branches of trees, round the churches, and celebrating the solemnity with religious feasting, no more offer beasts to the devil, but kill them to the praise of God, in their eating, and return thanks to the giver of all good things^a." However, the moderation recommended by Gregory for the observance of these festivals, was but little observed, for few persons are ever to be entrusted to feast, and fewer are to be allowed to meet in numbers together, there is a contagious viciousness in crowds.

Thus the feasting of the saint's days was soon abused, and about forty years afterwards, Ercombert King of Kent, was forced to forbid these idolatrous practices^b; but though restrained, they were not abolished, as appears by the canons of the church, published in the reign of King Edgar, which con-

^a Gregor. Epist. ap. Spelman, Conc., tom. I. Barrington's Hist. Mid Ages, p. 135. Bedæ Eccl. Hist., l. I. c. 30. Fleury Mœurs des Chret., p. 121. Leigh's Crit. Sac., p. 83. Lond. 1662. Fulleri Miscell. Sac., l. 2. c. 9. Du Fresne Gloss. Med. et infra Græc., p. 771. Dr. Jortin's Rem. on Eccl. Hist., v. III. p. 202. Montesquieu de l'esprit des Lois, liv. XXV. c. 3.

^b Bedæ Eccl. Hist., l. 3. c. III. Innis's Hist. of Eng. Church, vol. I. p. 24.

tain particular directions for their more decent observance, which had turned into drinking, feasting and revelling^a; and in a legend of St. John the Baptist mention is made of the disorders which usually attended the celebration of these wakes and vigils.

“An ye shall understand and know how the ebyns were first found in old time. In the beginning of holy chirch, it was so that the pepull cam to the chirch, with candillys brenning, and wold wake, and room with light towards night to the chirch, in their debotions; and after they fell to songs, dances, and harping, and piping, and also to glotonie and sin, and so toured the holynes to cursydnes; wherefore holi faders ordained the pepull to lebe that waking, and to fast the ebyn; that is called Vigilia, that is, waking in English; and it is called the ebyn, for at eyn, they were woont to come to the chirch^b.”

Persons coming to these festivals were endowed with particular privileges^c. At length these fairs in church-yards were finally suppressed in the reign

^a Docemus ut in Ecclesiarum enceniis unusquisque se modestum exhibeat, et oratione incumbat diligenter, non poculis, non luxui deditus.

Spelman. Gloss. Voce Feria.

^b Dugdale's History of Warwick, p. 115. Staveley's History of Churches, p. 114.

^c Ad Dedicationes, ad Synodæ, ad Capitula venientibus—sit summa pax. L. L. Edw. Confess., cap. 3.

Spelman. Gloss. Voce

of Edward the Third^a. But the fairs or wakes arising out of this ancient custom, were continued in the adjoining town or village, and are still kept up in most parts of England at the present day.

THE PRESENT CHURCH.—In the year 1683, the inhabitants finding their church too small for the accommodation of the increasing population, built a new aisle on the south side, by licence of the Bishop of London, dated May 29th of that year^b.

In the beginning of the year 1695, it was found expedient to pull down the north aisle and the chancel, to build another instead of it of larger dimensions.

^a And the Kynge commaundethe and forbiddeth that from henceforth, neither fairs nor markets, shall be kept in church-yards, for the honor of the Church." Given at Westminster, the VIII of Octobre, the XIII yeare of Kynge Edward's reigne.

Statuta Vetera. Lond. 1598.

^b It appears from the following extract from the great church book, that a drawing of the interior of the Old Church, was exhibited by the Countess of Warwick in the year 1686, but no traces of this can now be discovered.

"Copy of the licence granted by the Right Honourable Anne Countess of Warwick and Holland, for the making alterations in the chancel.

"I give you leave to take down the arched pillars on the north side of my chancel of your church, in order to the placing of the pulpit and reading desk on that side, upon consideration that all be made good again at the parish charge; and that there be a seat of new wainscott provided in the said chancel for me and my sonne the Earl of Warwick and Holland, and our Heyres according to the draught of the church and chancel, hereunto annexed."

Signed, ANN WARWICK.

Ex. of a Copy of the Orig. as entered in the Gt. C. Book, p. 71. anno 1686.

In the year following, viz. 1696, it was resolved to take down the whole church, excepting the stone tower at the west end. The expense was defrayed partly by subscription. King William gave 300*l.*; the Princess Anne, 100*l.*; Earl Craven, 100*l.*; the Bishop of London, 50*l.*; and the Earl of Warwick, 40*l.*: the whole charge amounted to 1800*l.*

Bowack, who visited this church in 1705, thus describes it^a:

The church thus rebuilt, was in form quadrangular, somewhat broader than it was long, being eighty feet from the north to south, and hardly seventy from east to west, paved handsomely with purbeck stone, the pewing and galleries made very neat and convenient, and the pulpit and chancel handsomely adorned with carving and painting.

But it seems, notwithstanding the great charge before mentioned, the work required a greater expense, or the managers wanted judgment or integrity, for it had not stood seven years, before the building was observed to crack, and give way in several places, and the walls, and beams were found too weak for the weight they were designed to bear; wherefore, in the year 1704, the parishioners not thinking themselves safe whilst at their devotion, agreed to make such additions and alterations as were necessary, pursuant to which the old roof was taken off, and the north and south walls pulled down, almost to the ground, and rebuilt again with

^a Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 18. London 1705.

greater thickness, and strengthened with two buttresses each; the new beams and timbers were much stronger, and the whole made firm and substantial at about 800*l.* charge to the inhabitants."

In 1772 the church underwent a complete repair, when the old gothic tower, which had long been in a ruinous condition, was taken down and the present one erected on its site. His Majesty contributed 350*l.* towards this work.

In 1797 the church was repaired and painted, and the galleries enlarged.

In 1811 evident appearances of decay were observed in various parts of the edifice. In consequence of which a survey was made, and a general reparation took place; the walls were under-pinned, the vaults entirely new built, and the interior painted and decorated in a uniform manner, at an expense of five thousand pounds; which was defrayed in the course of three years, by a church rate of six-pence in the pound. The following gentlemen advanced the several sums affixed to their names, amounting to three thousand pounds, towards this repair, and were repaid out of the church rate as before mentioned.

	£.		£.
Mr. William Smith	200	Edw. G. Lutwyche	100
John Hall	200	Dr. R. Payne, Ex ^{rs}	100
Sam. E. Sketchley	200	Stephen Goddard	100
Sam. Hutchins	200	William Doe	100
George Aust	200	John Battye	100
John Alexander	200	Robert Ashton	100
Rev. R. Ormerod	100	Willam Warwick	100
Rev. Dr. Hamilton	100	H. N. Willis	100

	£.		£.
William Mair	100	John Erskine	100
Richard Chace	100	W. Smith, Ch. Wn.	100
John S. Torriano	100	A. R. Robinson	100
Thomas Baxter	100	Rev. Dr. J. Thomson ...	100

This church is built with brick, and has no pretensions to architectural beauty; it is seventy-two feet long, and seventy feet wide; the walls are embattled, and are supported on each side by two heavy brick buttresses; these were added in the year 1704, for the purpose of strengthening the walls. It is terminated on the east by a circular gable end, but no part of the exterior can be admired for its style or general appearance.

Before we enter upon the description of the monuments contained within this church, it may not be irrelevant to offer a few observations relative to our funeral rites and ceremonies.

FUNERAL RITES AND CEREMONIES.—If the life of man is short, as it is termed in scripture, it is a wish congenial to his heart, that the remembrance of him, at least, should be of long duration. This sentiment accounts for the universal practice of raising sepulchral monuments, and is finely illustrated by the plaintive Gray:

For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind.

The most simple and natural kind of funeral monuments, and therefore the most ancient and uni-

versal, consists of a mound of earth, or a heap of stones, raised over the ashes of the departed: of such monuments, mention is made in the book of Joshua, and in Homer and Virgil. Many of them still remain in various parts of this kingdom, especially in those elevated and sequestered situations, where they have neither been defaced by agriculture, nor inundations. They often meet the eye in melancholy solitude, or piled around in emphatical profusion, impart to the surface a wavy roughness, and under these rude heaps lie buried the original inhabitants of this island. The place of interment amongst the Jews, was never particularly determined: we find that they had burial places upon the highways, in gardens, and upon mountains. We read that “Abraham was buried with Sarah his wife, in the cave of Macphelah, in the field of Ephron,” and “Uzziah King of Judah slept with his fathers in the field of burial which pertained to the kings^a.”

The primitive Greeks were buried in places prepared for that purpose, in their own houses; but in after ages they adopted the judicious practice of establishing their burial grounds in desert islands, or outside the walls of towns, by that means securing them from profanation, and themselves from the liability of catching infection from those who had died of contagious disorders^b.

^a Gen. ch. xxxv. v. 9. Joshua ch. iv. ver. 3. 7. 10. ch. viii. v. 30. ch. xxii. v. 10. Chron. ch. 26. v. Dr. Clarke's Travels, vol. II. part 2. p. 541.

^b Strabo lib. x. Kirekman de Fun. Rom. l. 2. c. xx. Potter, vol. II. p. 218. Cic. Tuscul. Disputat. l. 1. c. 45.

The Romans prohibited burning or burying in the city, both from a sacred and civil consideration; that the priests might not be contaminated by touching a dead body, or houses endangered by the frequency of funeral fires.

The custom of burning the dead, although not so ancient as that of burial, had its foundation laid deep in nature: an anxious fondness to preserve the great and good, the dear friend, and near relative, was the sole motive that prevailed in the institution of this solemnity. "That seems to me (says Cicero) to have been the most ancient kind of burial, which, according to Xenophon, was used by Cyrus, for the body is returned to the earth, and so placed as to be covered with the veil of its mother^a." Pliny also agrees with Cicero upon this point, and says that the custom of burial preceded that of burning among the Romans^b. According to Montfaucon cremation entirely ceased at Rome about the time of Theodosius the Younger. It clearly appears that many of the funeral ceremonies, which were in use among the ancient Gauls and Britons, were derived immediately from the example of their polished invaders the Romans, and it is recorded by Cæsar that "their funerals were sumptuous and magnificent, and that those persons whom they had esteemed during life, as well as their slaves, were burnt with them on the funeral pile^c." It is observed by

^a Cic. de Leg., lib. 2. c. 22. Potter, vol. II. p. 207. Xenophon. de Cyri. Institut., l. 8. c. 47.

^b Plin. Nat. Hist., lib. 8. c. 47. Dr. Browne's Urne Burial, p. 3.

^c Cæsar de Bell. Gall., l. 6. c. 16.

Mr. Douglas “that the burial places of the Romans in this kingdom, are very rarely discovered, owing to their custom of interring at no great distance from their stations, by the side of the public road, and in such situations as have been occupied by a succeeding people to modern times. Their principal towns and cities, are the actual residences of the present generation; hence, through the various changes of different people, and different customs, their traces have long been destroyed, and it is now only by accident we are indebted for the few remains which this country has preserved.” It is unquestionable that the Saxons burnt their dead, and that they also erected, occasionally, barrows or tumuli over the ashes of their Chieftains and other great men; but in their rude state, it seems likely that they in general, paid but little attention to the dignity of sepulture. There is perhaps no part of our national antiquities which has given rise to more discussion than this, and the various modes of burial prevailing among the different nations, which effected a settlement in Britain, to the time of Henry VIII. are amply discussed by various writers mentioned below^a.

The primitive Christians kept the corpse four days, after washing and embalming it with as much profusion (says Tertullian) as the Pagans used in their sacrifices^b. Pelagia, in Gregory of Tours, re-

^a Gough's Sepul. Mon., vol. I. Grose's Preface. Archæol., vol. II. p. 291. Dugdale's Warwick, vol. II. p. 1046. Turner's Hist. of Ang. Saxons, vol. II. Dr. Brown's Urne Burial, p. 9. Lond. 1658.

^b Les Chretiens enterroient les corps comme les Juifs. Apres les

quests of her son, that her corpse may not be buried till four days, and we find the very coffin of the present age described in Durant^a. Soon after the introduction of Christianity into this country, cremation ceased, and the converted Britons would necessarily, as it is observed by Mr. Gough, “betake themselves to the use of sarcophagi, (or coffins) and probably of various kinds, stone, marble, lead, &c. they would likewise now first place the body in a position due east and west; and thus bestow an unequivocal mark of distinction between the funeral deposits of the earliest Roman inhabitants of this island, and their Christian successors^b.”

The most ancient Roman coffins, were constructed in a rude manner, of various pieces of stone, but the improvement of carving them out of one stone with the chisel and mallet was speedily introduced and generally adopted. Brick coffins, were also used by the Romans, at a very early period. The researches of the modern Historian of the Anglo-Saxons, affords us the following particulars of information. “The custom of interring the body had been established at the æra, when their history avoir lavés ils les embaumoiént, et y employoient plus de parfums, dit Tertullien, que les Payens à leurs sacrifices. Ils les enveloppoient de linges tres fins, ou d’etoffes de Soie, quelquefois ils les revetoient d’habits precieux.

Fleury Moeurs des Chretiens, p. 91.

^a Corpus lotum et sindone obvolutum, ac loculo conditum, veteres in cænaculis, seu tricliniis exponebant.

De Ritibus, p. 225.

^b Gough’s Fun. Mon., vol. II.

began to be recorded by their christian clergy, and was never discontinued; their common coffins were of wood, the more costly were stone. Thus a nun who had been buried in a wooden coffin, was afterwards placed in one of stone. Their kings were interred in stone coffins; they were buried in linen and the clergy in their vestments^a. It appears from the testimony of our celebrated Antiquary Mr. Strutt, that "it was customary in the burials of the Anglo-Saxons, to leave the head and shoulders of the corpse uncovered till the time of burial, that relations might take a last view of deceased friends." "Withus," says Mr. Harmer, "the poorest people have their coffins; if their relations cannot afford them, the parish is at the expence; in the East, on the contrary, they are not at all made use of, Turks and Christians agree in this^b." The ancient Jews buried their dead in the same manner, neither was the body of our blessed Lord, it should seem, put into a coffin, nor that of Elisha, whose bones were touched by the corpse, that was let down a little after into the grave^c.

The custom of funeral lamentations, or hiring people to mourn at funerals, is of very remote antiquity; many passages in the Old Testament seem to allude to this. "They roar and cry before their gods, as men do at the feast, when one is

^a Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. II. p. 154. Bede, lib. IV. c. 19.

^b Observations on Scripture, vol. II. p. 154.

^c 2 Kings, c. xiii. v. 21. Herodotus, by Beloe, vol. II. p. 169. See Dr. Clarke's Travels, vol. II. part II. p. 514.

dead". A similiar custom prevails in the East, and in Ireland, to this day, where old women are hired to howl and cry at funerals^a.

As to the origin of burying places, many writers have observed that at the first erection of churches, no part of the adjacent ground was allotted for interment, but some place was appointed at a further distance, especially in cities and populous towns. This practice of remote burial, continued till the time of Gregory the Great, when the priests beginning to offer prayers for the souls of the departed, procured leave for their greater convenience, that a liberty of sepulture might be established in churches, or in places adjoining to them; which indulgence was granted by Gregory, from a consideration that "their friends and relations, when they

^a A modern Traveller presents the following description of one of these funeral scenes, at which were present women, who were hired to lament and cry :

" At the stated time the procession sets forward. The servants of the household move two and two before the bier, which is borne on poles at a little height from the ground. The male relations and the priests immediately precede the body. On each side of the bier, are two or three old women, lamenting aloud, detailing the dignities and virtues of the deceased, and interrogating him as to his reasons for quitting this world. Why did you die? you had money, you had friends, you had a fair wife and many children—Why did you die? These mourners are hired, and the common pay of each, is five loaves, four jars of wine, half a cheese, a quarter of mutton, and about fourteen pence in money. Their howling is extremely hideous, and has not even the resemblance of grief. If the dead be a young woman, several girls in white precede and follow the bier, and at intervals scatter real or artificial flowers on the body."

Hobhouse's Travels in Greece, Letter XXXII. p. 520

came to the sacred places, seeing their sepulchres, might remember them, and pray to God for them^a." But the propriety of this opinion of the first formation of burying places, is questioned by Mr. Whitaker^b, who contends that cemeteries near churches are coeval with the arrival of Austin in this country, who was buried near the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Canterbury; but allowing this to be the fact, it is equally certain that they were not universally established previous to the above mentioned period. Thus it became at an early period, the custom of the English, to bury within churches^c, which practice was soon carried to so undesirable an extent, that it was found requisite, to restrict this indulgence, to those whose lives were known to have been acceptable to God, and afterwards to ecclesiasticks, or laymen deserving of such distinction, by actions eminently pious. In after ages this practice seems to have been carried to a greater excess in this country, than in any other in Europe, and is productive of many

^a On a toujours eû grande devotion à se faire enterrer auprès des martyrs, et c'est qui a enfin attiré, tant des Sepultures dans les Eglises; quoique l'on ait long temps gardé la coutume de n'enterrer que hors les Villes. La veneration des reliques, et la creance distincte de la resurrection, ont effacé parmi les chretiens l'horreur que les anciens, même les Israelites, avoient des corps morts et des sepultures.

Fleury Mœurs des Chretiens, p. 94. *Gregor. Epist.*, l. 3. c. 9.

^b History of Manchester, vol. II. p. 411. 4to. edit. Steph. Birchinton, Hist. de Vit. Arch. Cant. Wharton. Ang. Sacra, part I. p. 6.

^c Kennet. Paroch. Antiq. p. 592-3.

evils. It was judiciously observed by Bishop Compton, that "the church is for the living, and the church-yard for the dead."

"Christians dispute," says Dr. Brown, "how their bodies should lie in the grave. In urnal interment they clearly escaped this controversy. Though we decline this religious consideration, yet in cemeterical and narrower burying places, to avoid confusion and cross position, a certain posture were to be admitted, which even pagan civility observed. The Persians lay north and south; the Megarians and Phenicians placed their heads to the east; the Athenians, some think, towards the west, which Christians still retain."

The Monuments of the "mighty dead," were held in the highest veneration by the ancients; and persons who violated them, were by the Roman laws punished with death, banishment, or condemnation to the mines, the original law contained in the "*Novellæ Leges Valentiniani Augusti*," is well worth reading, and will remain a lasting monument of their piety and good sense. By the ancient Salick laws, any one found guilty of exhumation, was banished from society, and no person allowed to afford him sustenance, not even his own wife; and this rigorous punishment was continued till the relations of the deceased, consented to his return to his former station in life^b. These regulations it would

^a De Sepulchris, Titulo, V.

^b Les Compilateurs des lois saliques citent un ancien usage des Francs, par lequel celui qui avoit exhumé un cadavre pour le depouiller, étoit. banni de la société des hommes, jusqu'a ce que

be well to inforce in our times, when the most scandalous excesses are committed in the cemeteries, in the vicinity of London, by monsters in human form. The details of these scenes are revolting to our christian feelings, disgraceful to the age in which we live, and call aloud for punishment and redress^a.

The precautions which are taken in this parish to prevent the commission of these crimes, are highly commendable; a mere inspection of the ancient and modern places of sepulture, is fully sufficient to calm the anxiety of parental and filial affection.

Having thus endeavoured in the preceding sketch, to convey a general view, of our funeral rites and ceremonies, by tracing them to the fountain head, it now remains to offer a few observations on our Monuments and Epitaphs.

MONUMENTS.—The forms of Sepulchral Monuments during the various ages, from the Norman Conquest, have been well described by Maurice Johnson, esq., founder of the Literary Society of Spalding, whose description is much commended by Mr. Gough, in the preface to his valuable work on the Monuments of Great Britain, from which the subsequent remarks have been derived. The first

les parens consentissent à l'y faire rentrer; et comme avant ce temps il étoit défendu à tout le monde, et à sa femme même, de lui donner du pain, ou de le recevoir dans sa maison, un tel homme étoit à l'égard des autres, et les autres étoient à son égard, dans l'état de nature, jus qu'à ce que cet état eût cessé par la composition.

Montesquieu De l'Esprit des lois, tom. V. p. 51. Paris, 1803.

^a Hawk. c. 33. s. 29. Blackstone, vol. IV. p. 235.

or most ancient form of tombs were prismatic; "plain on the top, the shape of the lid or upper part varied with the times, as arts were revived. The lid of the most ancient was in the form of a prism or triangular, and though they be now generally underground, originally only the bottom part was so, and the lid was seen above ground."

The second form retains the prismatic lid, with the addition of carving on that part.

The third form is described as the table monument, supporting effigies or sculpture, and appears to have succeeded at a very early period to the prismatic tomb, in regard to the burial of distinguished personages.

The fourth form is mentioned under the head of tombs with testoons or arches over them. This testoon, or protecting coverlit, was introduced about the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The fifth form of tombs, according to the arrangement of Mr. Johnson, includes monuments inclosed in sepulchral chapels, which were not always additions to the outline of a building, but were sometimes distinct erections within the Church.

The sixth form consists of the monumental stone inlaid with brass: such monuments are very common, and Mr. Gough has discovered a few as early as the year 1308, but they did not grow into common use before the middle of the fourteenth century, and they continued so till the middle of King James the First's time. Though the portraits delineated by these brasses are purely imaginary, yet it is curious to observe the strict costume of habits,

according to the rank in life of those persons they purpose to represent; they formed a considerable object of traffic between our merchants, and the manufacturers of Flanders, in which country they were made^a.

The seventh form comprises all monuments either let into, or fixed against the walls or pillars of Churches. This practice has chiefly grown into use, since the Reformation.

The eighth form, Mr. Johnson describes, as consisting of detached buildings, erected to preserve the remains of the dead, but such erections are not of sufficient recurrence, to demand particular notice. It is impracticable to present to the reader, in these pages, a more detailed description, respecting the forms and fashions of Church Monuments, but this is in some measure rendered of secondary importance, by the splendid and useful work of Mr. Gough, which contains a rich fund of information, concerning all the variety of forms, fashions, and ornaments, exhibited in monumental sculpture, from the earliest period to the present time.

It has been recommended by a modern writer, to have a separate place, distinct from our churches, for the reception of Monuments, as the present absurd mixture of the several objects, of Christian and Pagan belief, as represented on modern tombs, must be shocking to every serious beholder. "I would wish to see all such representations and emblems banished from Sepulchral Monuments; they are disagreeable objects in themselves, answer

^a See Beauties of England, vol. V. Gloucester p. 610.

no purpose of morality, and seem not consistent with the spirit of Christianity, which never paints death in frightful, or disgusting colours^a.”

The modern Monuments in this Church, are of a very respectable and interesting character, several of them being remarkable specimens of delicacy and skill. The tablet with the lambent urn, is the predominating style, which is well adapted to the mural inscription.

EPITAPHS.—“ If our prejudices,” says Dr. Johnson, “ in favour of antiquity deserve any part in the regulation of our studies; Epitaphs seem entitled to more than common regard, as they were probably of the same age as the art of writing. As honours are paid to the dead, in order to incite others to the imitation of their excellencies, the principal intention of Epitaphs, is to perpetuate the example of virtue, that the tomb of a good man, may supply the want of his presence, and veneration for his memory produce the same effect as the observation of his life. To this end, it is not always necessary to recount the actions of a hero, or to enumerate the writings of a philosopher; to imagine such information necessary, is to detract from their character, to suppose their works mortal, or their achievements in danger of being forgotten. The bare names of such men, answer every purpose of a long inscription.”

This brevity was adopted by the Greeks, in their monumental inscriptions, which are worthy of our imitation. They merely inserted the name of the

^a Rev. Sir J. Cullum's Hawsted, p. 19.

person with these epithets, "Good man," or "Good woman," Farewell! thus:—

ΝΙΚΩΝ ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ

ΧΡΗΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ.

Nicon, Son of Zeno : Good Man, Farewell !

ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΕ

ΧΡΗΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ.

Olimpia, Good Woman, Farewell !

The Romans placed at the head of their Epitaphs, the words *Diis Manibus*, which they often expressed thus, *D. M.* or *V. F.* *Vivus fecit*. Sometimes their Epitaphs, were filled with moral sentiments, and enriched with fine specimens of Sculpture and Architecture, which not only contributed to the embellishment of their tombs, but also to the instruction of posterity, by the illustrious actions which they commemorated, and by the beautiful sentiments which they expressed*. Notwithstanding these examples, the style of Epitaphs usually adopted in this country, has been too diffuse, and too often degenerates into flattery and ostentatious panegyric, thus affording a just subject of satire.

* " Gentile inscription, precisely delivered the extent of men's lives, seldom the manner of their deaths, which history itself so often leaves obscure in the records of memorable persons. There is scarce any Philosopher but dies twice or thrice in *Laertius*; nor almost any life without two or three deaths in *Plutarch*; which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favourably resented by compassionate readers, who find some relief in the election of such differences."

Dr. Brown's *Urne Burial*, p. 15.

"Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace. POPE."

In writing Epitaphs, one circumstance is to be considered, their usual situation restrains them to a particular air of solemnity, and debars them from the admission of all lighter and gayer ornaments. It must however, be confessed that many modern inscriptions, in churches near London, are composed in a bad style, being replete with commonplace ideas, and in many instances are vulgar, and ungrammatical. To remedy this disgraceful practice, it would be proper to submit all newly written inscriptions, to the inspection of the Clergyman of the Parish, by whose means they might be rendered sufficiently correct for public inspection.

"The parish clerk," observes a modern critic, "is commonly called upon for a stave or two of verses, by every rustic that can raise a post and rail to the memory of his relation, and there are few Church-yards in the kingdom, where that favourite stanza," "Afflictions sore, long time I bore," does not occur more than once. False wit is always misplaced, but the true seems to be excluded from the Epitaph.

When the ancient Church was demolished, the greater part of the Monuments and Epitaphs were destroyed, and no traces remain of them in the present structure: a few Epitaphs have been preserved by Weever, previous to its demolition, which for their antiquity are here transcribed. Bowack also, in his history of this Parish, published in 1705, has mentioned several, and Strype, in his valuable ad-

ditions to Stowe's History of London, presents us with a few which are no longer visible, on the outside of the Church.

The five following inscriptions are taken from Weever, which were existing in his time, but are now destroyed.

I.

Maud de Berford gist icy
Dieu de s'alme eit mercy, Amen.

II.

Here under lyeth Philip Meawtis, the son and heir of John Meawtis, one of the Secretaries to the Kings, Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, Clerk of hys Counsel, and one of the Knights of Windsor. Whych Philip decesseyd the eight of November, M.D.X. on whose Soul Jesu have mercy. Amen.

This family resided in Kensington, as early as the reign of Edward the Vth. That monarch, in the year 1483, granted a pardon to John Meawtis to exempt him from the punishment of various crimes and misdemeanours: this curious document is preserved in a folio volume, among other grants, petitions, and pardons, and is now first transcribed from the original^a.

Rex omnibus Ballivis & Fidelibus suis ad quos etc. Saltm. Sciatis q^d. de grã nra spãli, ac ex cta scientia et mero motu nris pdonavimus, remisimus, et relaxam^s, Johni Mewtis de villa nra Caliss Clico, al. dict. Johni de Meautis nup. de London gentilman alias dict Johni de Mewtise nup. de Kensyngton in Com. Midd.

^a Harl. MSS. No. 433. fol. 13, verso.

gent. alias dict Johani de Mewtice de villa Westm. in Com. Midd. Yoman seu quocunq alio nomine censeat^r, omnimodo murdra, felonias, transgressiones, cognitiones feloniar. conspirationes contemptus manutenentias, negligentias, extortiones, concelamenta forisfactiones impetitiones deceptiones et offensas ac alia molesta qudcunq p ipsm Johem ante pntem diem qualitercunque fact. sive ppetrat^r. unde indictatus, rettatus, attinctus, convictus, appellatus, vel adjudicatus existat, aut p juramentum patriæ vel aliquo alio modo indictari, rettari, attinctari, convictari, appellari, vel adjudicari contig^{it}, quoquo modo in futurum. Ac sectam pacis nræ quæ ad Nos v'sus ipsm Johem ptinet seu ptinere potit actio^{ib}us p'd cur^{seu} alicujus ear^{dem}. Et insup pdonavimus, remissimus, et relaximus, eid, Johi omnimod executiones et pœnas mortis rōne alicujus v'dicti sive judicii p aliquam feloniam sive cognitione feloniar^{um} aut rōne aliquor^{um} p'missor seu alicuj^s. eor^{um}dem sup eu reddit^{is} sive adjudicat^{is}. vel reddend^{is}. sive adjudicand^{is}. Ac om̃mod pœnas et punitiones quas accōnibus pdict^{is} seu ear^{um} aliqua erga Nos incurrere deberet. Ac etiam Utlagat. siquæ in ipm Johem hiis accōnibus seu ear^{um} aliqua fu'ent pmulgatæ. Et formam pacem nrām ei inde concedim^{us}. Ita tamen q^d. stet recto in cur^{ia} nrā si quis v'sus eum loqui voluit de p'missis vel aliquo p'missor^{um}. In cuj^s. &c. &c.^a.

No date, but among other pardons, grants, &c. of Edward Vth, and therefore, in May or June, 1483.

III.

Hic Jacent Robertus Rose et Eliz.—Richardus Schardeburgh et Elizabetha Uxor ejus, ac Robertus Schardeburgh

^a PARDON. It seems that anciently the right of pardoning offences was claimed by the Lords of Marches and others, but now no person whatsoever shall have power to pardon but the King. And this is one of the great advantages of Monarchy in general, above any other form of government, that there is a Magistrate who has it in his power to extend mercy wherever he thinks it is deserved: holding a Court of Equity in his own breast, in such cases as merit an exemption from punishment.

Blackstone's Com. v. IV. p. 397.

Filius ——— eorundum Richardi et Elizabetha, que quidem Richardus Obiit. XI. die Decem. M.CCCC.LIII. quorum animabus propitiatur altissimus.

II.

Here lyes Adwin Laberock of Callis, Cousin to John Meautas of Kensington, and french secretary to Kings Hen. the VIIth whych decesseyd on Seynt Stephen's Day, M.CCCC.LXXXIII. on whose soul God have mercy. Amen.

In the worship of God our Ladie

Say for all Christen Soules a Pater Noster and an Avie.

A.

Hic Jacet Thomas Essee Armiger Filius et heres Gulielmo Essee. Armigeri, Rememeratoris Domini Regis Edwardi —Quarti in Saccario, ac vice thesaurar. Angliæ, qui Obiit 25 November 1500.

Que sola virgineo nata Laudamus honore,

Me protegens Nato fundito vota tuo.

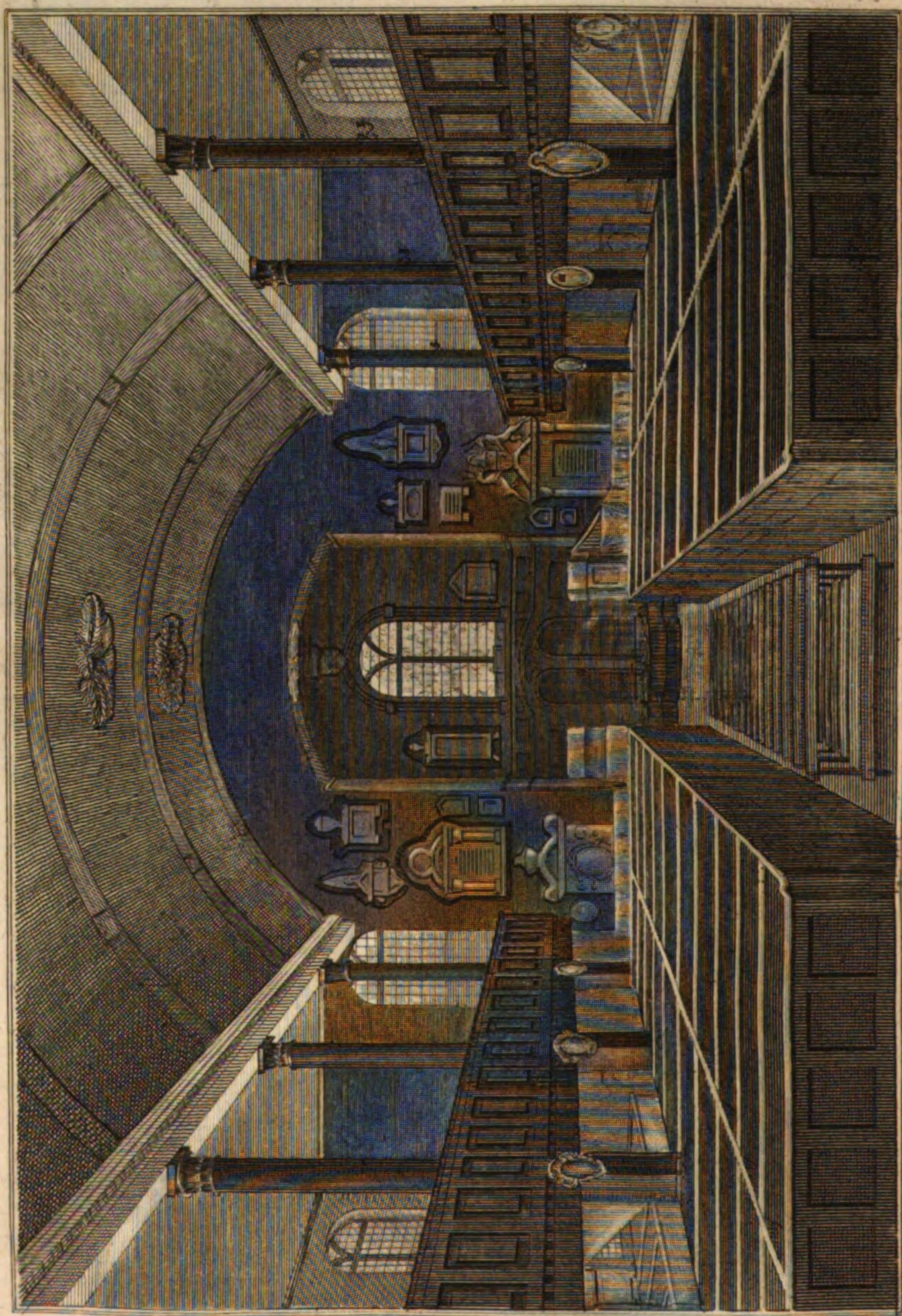
Accept our praise, sole virgin though a wife

Pray to thy son, protectress of my life.

The interior of the Church, is composed of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by six square, and two circular wooden pillars, which support the north, south, and west galleries.

The cieling is coved, and divided by fillets into five compartments, chastely ornamented ; in the centre of each is a rose, and from three of which are suspended large brass chandeliers. It is spanned from the entablature of six wooden columns over the nave.

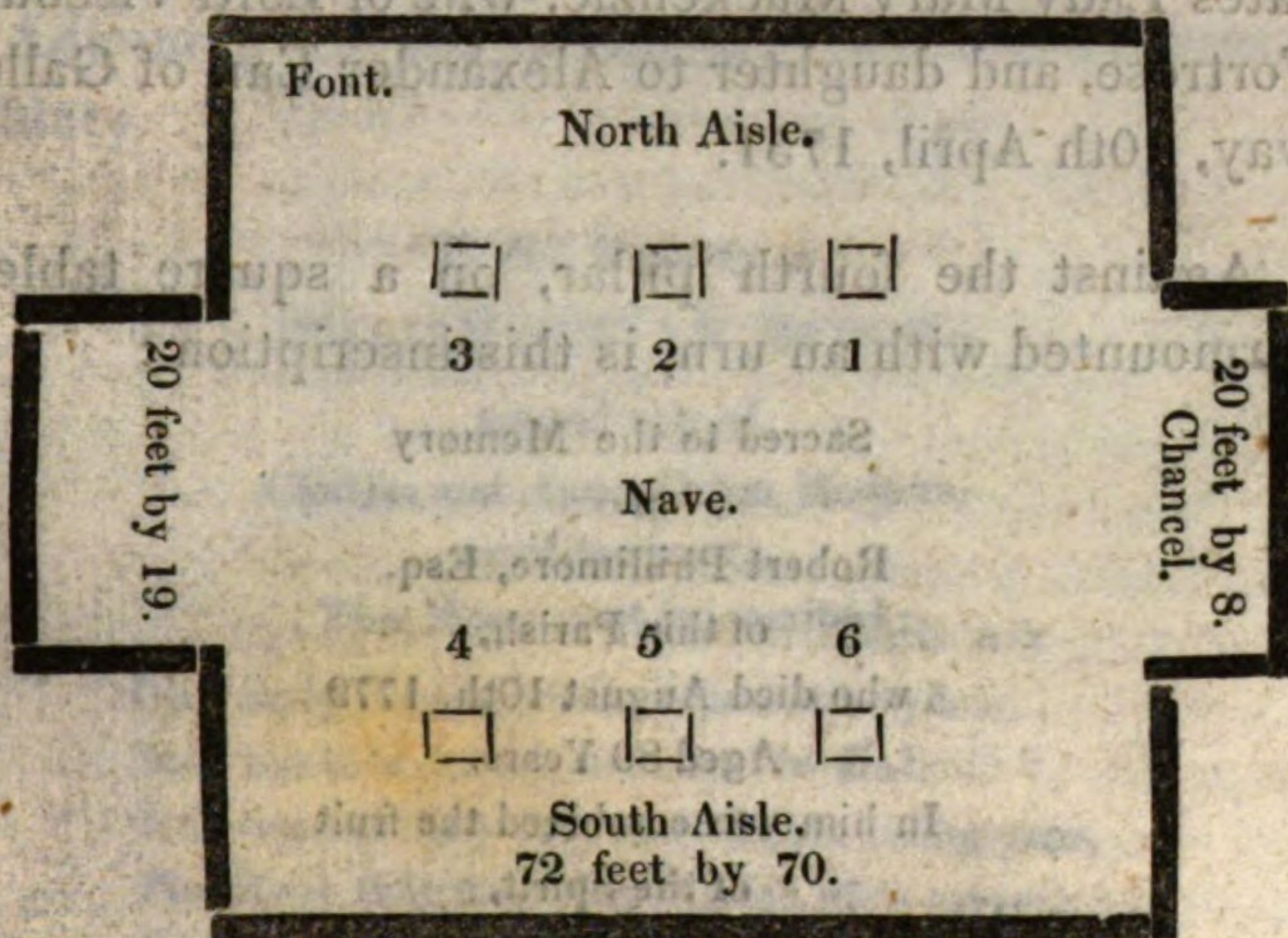
The whole is kept in excellent condition, in every



Interior of Kensington Church.

respect suitable to the dignity of an opulent and populous suburban parish.

The Church is entered at the eastern end, by two doors, opening into the aisles; the monuments first described, commence on the eastern pillar of the north aisle.



Against the first pillar, of the north side of the nave, is an elegant white marble tablet, surmounted with an urn, with this inscription:

Near this Place,
are deposited, the remains of
Maria Theresa Ross,
Daughter of
Count Lockhart, of Lee and Cornwarth,
and Wife of
Sir Charles Ross, Bart.
of Balwagown Castle, North Britain,
who departed this life,
Feb. 9th. 1791, Aged 27 Years.
Arms.—Gules, three lions, rampant, or. Ross.

Upon the second pillar, is an oval tablet, inscribed to the memory of Margaret, daughter of Dr. Cheyne, 9th of July, 1759, and Mrs. Anne Bruce, 21st of May, 1759.

On the third pillar, a similar tablet, commemorates Lady Mary Mackenzie, wife of Lord Viscount Fortrose, and daughter to Alexander Earl of Galloway, 10th April, 1751.

Against the fourth pillar, on a square tablet, surmounted with an urn, is this inscription :

Sacred to the Memory
of
Robert Phillimore, Esq.
of this Parish,
who died August 10th. 1779
Aged 80 Years.
In him was combined the fruit
of the Spirit,
Love, Joy, Peace, Goodness,
Faith, Meekness, Temperance,
and Charity.

On the west wall, over the christening pew, is an elegant marble tablet, surmounted with an urn, thus inscribed:

In Memory
Of John Hall, Esq. of Halkin Street, Grosvenor Place, and of Notting Hill in this Parish : for those who remember him, that name were his best Epitaph, to others it may be useful to record, that John Hall was one, who in life by good works, and by fervent faith in death, proved that the source of virtue, is in the love of God.

O friend in life's alternate seasons tried,
Who lived for all, for all too early died ;

Fond nature weeps that here thy prospects fade,
 And death debars thee, from the long sought shade;
 But faith reflects, to thee on earth was given,
 To toil and suffer, thou hast rest in heaven.

He died the 10th August, 1816, Aged 54 years.

Adjoining to the preceding is a white marble
 tablet :

To the Memory of

WILLIAM EVELYN MEDOWS,

second son of

Charles and Anne Orton Medows,

aged ten years,

This Monument is inscribed :

Oh ! early vanish'd from a parent's eye,
 Born but to wake affection, and to die !
 How vain the joy that marr'd each rising year,
 The Hope that trembled o'er his life's career ;
 His was the look benign, the placid mind,
 And manly sense, beyond his years, refin'd ;
 Mild, from his heart, the gentle virtues flow'd,
 And claim'd, from all, the love on all bestow'd,
 Weep'st thou fond parent ! dry the falling tear,
 The voice of Reason and Religion hear,
 By them instructed, ah, reflect how blest,
 The favour'd soul's recall'd to early rest ;
 The spirit opening to the dawns of youth,
 Still brightly pure in innocence and truth ;
 While yet no sinful low desires enthrall,
 No passions darken, and no fears appal,
 From its cold mansion parts without a sigh,
 And soars unclouded to its native sky.

Born June 19th, 1777. Died June 15th, 1787.

On the same wall, on an elegant marble tablet, is the following inscription :

Within the communion rail are deposited
the Remains of the REV. JEFFERY DINSDALE,

who was twenty-six years Master
of the Charity School of this town,

and six years Curate of this Parish ;

he died the 27th January, 1774,

in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

In sincere respect to his memory,

and in testimony of the grateful sense

which they retain

of the conscientious and successful zeal

which he exerted

to the last period of his life,

in the care of the Charity School,

the Rev. Mr. Waller, Vicar of the Parish,

and the rest of the Trustees of the said

School, have caused this monument to be

erected by their own private subscription.

The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

On the north wall, west of the font.

Here lies the body of MRS. JAEL BOSCAWEN,

Daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, of Godolphin in

Cornwall, the beloved Sister of the famous Sydney, Earl

of Godolphin, the first Lord Treasurer of Great

Britain, and wife of Edmund Boscawen, Esq., who

died in 1685, and is buried near this place with

three of their sons, Edward, William, and Edward ;

three children surviving, Hugh Lord Viscount

Falmouth, Anne married to Sir John Evelyn of Wotton,

in Surrey, Bart., and Dorothy to Sir Philip Medows,

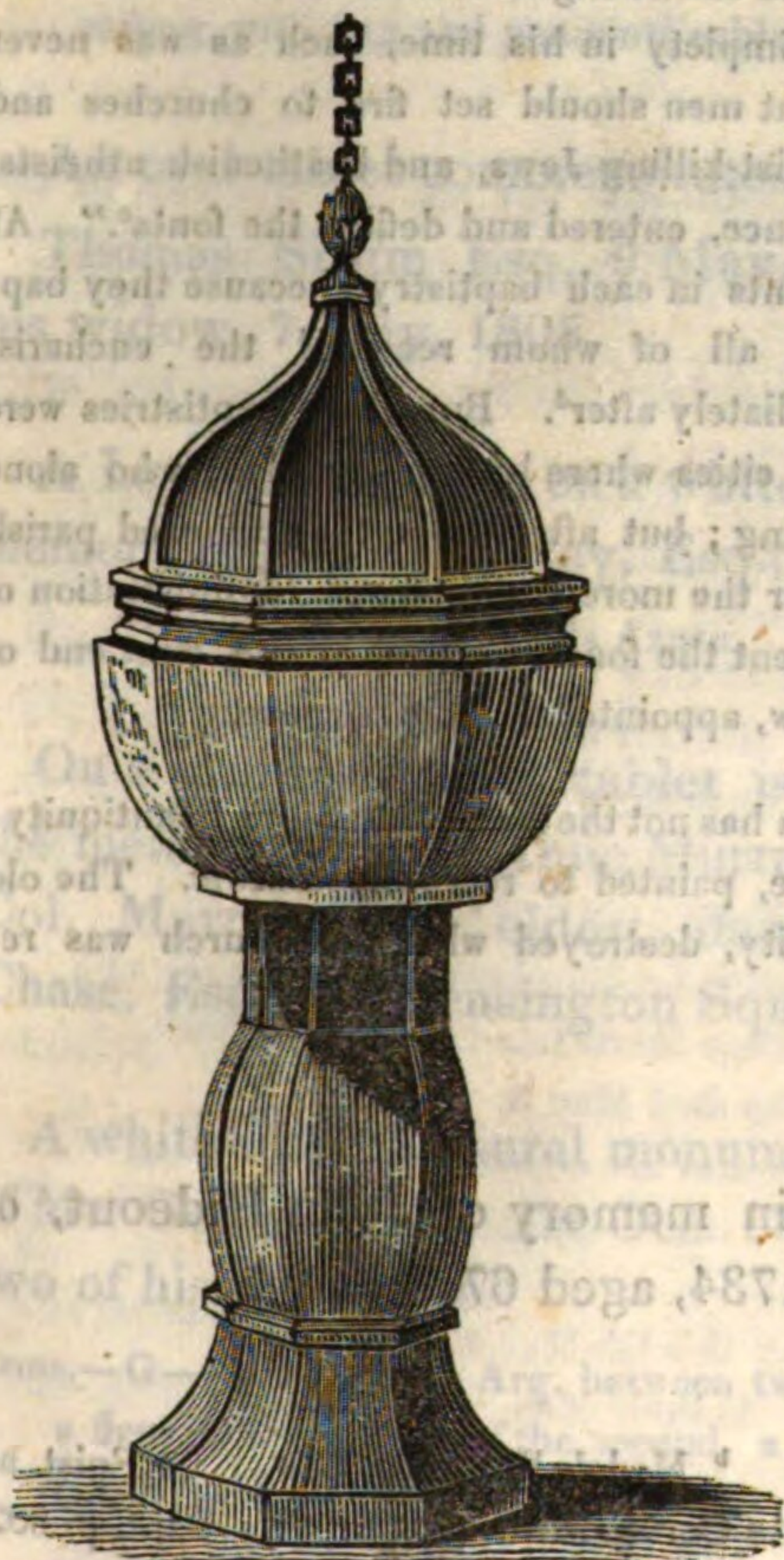
Knight Marshall.

She was born June 5, 1647, and on April 14, 1730, had an easy conclusion of a long life, spent with great dignity and virtue. She was adorned with rare faculties of the mind, singular acuteness,

sagacity, and judgment, with a generous heart, full of piety and devotion to God, full of modesty, candour, diffidence, charity, and unreserved benevolence to mankind; beloved, admired, revered by all, as well as by her relations, as being confessedly the ornament, and at the same time the tacit reproach, of a wicked age.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and
let my last end be like his.

Arms.—Erm. a rose G. barbed vert, impaling G. an eagle displayed with two heads between fl. de lis. Arg. Godolphin.



The Font is placed in a large pew at the north-west corner of the north aisle.

Fonts in the primitive times were not placed in churches, but the custom of those ages was to baptize in rivers^a, or the baptism was a kind of Font in which the Catechumens were plunged, "We go down" says St. Barnabas^b "into the water full of sin and filth, but we ascend with fruit and benetfis in our hearts^c," and so Tertullian represents baptized persons as "entered into the water" and "let down into the water^d," and Justin Martyr describes

^a Ridley's View of Eccl. and Civil Law, p. 176. Fleury Moeurs des Chretiens, p. 118. ^b Barnab. Epist. Cathol. p. 70. Oxon. 1675. ^c De Spectac. p. 583. De Baptis. p. 597.

the same by being washed in water, and calls the place where they are baptized a washing place or a bath^a.

But this practice was discontinued through persecution, and private houses were chosen for their reception. In more peaceable ages they were established near the church in a little building purposely appointed: afterwards leave was given to erect them in the church porch, and at last, about the sixth century, they were placed inside the church, and were kept sealed up, under lock and key, and the water was changed every seventh day^b. Wheresoever they stood they were held in the highest veneration: St. Athanasius complains sadly of impiety in his time, such as was never heard of even in war, that men should set fire to churches and fonts: "Good God! Christ-killing Jews, and heathenish atheists, have, without any reverence, entered and defiled the fonts^c." At first there were several fonts in each baptistry, because they baptized a number at once, all of whom received the eucharist and confirmation immediately after^d. But these baptistries were only established in great cities where bishops resided, who alone had the right of baptizing; but afterwards they allowed parish churches to have fonts for the more commodious administration of this ceremony. At present the font is placed at the west end of the church, in a large pew, appointed for this purpose.

The font in this church has not the least pretensions to antiquity: it is composed of stone, painted to resemble marble. The old font was, in all probability, destroyed when the church was rebuilt in 1696.

A square tablet in memory of John Rideout, of London, 8th Dec. 1734, aged 67.

^a Apolog. p. 94, 97. ^b Mede's Works, p. 330. ^c Epist. ad Orthodox. ^d Tertull. de Coron. Milit. p. 336. De Bapt. p. 602. Dom. Chardon. Hist. des Sacramens, tom I. p. 3, 405. Dom Martin. de Ritibus Eccl. Antiquis, tom. I. Bingham, book X. and XI. Dr. Jortin's Remarks, &c., vol. III. p. 202.

On a highly ornamented white marble tablet, is inscribed :

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Collin Campbell, son to the Earl of Bread Albany and Holland, and to Mary Countess Dowager of Caithness, daughter of Archibald Marquis of Argyle. He died the 31st day of March, in the year 1708, and of his age the 29th year.

A youth of great parts and hopes.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4. Gyronny of eight pieces, or and Sab. 2 or a fesse checky Arg. and az. Stewart. 3 Arg. a ship sailing, with flag and pennants sable.—Lordship of Lorn.

An oval tablet commemorates:

Thomas Sisum Esq., 9 May, 1767, and Judith his widow, 7 July, 1805.

A Latin inscription on a white marble tablet, in memory of Laud D'Oyley, Esq., 18 June, 1709.

Arms.—Or. two bends Azure.

On a square marble tablet is an inscription to the memory of Mrs. Anne Murray, Relict of Lieut. Col. Murray, and eldest daughter of Richard Chase, Esq., of Kensington Square, 30 Dec. 1801.

A white marble mural monument to the memory of Mr. George Cure, 1st Oct. 1724, his widow and two of his daughters.

Arms.—G—— a chevron Arg. between two roses in chief or, and a fleur de lis in base of the second. a greyhound current between two bars, Sab.

A square Tablet in memory of Mrs. Alice Cooper, of Brompton Grove, 3 Jan. 1810.

On the west wall.

A marble tablet in memory of G. M^c Kenzie, Esq., 26 June, 1766. Elizabeth his wife 1772, and his sister Mrs. Jane M^c Kenzie, 1799.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4. Az. a Stag's head caboshed, or, 2 and 3 Gul. a boar's head erased argent; on an escutcheon of pretence G. a chevron between three trefoils slipped, Arg.

A square tablet to the memory of Frederick Thomson, Esq., 14 April, 1815, and his wife, 1805.

A small circular tablet for the infant son of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, 15 Jan. 1804.

On an elegant marble tablet, surmounted with an urn, and two shields beneath :

Near this place are deposited
the remains of His Excellency
FRANCIS COLMAN,

formerly British Minister to the Court of Florence ;
who died at Pisa in the year of our Lord 1733,

and of his wife

MARY COLMAN,

Daughter of John Gumley of Isleworth,
and sister to Anne Maria late Countess of Bath,

who died May 3, 1767.

Near this place also are deposited the remains of

SARAH COLMAN.

wife of George Colman, who
departed this life March 29, 1771.

to their Memories

this marble is inscribed,

in testimony of the duty and affection

of a son and husband

by George Colman

1772.

On a handsome white marble tablet, surmounted with an urn, is inscribed :

To the memory of LIEUT. GEN. JOHN SONTAG, born at the Hague, the 27th of Oct. 1747 ; he served with the British Armies in Flanders, in the West Indies, at the Helder, with the Russian and Prussian armies in Poland, was civil and military governor of Middelburg in Walcheren, and shared the glory of the British arms in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, under the illustrious Duke of Wellington. He died at Earl's Court, Old Brompton, the 4th May, 1816, aged 69.

In testimony of the highest and tenderest regard, this monument is erected by his affectionate widow.

A marble tablet to the memory of John Bensley Thornhill, son of John Thornhill, Esq., of Calcutta, who died 24th October, 1806.

Another marble tablet commemorates Francis, the second son of Nathaniel Gostling, Esq., of Earl's Court House, Acting First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Bacchante, who was killed, by an explosion, while demolishing the walls of a fort on the coast of Manfredonia, on the 20th Nov. 1813, aged 22.

On the south wall, on an ancient black marble tablet, is inscribed :

Near this place lyeth the body of ANTHONY CARNABY, who departed this life the 23d of March, 1678, aged 54 years. And also MARY CARNABY, daughter of Anthony Carnaby, who departed this life, 24th day July 1705, aged 85 years.

She gave Forty Pounds to this Parish for the use of the Poor for ever.

An oval white marble tablet, in memory of John Robinson, Esq., June 14, 1794.

Another plain oval white marble tablet commemorates Thomas Bearcroft, Esq., who died 4th July, 1797; and Mrs. Sarah Bearcroft, his sister, 16th Jan., 1800.

An elegant marble tablet, surmounted with a lamp, thus inscribed:

Within that pew, the door whereof is in the portal at the upper end of this aisle, lyeth the body of Mr. JOHN DICKINS, an inhabitant of this parish, who departed this life the viith day of August, A. D. 1694.

And also the body of Mrs. CATHARINE DICKINS, who some few years before her death, was a benefactress to this Church, and by her last will and testament bequeathed several legacies to be given to the poor of this parish, after her death, and the profits of fifty pounds, for ever, to the Master of the School belonging to this town, for teaching such poor children to read, write, and cast accompts, whose parents are not able to pay for the same. Being 84 years old, she departed this life, in Kensington, the xxvth day of May, A. D. MDCCII.

In remembrance of the place of their interment, this monument was appointed to be erected, by her last will and testament.

A white marble tablet to the memory of George Gregory, Esq. of Kensington Square, 8th June, 1814, aged 21.

On a square marble tablet with a black border:

M. S.

RICARDI WARD, A. M.

Ecclesiæ de Somerby in Agro Lincolnsiensis

Rectoris,

Collegii S. S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses

Olim Socii.

Viri si quis alius

Probi innocentis Pii
 Eximia morum Suavitate
 Literis elegantioribus eruditione rivaa
 Summa Modestia ornati.
 Amantissimæ Conjugi, filio filiæ
 Recordationem sui luctuosam
 Amicis Desiderium
 Moriens reliquit,
 14^o Octobris, A. D. 1814,
 Ætatis suæ 66.

On a white oval tablet, Miss Margaret Brazier,
 19th June, 1792.

On a white oval tablet, Thomas Rigge, M.D.
 19th May, 1794, aged 71.

On the floor is the tomb of Charles Goodall, M.D.,
 thus inscribed :

Hic situs est CAROLUS GOODALL, M. D., Collegii M D.
 Præses nuperrimus Suttonensis Hospitii Londinensis ipse medicus.
 Ob. Ang. Vicesimo tertio, 1712.

He published a History of the College of Physicians, in quarto,
 1684.

A square marble tablet to the memory of

ELIZABETH, relict of Ambrose Godfrey, Esq.,
 who died March 30, 1803, aged 55.

Mr. Godfrey resided at Little Shaftsbury House, near the Gra-
 vel Pits.

An antique black carved marble tablet comme-
 morates

NATHANIEL BARNARD the elder, of Langford in the county
 of Somerset, Esq., died 10 March, 1685,

And his son NATHANIEL, who died 9th February, 1683.

Also Mrs. JOYCE ROBERTSON, 12th June, 1686.

Against the fourth pillar of the south side of the nave, on a carved marble tablet:

In Memory
of ELIZABETH, the wife of Richard Bullock,
daughter of George Fryer,
late of this parish,
who died January the 16, 1732, aged 28.

Ecclesiasticus, chap. xxvi. ver. 14.

“ A silent and loving woman is a gift of the Lord.”

Prov. chap. xviii. ver. 19, 24.

“ A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city.”

Against the third pillar, on an oval tablet, is an inscription

In Memory of
LEWIS DAVIS, Esq., surgeon to the Tower Garrison,
And late surgeon to the First Regiment of Foot Guards,
Died 23 July, 1789.

On an elegant carved marble tablet, ornamented with foliage and cherubim:

Here lyeth,
in a vault under this pew,
the bodies of
PHILIP COLBY, Esq.
and ELIZABETH his wife.
Also of THOMAS COLBY, Esq., his brother,
and several others of the family.

This monument was erected in memory of them by Sir Thomas Colby, Bart., son of the abovesaid Philip and Elizabeth, anno 1727.

The abovesaid Sir THOMAS COLBY, Bart., died Sept. 23, 1729, and is here interred.

Arms.—Az. a chevron between three escallop-shells, within a border engrailed or, impaling az. within an orle of fleur de lis or, a lion rampant arg.

On an oval marble tablet an inscription commemorates

Mrs. JANE MOMPÉSSON, wife of Col. John Mompesson, and daughter of Rear Admiral Williams, died 7th June, 1764.

Arms.—Arg. a lion rampant sable, impaling sable three storks or crane's heads erased argent Williams.

A square marble tablet inscribed to the memory of

RICHARD PAYNE, M.D., of Kensington Square,
who died 14 Feb. 1813, aged 80.

Arms.—Arg. on a bend engrailed sab. 3 roses gules between 2 lions rampant argent.

A white oval marble tablet for

ROBERT ARMITAGE, Esq. Nov. 6, 1787,
and CAROLINE, his wife, Dec. 7, 1802.

PULPIT.—The pulpit is in form hexagonal, and is a very beautiful piece of workmanship, but has been varnished to resemble the other parts of the church.

The Bishops in ancient times preached standing upon the steps of the altar. Afterwards it was found more convenient to have a pulpit erected for that purpose. It was originally called ambo, and stood in the midst or side of the nave^a.

CHANCEL.—The chancel terminates in a recess twenty feet long and eight feet deep, it is divided into five compartments by six fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals.

The entablature is ornamented with cherubim and various carving: The walls are painted in imitation of marble. On five black tablets with gold twisted frames, are inscribed in letters of gold,

^a Sparrow's Rational, p. 327. Spelman's Gloss. Voce, Du Cange, Gloss Latin, tom 4. p. 576. Cyprian Epist. 33. p. 77. and Epist. 34. §. 4. p. 81. Fleury Moeurs des Chret., p. 113.

the Lord's Prayer; the Ten Commandments; the Creed; the twenty-sixth verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel; and the twenty-third verse of the eleventh chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians. A glory is placed over the Commandments and another on the ceiling above.

The iron rails are painted blue, with a mahogany rail.

The Chancel seems properly to be so called, from the lattice work partition betwixt the choir and body of the church. By the rubrick before the common prayer, it is ordered that the chancels shall remain as in times past^a.

The form of the Communion Table is not borrowed either from the heathen altars, or even from that of the Jews in the Temple, but as the Eucharist was instituted by Jesus Christ at supper, and upon a table, the modern altar is made in the same form and called the Communion Table.

About the year 1633, the communion table in churches began to be placed altar-wise, after the pattern of cathedrals, which were called mother churches^b.

It is observed by Junius that the word altar is received, with Christianity in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worship in opposition to the *aræ* of gentilism^c.

Tertullian calls the East, the "Type of Christ^d," because in the Old Testament our Saviour has that title given him. And for this reason it is supposed that the primitive Christians built their churches and prayed towards that quarter, which custom has been universally observed to this day.

Origin advises us to pray towards the East, to denote our diligence in the service of God, by being more forward to arise, and set about it, than the sun is to run his daily course; for which he produces an apochryphal text, (Wisdom xvi. 28.) and he further delivers his opinion of the excellency of this quarter, above all others,

^a Spelman's Gloss. Voce. Cancellus. ^b Rushworth's Hist. Coll. pt. 2. p. 206. ^c Johnson's Dict. Du Cange Gloss. Latin, tom. IV. p. 808. ^d "Orientem Christi figuram." Advers. Valentin, p. 284.

at great length ^a. The primitive Christians, for their adherence to this custom, and for their observance of Sunday, were accused by their heathen adversaries of paying religious adoration to that most glorious luminary ^b.

In an ancient homily, used by the priest upon the wake days, it is said,

"Let us think that Crist dyed in the Este, and lete us pray
" beseele into the Este, that we may be of the nombre that he
" died for; and lete us think that he shall come out of the Este
" to the doom: wherefore lete us pray heretily to him, alsoe, and
" beseele, that we may have grace and contrition in our hartes for
" our misdeeds, with shrift and satisfaction, that we may stond
" that day on the right honde of our Lord Jesu Crist ^c."

EVERGREENS IN CHURCHES.—It is said that the ancient custom of dressing churches, at Christmas, with evergreens, is taken from certain expressions in the following prophecies of the coming of our Saviour:—1 Jer. xxiii. 5., xxxiii. 15.; Isaiah liii. 2; Zech. iii. 8; Ezek. xviii. 22.; Micah iv. 7., &c. For it must be allowed that those passages in which our Saviour is represented under the type of a Branch, who will reign for ever, in the above eminent prophecies, are, in a most lively manner, brought to our recollection by those branches and boughs of evergreens with which our churches are adorned, whose appearance and verdure, in that season of the year when all nature looks comfortless, and when the rest of the vegetable world have lost their charms, agreeably strike the beholder, and make a very suitable appendage to the universal joy which always attends the annual commemoration of Christmas^d.

^a De Oratione, c. xx, p. 127, c. XXI., p. 133. Justin Martyr, Dialog. cum Tryphon. p. 334. Clem. Alexandrin. Stromat. l. VIII. p. 520. Greg. Nyss. Hom. 5. de orat. Dom. t. I. p. 755. Basil de Spir. Sanct. c. 27. ^b Inde suspiceo, quod innotuerit nos ad orientis Regionem precari. Tertull. Apolog. XXIV. p. 688. c. XXIV. p. 152. Eng. Trans, 8vo. Lond. 1708. ^c Lib, Fest. in dedicat, Eccles. apud Staveley, p. 155. ^d Gent. Mag. 1761.

But the most probable conjecture is, that this custom derived its origin from the universal practice of the ancients. Quintus Curtius reports this custom of the Indians^a; Tacitus of the Germans^b; and we learn from Pliny that the Romans were also great admirers of this way of worship, and therefore had their *Luci*, or sacred groves in various parts of the city, generally dedicated to some particular deity^c. And all writers concerning the Druids agree, respecting the adoration which they paid to the oak.

“ Shades honoured by this plant the Druids chose.”

Garth.

The learned Dr. Chandler tells us “ It is related where Druidism prevailed, the houses were decked with evergreens in December, that the sylvan deities might repair to them, and remain sheltered from frost and cold winds, until a milder season had renewed the foliage of their darling abodes.”

The interior of the church, when thus decked with evergreens, in some respects resembles a grove, and reminds us of the universal practice of the Druids, whose opinion was, that dark and lonely places, by putting them in fear, which was the main principle of their devotion, made them believe that there must necessarily be something of Divinity inhabit there, which could produce in them at once such reverence and awe. And this custom of paying ado-

^a Deos putant quid quid colere cæperunt; *arbores maxime*, quas violare capitale est.

Quintus Curtius, lib. VIII. c. 31. Lond. 1769.

^b C. Corn. Taciti *Germania*, p. 279. Lugd. 1808.

^c Le stesso potiamo dire degli Alberi, che alcuni sono dedicati piu à gli uni, che à gli altri Dei, come la quercia à Giove, il mirto à Venere, la Vite à Bacco, il pino à Cibeles, l'oppio a Hercole, l'olivo à Minerva, l'alloro ad Appollo, ed il simile di altri piante.

Dial. Med. Ant. A. Agost., p. 133. Rome, 1650.

E. Plinio parlando degli Alberi dedicate à gli Dei nomina questi, Jovi Esculus, Apolloni lauras, Minervæ olea, Veneri myrtus, Herculi Populus.

Opera di Annibal Caro, tom. III. p. 44.

Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. XVIII. c. 44.

^d Ric. Monac. de situ Britan. lib. I. c. 4.

ration or worship to trees, derived from the Druids, continued among us till Saxon times, as appears from the laws of Canute^a.

Gay, in his *Trivia*, thus describes this ancient usage:

When rosemary and bays, the poet's crown,
Are brawl'd in frequent cries through all the town;
Then judge the festival of Christmas near,
Christmas, the joyous period of the year!
Now with bright holly all the temples strow,
With laurel green, and sacred misletoe.

The great Eastern Window, above the communion table, is ornamented with whole length figures of St. Paul, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Andrew, with their various attributes, the whole having a beautiful effect.

This painted glass was given by Mr. Tanner Arnold, and Mrs. Mary Green, in the year 1705; and in 1736 Mr. Arnold also gave the additional painted bordering, to heighten the effect.

The general use of painted glass in windows seems to have been received in England about the thirteenth century. That edifices by means thereof were rendered dark and gloomy, was so far from creating an objection to it, that it rather occasioned the use of it: it was judged better calculated for recollecting the thoughts, and fixing pious affection^b.

It may not be unwelcome to the curious reader, (says Lord Orford,) to see some anecdotes of the revival of taste for painted glass in England. Price, as I have said, was the only painter in that style, for many years, in England. Afterwards one Rowell, a painter, at Reading, did some things, particularly for the late Henry Earl of Pembroke, but Rowell's colours soon vanished. At last he found out a very beautiful and durable red, but he died in a year or two, and the secret with him. A man at Birmingham began the same art in 1756 or 57, and fitted up a window for Lord Lyttleton, in the church of Hagley, but soon broke. A little after

^a Prohibemus etiam seriò quod quis adoret Ignem, vel Fluvium, Torrens vel Saxa, vel aliquis generis arborem Ligna.

Wilkins Leg. Ang. Sax., p. 134.

^b *Ornaments of Churches Considered*, p. 94.

him, one Peckitt, at York, began the same business, and has made good proficiencie. A few lovers of that art collected some dispersed panes from ancient buildings, particularly the late Lord Cobham, who erected a Gothic temple at Stowe, and filled it with the arms of the old nobility, &c^a.

Immediately above the altar are the following monuments:

A neat marble tablet has the following inscription:

Sacred
to the Memory of
THE REVEREND RICHARD ORMEROD, A.M.,
for twenty years Vicar of this Parish,
who closed an exemplary life,
and a faithful ministry,
on the 20th May, 1816,
aged 64 years.

When the ear heard him, then it blessed him, and when
the eye saw him, then it gave witness to him.

Mr. Ormerod was born near Burnley, in Lancashire, in the year 1752, and having shewn a taste for literature from his earliest youth, his father, who was a farmer, gave him a liberal education. He was first recommended to Dr. Porteus, when Bishop of Chester, as a young man self-taught; the Bishop placed him at the University, and ordained him at Lambeth in 1779: he afterwards became Curate to Dr. Taylor, near Maidstone in Kent; until the Bishop procured for him the living of Harlston, near Cambridge, and on being advanced to the see of London, he made him his chaplain, and finally presented him to this Vicarage^b.

On an handsome tablet, surmounted with an urn, is an inscription for

CAPT. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FANNING,
only son of Gen. Fanning, died 22 Sept., 1812, aged 22.

^a Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

^b See page 237.

A marble tablet, against a pyramid, with an urn,

In Memory of

RICHARD HUSSEY, Esq., of West town in the kingdom
of Ireland,

who died Oct. 28, 1807, aged 81;

And **ELIZABETH SPENCER**, his widow, Apr. 1, 1810, aged 61.

A beautiful marble tablet has the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MURRAY,

third son of William Earl of Dunmore,

who died December 25, 1786, aged 46,

Also to the Memory of **SARAH** his wife,

who afterwards married Geo. Aust, Esq.

and died Nov. 5, 1811,

aged 67.

Their remains are deposited in the Vicars' vault, in front of the
chancel, on the outside of the rail.

Deeply lamenting the loss

of a truly pious and dearly beloved wife,

her surviving husband has erected this monument.

Above the altar, on the north side, are five marble mural tablets:

Mr. AARON MICO, merchant, who married Joanna, daughter
of William Methwold, Esq. and died 18 January, 1658.

Arms.—Three moors' heads couped side-faced, impaling six
escallops, 3-2-1 for Methwold.

CORTEZ TELFAIR, Esq. celebrated for his literary attainments. Died 23 April 1816, aged 65.

Also **JAMES TELFAIR**, father of the above. Died 1796,
aged 84.

Miss ESTHER ROGERS. Died 9 Feb. 1818, aged 22.

LANCELOT BURTON, Esq. 23 August, 1734, aged 87.

RICHARD CHASE of Kensington-square, Esq. died 20 July, 1798, aged 68, and MARY his wife, died 13 March, 1804, aged 68.

On the south side of the altar are tablets in Memory of

DAVID MIDDLETON, Esq., Serjeant-Surgeon, and Surgeon General to the Army. Died 29 December, 1785, aged 85.

Also ELIZABETH, his widow, who died Feb. 6, 1810, aged 89.

HENRY DYOTT, Esq., died at Old Brompton, the 16 June, 1804, aged 54.

On a handsome white marble tablet, surmounted with an urn, and at the back a pyramid of coloured marble, is the following inscription to the memory of Dr. Warren, Physician to his present Majesty.

RICARDO WARREN,

Apud Cavendish in agro Suffolciensi nato

Collegii Jesu Cantab. quondam Socio

Regis Georgii Tertii Medico,

Viro ingenio, prudentiaque acuto

Optimarum artium disciplinis erudito

Comitatis et beneficentiæ laude

bonis omnibus commendatissimo

qui Medicinam feliciterque

Londini factitavit.

Decessit x. kalend. Jul.

Anno Christi MDCCXCVII. ætat. suæ LXVI.

Elizabethæ uxor

et liberi decem superstites

H. M. faciendum curaverunt.

This eminent physician was son of Dr. Richard Warren, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and brother to the late Dr. John Warren, Bishop of Bangor: he was at the head of his profession, and having been, for many years, in the receipt of larger annual profits than had then been known to accrue from it, left a large family in opulent circumstances. As an author he is only known by a paper on the Bronchial Polypus, and another on the Colica Pictorum, printed in the Medical Transactions^a.

Dr. Warren being asked one day, what was the best school, replied, "The best school of physic is a large London hospital." Lord Mansfield said of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, that Wisdom herself would have chosen to speak by his mouth: Sagacity itself would have chosen that of Dr. Warren to record its observations: his expressions were neat and forcible, and plainly evinced that they arose from a mind pregnant with information and acuteness. Of every subject on which he conversed he always went to the leading features the discriminating traits; and left every hearer convinced, that, had he pursued the law; had he studied theology; or had he taken to politics, he would have been as distinguished in them as he was in his own particular science. In this he verified what was said of the illustrious Marshal Catinat to Louis XIV. "Does your Majesty want an archbishop, a chancellor, a general, or a prime minister? You may take Catinat for any of those great situations; he will fill either of them with honour to you and to himself^b."

The balance of account between *satisfaction* and *remorse*, was jocosely stated by Dr. Warren to Lady Spencer, who had said, she thought the frequent reflection, that a different treatment might have saved their patients, must embitter the lives of medical men. He told her that the balance was greatly in favour of satisfaction, for he hoped to cure her forty times before he killed her once^c.

Against the east wall, on the south side of the altar, is the monument of Edward Henry Earl of

^a Lyson's Env. Supp. p. 218. ^b Seward's Anec. vol. II. p. 24.

^c Pettigrew's Memoirs of J. C. Lettsom, vol. II. p. 59.

Warwick. It is composed of white marble. He is represented in a Roman habit, sitting, resting his right arm on an urn. On the base of the monument is the following inscription :

Hoc subter marmore conduntur exuviae EDWARDI HENRICI
COMITIS de WARWICK et HOLLAND,

Baronis Rich et de Kensington,
Adolescentis nobillissimi

propriis tamen quam majorum virtutibus clarioris;
inerat illi jam à pueritiâ

in vultu ipso, in voce gestuque corporis
Virile nescio quid et plenum dignitatis;

miram sanè ingenii ubertatem
excoluit atque promovit optima disciplina;

omnem doctrinam liberalem ab eo perceptam
Illustravit.

Nativa quædam et quæ nobilem decerat eloquentia.
Ita natus, Ita educatus, quam primum in luci processit

dignus exemplo visus est
quem in amicitiam cooptarent primarii,

Neque erat in amicitia aut jucundior quisquam aut cordatior:
ad aulam accessit

sacriissimo Regi Georgio Primo
a cubiculo et brevi acceptissimus,

Hoc sibi merito non ultima ducebat laudi
principi placuisse

Non minus acri ad judicandum quàm ad favendum pronus.
Tam aperta illi facilisque

ad maxima quæque cum pateret via
cum nihil defuit ad summam laudem nisi longa vita

in medio ætatis et fortunæ curriculo
gravi febre correptus

spes audentissimas amicorum prope jam ratas
immaturâ morte frustratus est.

Obiit die Aug. 16^{to}, Anno 1721, Ætat. 24.

On a tablet connected with this monument, are the following inscriptions :

Underneath lies interred, in the family vault, the remains of The RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD EARL of WARWICK and HOLLAND, Baron Rich of Leigh in Essex, and Baron of Kensington, who departed this life the 7th of September, 1759, in the 65th year of his age, leaving only one daughter, the titles became extinct.

Also the remains of MARY COUNTESS of WARWICK, relict of the above Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, &c., who departed this life the 7th of November, 1769, in the 82d year of her age.

Also the remains of THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY CHARLOTTE RICH, the only daughter of the above, the last Earl and Countess of Warwick and Holland, who departed this life April 12th, 1791, aged 78.

Above the Earl of Warwick's monument are marble tablets in memory of

THOMAS COOMBE, Esq., who died 25 Nov. 1806, aged 47.

Mrs. SOPHIA TAYLOR, wife of John Vickers Taylor, Esq., who died 19 January, 1813, aged 43.

Over the churchwardens' pew, on the north side of the altar, are three large oval ornamented tablets; the first is thus inscribed :

M. S.

HENRICI FROHOCK, A. M.,

viris

Tam propter mores suos quam præcepta

Nunquam satis colendi

Qui Agro Cornubiensi Oriundus
 In celeberrimâ Oxoniensi Academiâ
 Omnium disciplinarum studiis,
 Exornatus
 In illustri Civitate Londinensi
 quod reliquum erat vitæ suæ Tyronibus erudiendis
 Fideliter impendit
 Postquàm utrique Academiæ futuros Alumnus
 Enutriendo
 Dotes ab Almâ Matre olim acceptas
 pie rependerat
 Ipse tandem
 Ex nimia vigilantia
 Tæbe Confectus
 Amicis omnibus flebilis Occidit
 Septimo die Aprilis
 Anno Dom. MDCXCII.
 Ætatis suæ 44.

Hoc Monumentum
 Lectissima Conjux Margareta
 Moerens P.

Arms:—Arg. or a chevron between three leopards faces or. as
 many trefoils.

On the second :

Near this place
 is interred the body of
THOMAS HENSHAW, Esq.,
 born the 15th day of June, 1618: he married
 Anne, the younger daughter, and one of the
 co-heirs of Robert Kipping, of Tewdley, in the
 county of Kent, Esq., by whom he had six sons
 and two daughters. Five of his sons, one daughter,
 and his dear and virtuous wife, who died October 10, 1671,
 lye buried by him.

His daughter Anne, the only survivor, is now the

wife of Thomas Halsey, of Great Gaddersden in the
County of Hertford, Esq.

He had the honour to be Gentleman in Ordinary of
the Privy Chamber to King Charles and King James the Second,
by the former he was employed some
years as Envoy Extraordinary to Christian V.,
King of Denmark, &c. and was also French Secretary
to King Charles, King James, and
his present Majesty King William.

He departed this life at his house
in this parish, on the 2d day of January, 1699-1700,
in the LXXXII year of his age.

Arms.—Arg. a chevron ermine between three cocks, sable, impaling lozengey or. and az. on a chief gules, a lion passant or. Kipping.

Mr. Henshaw was a gentleman of considerable political and scientific acquirements, and an intimate friend of Mr. Evelyn, who makes frequent mention of him in his curious and entertaining Memoirs.

Oct. 14. "Dined at Kensington with my old acquaintance Mr. Henshaw, newly returned from Denmark, where he had been left resident after the death of the Duke of Richmond, who had died there Ambassador^a."

"Mr. Henshaw and I walked by the Tyber, and visited the Stola Tybertina^b."

There is also a letter from Mr. Evelyn to Mr. Henshaw, to remind him of the pleasures they had enjoyed at Rome^c.

Mr. Henshaw was author of "An History of making Saltpetre and Gunpowder." He was married the 23d April, 1657, at Kensington, when the ceremony was performed by Justice Bradshaw.

^a Vol. I. p. 451. ^b Ibid. I. p. 151. See also p. 163, 164, and 233. ^c Vol. II. p. 114.

On the third :

Here,

Beneath this marble, lyeth,
in hope of a joyful Resurrection,
the body of

LIONEL DUCKET, Esq.

only sonne and heire of Wm. Ducket, late of Hartham, in the
county of Wilts, Esq., by his first wife Eliz. Henshaw.

He married Martha Ash,

eldest daughter of Samuel Ash, of Langley,

in the county of Wilts, Esq., by whom he
left only three sons George, William, and Henry-Stephen.

He was born in this parish on the 4th day of

March, 1651, and happened to depart

this life in this parish

on the 5th day of December, 1693.

Jam mea peracta est,

Mox vestra agetur fabula.

My play is over, and I'm gone,

Reader ! your part will soon come on,

Arms.—Sable a saltier argent impaling argent two chevrons sable.
Ash.

Against the wall, in the south gallery, two marble tablets have been erected, with the following inscriptions :

Sacred

to the memory of

THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq.,

who died 8th April, 1810.

He was a true Christian,

strictly loyal to his King,

and in charity with all men.

He married first Anne Pavonarius,

and secondly Mary Keney,

both of whom lie interred within this church,
 near the remains of their husband.
 He married, thirdly, Margaret Cave,
 third daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.,
 His affectionate wife, who survived him, erected
 this monument to his and their memories.

Sacred

to the memory of

ISABELLA CAVE,

youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.,
 of Stanford Hall, county of Leicester.

Born July, 1750, O. S.

Died January 1, 1817.

Reader, if patience, meekness, faith and truth,

Have charms for age, or influence in youth,

Pause on this spot, here drop a heartfelt tear,

Then learn to die in hope, and live in holy fear.

In the north gallery is a beautiful marble tablet,
 thus inscribed :

Underneath are deposited the remains of Sir THOMAS REY-
 NEL, of Laleham, in the county of Middlesex, Bart., who de-
 parted this life on the 12th day of September, 1775, aged 78.

Sir Thomas was lineally descended from Sir Richard Reynell of
 Rytney in the county of Somerset, Knt., and Captain of the
 Castles at Exeter and Launceston, in the year 1191. He married
 Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Righton of Chipping Nor-
 ton, in the county of Oxford, Esq., by whom he had issue, two
 sons, Richard and Thomas, who survived him.

Underneath, also, are deposited the remains of Sir RICHARD
 REYNEL, Bart., eldest surviving son of the abovenamed
 Sir Thomas Reynel, who departed this life on the 27th Nov., 1798,
 aged 67, a man of approved integrity and honour.

THOMAS REYNEL, the youngest son of the abovenamed Sir Thomas Reynel, was a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 62d regiment, and fell in the memorable battle of Saratoga, on the 19th September, 1777, aged 31, bravely fighting for his country.

Sir Richard Reynel was a Commissioner of the Salt Office, and at his death the title became extinct.

There are tomb stones for the following persons on the floor of the church :

In the chancel :

Christopher Blake, Esq., 1672. The Rev. Tho. Hodges, D. D., the Vicar, 1672. James Worthington, gent., First Page of the Bedchamber to Queen Mary, 1693. George Harestonge, Esq., son of John Lord Bishop of Ossory, 1703. William Kerr, Esq., son of Sir William Kerr, and grandson of William Marquis of Lothain, 1721. George Banastre, Captain of Invalids, 1744. Captain Samuel Garnault, 1747. Francis Earl of Godolphin, aged 87, 1766. Mr. Moses Girardeau, 1712. Mrs. S. Girardeau, 1740. Mr. Gautier Corbiere, 1737. William Burgoyne, Esq., 1745. Mr. Edward Alford, 1754. Thomas Sutton, Esq., 1759. Daniel Chinn, surgeon, 1769.

In the nave and aisles :

Edward Woodward, surgeon, 1740. Benjamin Vigor, Esq. father to the Countess of Hyndford, 1764. Edward Boscawen, 1685. John Adams, 1708. Wm. Widdington, 1714. James Swann, 1745. Rev. James Wright, 1758. Robert Gateley, 1760. Thomas Lowe, 1761. Stephen Mounier, 1770. Mrs. F. King, 1786. Mrs. Joyce. relict of Alexander Robertson, Esq. 1686. John and Anne Colman, the parents of Francis Colman, Esq. Daniel Lloyd, 1756. Mary, the wife of William Stukeley, Esq., 1768.

In one of the windows of the north aisle is the following coat of arms :

Sable a crescent or, and a chief ermine.

And in a window of the south aisle are the arms of Henry Rich Earl of Holland, with the order of the Garter.

The King's Arms, which are placed over the west gallery, were presented to the parish by Mr. Parker in the year 1718.

ORGAN.—The first organ was purchased by subscription in 1716, and cost five hundred pounds. Since that period, various alterations and additions have been made to it. It appears by the parish books, that from 1786 to 1811, one hundred and five pounds had been expended in decorations and repairs. The organ is placed over the western gallery, and, from its elevated situation, forms a conspicuous and pleasing object. The charity children, during divine service, are seated on each side.

If we consult the page of history, we find that among all nations where music has ever been cultivated, it has invariably been applied to sacred purposes.

We read of the early use of musical instruments in various parts of Scripture^a. The propensity which the early Christians had to singing of psalms and hymns, may be learned from Acts xvi. where St. Paul himself and Silas are described as singing in a dungeon, which practice was afterwards imitated by other saints and martyrs.

The primitive Christians made no outward show

^a Gen. iv. 21. Job xvii. 6. xxi. 12. Dan. iii. 5. See Spectator, No. 403.

in the celebration of their religious rites, being exposed to continual dangers from their enemies; but when Christianity had become the religion of the state, and those dangers were at an end, she laid aside her former fears and simplicity, and, amongst other means adopted by her votaries to accelerate her progress, and render her more amiable, was the public introduction of music, and singing, into the service of the church.

We have several heathen authorities confirming the partiality of the first Christians for psalm singing. Lucian speaks of their fondness for music; and Pliny, in his celebrated letter to Trajan says, that all he accused them of was, that, besides neglecting to offer sacrifices, they held meetings before day break to sing in honour of Christ as a God, “Christo tanquam Deo canere^a,” the whole passage is explicit and affecting. The evidence of the early fathers is also copious and satisfactory: Justin Martyr, who flourished about 163, has left in his Apology to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, a clear and indisputable testimony of the early use of hymns by the Christians: “Approving ourselves grateful to God, by celebrating his praises with hymns and other solemnities^b.”

^a Book X., Epist. 97.

^b “Gratos nos illi exhibentes rationales pompas, et hymnos celebramus.”—*Justin Martyr. Apolog.*

Clem. Alex. Stomat., lib. VI. p. 475., *ibid.* lib. 7., p. 523., Idem Protreptic, p. 52. Idem. Pædag., lib. II. c. 4. p. 121. Tertull. ad uxor., lib. II. p. 431. *ibid.* p. 433. Tertull. Apolog., c. 39, p. 710. Tertull. Advers. Psychycos de Jejunio, p. 650. Act. Concil. Antioch. apud Euseb., lib. VII. c. 30. p. 281.

St. Ignatius, who, according to Socrates, had conversed with the apostles, is generally supposed to have been the first who suggested to the primitive Christians in the East, the method of singing psalms and hymns alternately, or in dialogue, dividing the singers into two bands or choirs, placed on different sides of the church^a. Tertullian says, “When supper is done, our hands washed, and the lamps lighted, we sing hymns and allelujahs to God, either such as the Holy Scriptures supply us with, or of our own composition^b.”

Clemens Alexandrinus has a curious passage alluding to the church and religious music: “This is the chosen mountain of the Lord, unlike Cithæron, which has furnished subjects to tragedy. It is dedicated to truth, a mountain of greater purity, overspread with chaste shades. It is inhabited with lambs, who celebrate together the venerable orgies. The singers are holy men; their song is the hymn of the Almighty King: virgins chant, angels glorify, prophets discourse, while melodious music is heard!” St. Augustin speaks of the great delight he felt in hearing the psalms and hymns sung at the cathedral church at Milan, a short time after his conversion. “The voices flowed in at my ears,

^a “Ignatius Antiochiæ Syriæ tertius à Petro Apostolo Episcopus et cum ipsum multum versatus, Visionem vidit Angelorum antiphonis Hymnis sanctam trinitatem collaudantiam et canendi formam in illa visione exhibitam, Antiochenæ Ecclesiæ tradidit. Unde etiam in omnibus Ecclesiis illa traditio recepta est.”

Socrat. Hist. Eccl., l. VI., c. 9. apud *Spelman. Gloss. in Verbo.*

^b *Apology for the Prim. Christians*, p. 215. 8vo. Lond. 1708.

truth was distilled into my heart, and the affection of my piety overflowed into sweet tears of joy! this was about the year 386.

After the most diligent enquiry concerning the time when instrumental music had admission into the church, there is reason to conclude, that, before the reign of Constantine, as the converts of the Christian religion, were subject to frequent persecution and disturbance in their worship, the use of instruments could hardly have been allowed, and by all that can be collected from the writings of the primitive Christians, they never seem to have been admitted at an earlier period^a. But after the full establishment of Christianity, as the national religion of the Roman empire, they were used in great festivals, in imitation of the Hebrews^b as well as pagans, who had, at all times, accompanied their religious rites with instrumental music. The following passage from St. Augustine's eighth sermon, not only shews that the early Christians made dancing a part of their Sunday's amusement, but renders it evident that the primitive and pious believers, accompanied their sacred songs with instruments, "It is better to dig, or to plough, on the Lord's day than to dance; instead of singing psalms

^a See Origen de Oratione, § 6. p. 7. Clem. Alex. Pædag., lib. II., c. 4. p. 121. Tertull. de Anima, c. 3. p. 530.

^b At some of the Jewish sacrifices, the priests sounded trumpets whilst the victims were burnt upon the altar. And most of the heathen nations were possessed with a belief that the gods were affected with the charms of music in the same manner as men. See Numbers. chap. X. v. 10. Potter, vol. I. p. 232.

to the lyre or psaltry, as virgins and matrons are accustomed to do, they now waste their time in dancing, and even employ masters in that art."

Eusebius, in his Exposition of the ninety-second Psalm makes mention of the lyre or cithara: "When they, the Christians, are met, they act as the psalm prescribes; first, they confess their sins to the Lord; secondly, they sing to his name, not only with the voice, but upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the cithara." The primitive Christians were strongly impressed with the idea, that the most sublime enjoyment, consisted in singing eternal praises to the Most High; and the ancient hymn, "Te Deum Laudamus," is still retained in the service of the church.

According to the venerable Bede, Pope Gregory first ordered alleluiah to be sung in Britain in 597. Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Abbot Adrian, came from Rome, as the same writer informs us, in 668. They introduced the Roman manner of singing in all our churches, which before had been practised only in Kent.

As St. Dunstan is said, by several writers, to have furnished many English convents and churches with organs, it may not be improper, in this place, to trace the origin of this ecclesiastical instrument, and of its first introduction into the church. The most ancient proof of the existence of an instrument resembling a modern organ, is an epigram in the Greek Anthologia, lib. I. cap. 64., attributed to the Emperor Julian the Apostate, who flourished about

364^a. At Rome its first introduction is ascribed to Pope Vitalian, in the seventh century; and ancient annalists are unanimous, in allowing that the first organ which was seen in France was sent from Constantinople, as a present from the Emperor Constantine Copronymus the Sixth in 766, to King Pepin, which is a confirmation of Julian's epigram, attributing the invention of it to Greece^b.

William of Malmsbury, who wrote about 1120, says that the Saxons had organs in their churches before the Conquest; and that St. Dunstan, in the

^a Touchant l'Antiquité des orgues voyez Mathias Martinus dans son etymologique, et M. Du Cange dans son Glossaire Latin, J'ajoute à la remarque de Mathias Martinus et à celle de M. Du Cange celle cy de Scaliger, sur le Poëme d'Etna, de Cornelius Severus: "Sed et pneustica nostra non ignota Veteribus argumenta erit doctum epigramma Juliani Apostatæ, quod et dignissimum duximus ut hic non ibi tantum legeretur, &c."—*Menage Diction.*, p. 531. *Maimbourg Hist. du Pont. de St. Gregoire*, p. 74. *Du Cange Gloss. Latin*, tom. IV. p. 1307.

^b Constantine Copronymus sent the first organ that was ever seen in the West, to King Pepin in France, about the year 766. These organs began to be generally used in churches about anno 828; and the form of this instrument was much improved by one Bernard, a Venetian, with the addition of many pipes. They were used here in monasteries and churches in the time of King Edgar, who died anno 975, and Durandus, that lived in the year 1280, saith they were continued in churches in his time; George the Salmatian Abbot, erected in the church of his convent in Germany, an organ, whose greatest pipe was twenty-eight feet long, and four spans in compass, and the diapasm was of the same length, and the compass thereof proportionable to it.—*Chauncey's Hist. of Hertford.*, p. 258. *Jortin's Remarks on Eccl. Hist.*, vol. III. p. 231. Edit. 1810.

reign of King Edgar, gave one to Abingdon Abbey.

These particulars are chiefly derived from Dr. Burney's History of Music, a work which affords to the scientific student, the most accurate and profound researches, and to the general reader, the highest fund of intellectual entertainment.

It was in the reign of Edward the Sixth, that metrical psalmody, as it is still employed in our parochial churches, had its beginning, or at least became general in England, by the version of Sternhold and Hopkins. During the short and disgraceful reign of Queen Mary, sacred music was again transferred to Latin words, and this seems to have been the principal change, that the renewal of the Roman Catholic rites and ceremonies had occasioned in choral singing, as metrical psalmody had not yet been generally adopted in our churches, though a provision was made for it in the Act of Uniformity, for the use of the Common Prayer in the preceding reign.

At no period had the church music of England so just a claim to equality with that of the rest of Europe, as during the long and prosperous reign of Queen Elizabeth. We are informed by Strype* that when her Majesty was entertained at Canterbury by Archbishop Parker, the French ambassador, who was in her suite, hearing the excellent music in the cathedral, extolled it to the skies, and broke out into these strains, "O God! I think no sovereign in all Europe ever heard the like, no,

* Annals of the Reformation, vol. II. p. 314.

not even our Holy Father the Pope himself." Neal in his History of the Puritans, says that the service of her chapel was not only sung with organs, but with other instruments, such as sackbuts, and cornets, on festivals. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth published injunctions for the clergy, in the forty-ninth of which there is one for choral music.

During the civil wars organs were held in abomination by the sectaries, and the fury of their fanatic zeal, which seems to have been deaf, as well as blind, destroyed many capital instruments^a. It is observable, however, of Milton, though so warmly engaged against the church, that his taste got the better of his prejudices; for in one of his minor poems, he speaks of the cathedral service in a manner truly worthy of himself.

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters' pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voic'd choir below,
In service high, and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear
Dissolve me into extasies,
And bring all heaven before mine eyes.

Il Penseroso.

The organ in this church is conducted in a very pleasing and appropriate manner, by the organist,

^a Sir John Lamb was brought upon his knees at the Commons bar, for levying money on people for setting up of organs.

Rushworth's Hist. Coll. part 3. p. 203.

Miss Callcott, who selects only such voices from the parish children as can sing in tune. The first voluntary is always performed in a style to keep up the devotional spirit of the congregation. The Psalms used, were selected by the late Vicar Mr. Ormerod.

The congregation joins in the singing; which greatly heightens the effect, and it may be truly asserted, that this part of our excellent church service, as performed here, may be mentioned as a model of imitation for surrounding parishes.

The nave of the church opens into the tower of the steeple, which is about twenty feet square, and eighty feet in height, it is built with brick and stone quoins, and divided by stone fillets into three stories; and surmounted with a battlement, above which is a wooden turret, with a clock.

The Kensington peal of Bells was cast by Jane-way of Chelsea in 1772: they are in the key of E, and the tenor weighs about twenty-one hundred weight. The origin of church bells, forms an interesting subject of enquiry.

Till the chime
Of Sabbath-bells he hears at sermon time,
That down the brook sound sweetly in the vale
Or strike the rising hill, or skim the dale.

Bloomfield's Autumn, p. 47.

The ancients had bells both for sacred and profane purposes. Polybius and Suetonius mention

them^a; and we learn by a tale in Strabo that market time was announced by them. Pliny assures us that the tomb of Porsenna King of Tuscany, was hung round with bells^b, and the lebetes of the Temple of Dodona were certainly a species of them. The hour of bathing was made known at Rome, by the sound of a bell; the night watchman carried one, and it served to call up the servants in great houses. Sheep had them tied about their necks to frighten away wolves, or rather by way of amulet. In our own times this custom, like many others, serves to remind us of former times.

Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, is generally considered as the first person who introduced bells into ecclesiastical service, about the year 400. And we

^a Suetonius in August, c. 91. Dio. ccciv., p. 523. Du Cange Gloss., v. II. p. 95.

^b "Ita fastigiatae, ut in summo orbis æneus et petasus unus omnibus sit impositus ex quo pendeant excepta catenis tintinnabula, quæ vento agitata, longe sonitus referant, ut Dodonæ olim factum."

C. Plin. Natur. Hist., lib. XXXVI. c. 13.

"I must not omit to mention the brazen kettles at this place, which some affirm, and others again deny, to have been used in delivering oracles. However that may be, Demon in Suidas reports, they were so artificially placed about the temple, that by striking one of them the sound was communicated to all the rest. There were two pillars, on one of which was placed a kettle, upon the other a boy holding in his hand a whip with lashes of brass, which being by the violence of the wind struck against the kettle, caused a continual sound."

Potter, vol. I. p. 271.

are told by an ancient historian^a that in the year 610, Lupus Bishop of Orleans, being at Sens, then besieged by the army of Clotharius, frightened away the besiegers by ringing the bells of St. Stephen's church, which is a clear proof that they were not at that time generally known in France.

The first large bells are mentioned by Bede in the year 680^b. Before that period the early British Christians made use of wooden rattles (*sacra ligna*) to call the congregation of the faithful together.

Hand bells probably first appeared at religious processions, and were afterwards used by the secular musicians. The small bells were not always held in the hand, they were sometimes suspended upon a stand, and struck with hammers. The annexed figure, which affords a curious example of this kind is taken from a manuscript of the fourteenth century: it is intended as a representation of King David, and is affixed to one of his Psalms^c.

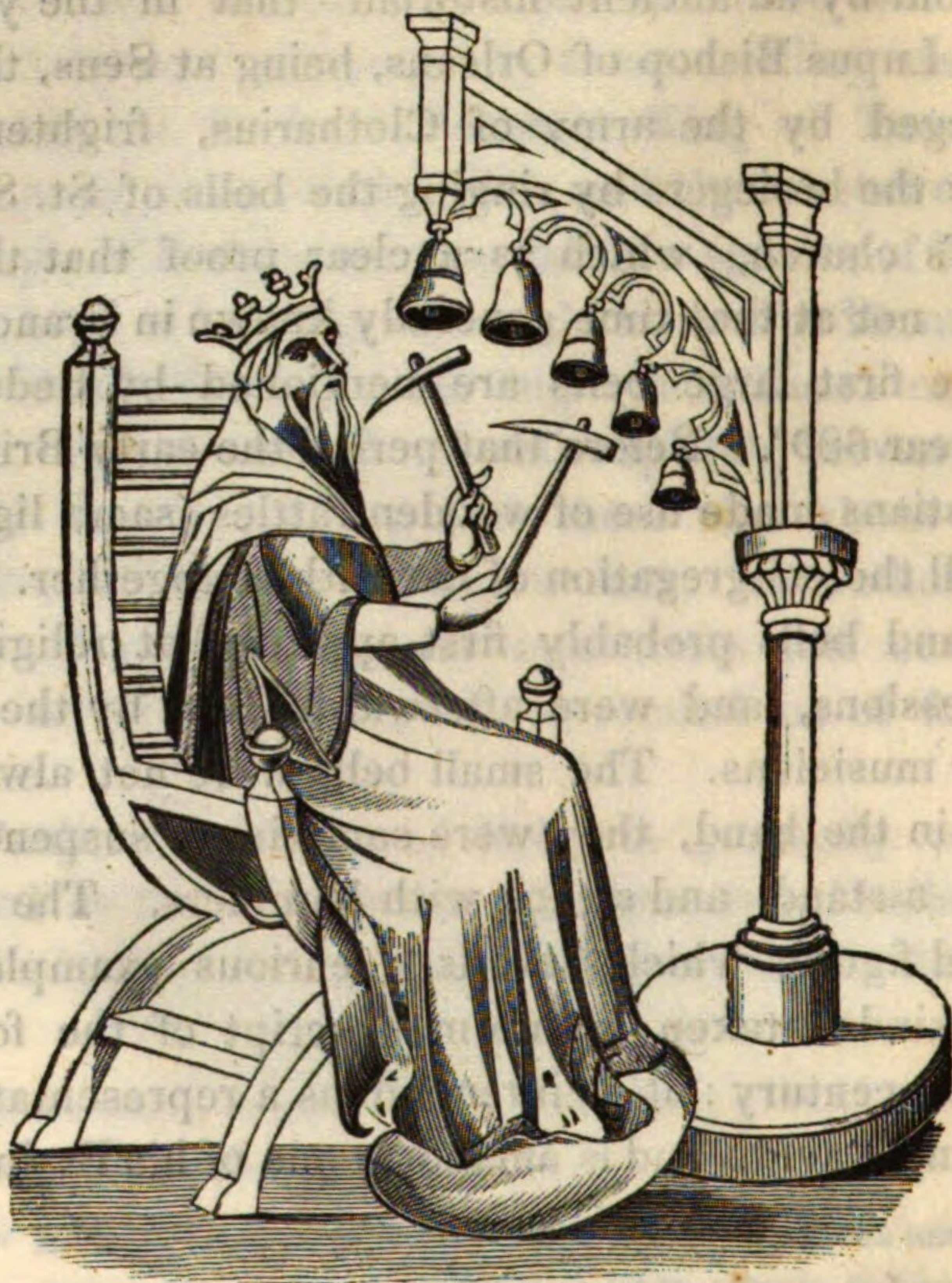
^a "Is pulsando campanas in Templo Stephani apud Senonas (quo signo convocare solebat populum) exercitum Clotharii, qui muros obsidione cinxerat, adeo terruit, ut omnes sese fugam verterunt."

Vincent. in Spec. Hist., lib. XXXIII, c. 9. apud Spel. Gloss.

^b "Deprehendo in Britanniam noster circiter An. Dom. 680, audivit subito in ære notum campanæ sonum, quo ad orationes excitari vel convocari solebant."

Bedæ Hist. Eccl., lib. IV. c. 23. Rapin, vol. I. p. 414.

^c In the Royal Library, marked 20 B. XI. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 259.



The arrival of kings, and great personages, was anciently greeted by the ringing of bells :

“ Ricardum Regem Angliæ Accone in Campanarum classico et cantu Ecclesiastico receptum fuisse^a.

Le Roman de Valerin M.S.

Li Loherans a nostre vint

Et la Roine moult joie li fist,

Li Seint sonnerent tost contrebai Paris :

Nes Dex tonant n'i poit-on oir^b.

^a Matt. Paris an. 1245. p. 463. ^b Vide Gregor. Turon., lib. VI. cap. 2. Du Cange, tom. II. p. 95.

Six different names have been applied to bells used in church service^a. Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, who died about 1109, speaks of them as being well known in his time and says that “Turketullus, the first Abbot of Croyland, gave six bells to that monastery, that is to say, two great ones, which he named Bartholemew and Beladine; two of a middling size, called Turketullum and Beterine; two small ones denominated Pega and Bega; he also caused the great bell to be made called Gudla, which was tuned to the other bells, and produced an admirable harmony not to be equalled in England.”

The bells used in the monasteries were sometimes rung with brass ropes with silver rings at the ends for the hand; they were anciently rung by the priests themselves, afterwards by the servants, and sometimes by those incapable of other duties, as persons who were blind.

In the monasterie of Westminster ther was a fayr yong man which was blynde, whom the monks hadde ordeyned to rynge the bellys^b.

The following ceremonies were formerly used at the baptism of bells:—

^a “De his multa Durandus, Rational., lib. I. c. 4. ubi sex genera tintinnabulorum memorat, quibus in Ecclesia pulsatur. Sil. Squillam, Cymbalum, Nolum, Nolulam, seu Duplam, Campanum, et Signorem.”—*Spelman. Gloss. Verbo, Camp. Dr. Jortin's Remarks on Eccl. Hist.*, vol. III. p. 231.

^b Du Cange Verbo, Circuli, Campana. *Spelman. V. Campana. Golden Legend*, f. clxxxviii. b.

1. The bell must be first baptized before it may be hung in the steeple.
2. The bell must be baptized by a Bishop, or his deputy.
3. In the baptism of the bell there is used holy water, oil, salt, cream, &c.
4. The bell must have godfathers, and they must be persons of high rank.
5. The bell must be washed by the hand of the Bishop.
6. The bell must be solemnly crossed by the Bishop.
7. The bell must be anointed by the Bishop.
8. The bell must be washed and anointed in the name of the Trinity.
9. At the baptism of the bell they pray literally for the bell.

I shall now give part of the curious prayers used at the above ceremony:

“ Lord grant that whensoever this holy bell, thus washed and baptized and blessed, shall sound, all deceits of satan, all danger of whirlwind, thunder and lightning, and tempests, may be driven away, and that devotion may increase in Christian men when they hear it. O Lord pour upon it thy heavenly blessing, that when it sounds in thy peoples’ ears, they may adore Thee. May their faith and devotion increase, the devil be afraid and tremble, and fly at the sound of it. O Lord sanctify it by thy Holy Spirit, that the fiery darts of the devil may be made to fly backwards at the sound thereof; that it may deliver us from danger of wind, thunder, &c. And grant, Lord, that all that come to the church at the sound of it may be free from all temptations of the devil^a. ”

The exploded doctrine of the church of Rome concerning bells is, that they have merit, and pray

^a Pontificale Romanum, Auctoritate Pontificiæ, lib. II. cap. de Benedict. Signi vel Campanæ. Venetiis, 1698.

God for the living and the dead ; secondly, that they produce devotion in the hearts of the faithful.

The dislike of evil spirits to bells is extremely well expressed by Wynken de Worde in the Golden Legend.

The passing bell was anciently rung for two purposes, one to bespeak the prayers of all good Christian people for a soul just departing, the other to drive away the evil spirits who stood at the bed's foot, or about the house. Hence, perhaps, exclusive of the additional labour, was occasioned the high price demanded for tolling the greatest bell of the church, for that being loudest, the evil spirits might go further off to be clear of the sound.

Such was the general opinion respecting the efficacy of bells before the Reformation, but since that period " it has been the usual course in the Church of England, and it is a very laudable one, that when any sick person lay drawing on, a bell should toll to give notice to the neighbours, that they might pray for the dying party, which was commonly called a passing bell, because the sick person was passing hence to another world ; and when his breath was expired, the bell rung out, that the neighbours might cease their prayers, for that the party was dead^b."

^a In Douglas' *Nenia Britannica* is a representation of a bell, which had been buried with the dead for the expulsion of evil spirits, being thus used by the primitive British Christians, who had imbibed this practice from their pagan ancestors.

Plate XX. fig. 4. *Weker de Secretis*, lib. XIV. c. 16.

^b Chauncey's *Hist. of Hertford*, p. 167.

The saint's bell was not so called from the name of the saint that was inscribed on it, or of the church to which it belonged, but because it was always rung out when the priest came to that part of the service, "*Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Domine Deus Sabaoth*," purposely that those persons who could not come to church, might know at what a solemn office the congregation were, at that instant engaged in, and so, even in their absence, be once, at least, moved "to lift up their hearts to Him that made them^a."

"Bells," says Dr. Fuller, "are no effectual charm against lightning. The frequent firing of abbey churches, by lightning, confuteth the proud motto commonly written on the bells in their steeples, wherein each bell intitled itself to a six-fold efficacy, viz.:—

Men's death I tell, by dolefull knell,
Lightning and Thunder, I break asunder;
On Sabbath all, to church I call,
The sleepy head, I raise from bed,
The winds so fierce, I do disperse,
Men's cruel rage, I do assuage^b.

Whereas it appears that abbey steeples, though quilted with bells almost cap-à-piè, were not proof against the sword of God's lightning. Yea, generally, when the heavens in tempests did strike fire, the steeples of abbeyes proved often their timber, whose frequent burnings portended their final destruction."

^a Antiquarian Repository, vol. II. p. 426.

^b Church History, b. IV. c. 9.

“It has anciently been reported,” observes Lord Bacon, “and is still received, that extreme applauses and shouting of people assembled in multitudes, have so rarified and broken the air, that birds flying over, have fallen down, the air not being able to support them; and it is believed by some, that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath chased away thunder, and also dissipated pestilent air. All which may be also from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound^a.”

Ever since the introduction of bells, the English have been distinguished for their proficiency in the art of ringing, and for their partiality to this amusement.

Hentzner, who wrote at the end of the sixteenth century, says “the English excel in dancing and music, for they are active and lively;” a little further on, he adds, “they are vastly fond of great noises that fill the air, such as firing of cannon, beating of drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to get up into some belfrey and ring bells for hours together for the sake of exercise^b.”

Most of our parish churches have a peal of bells, which are rung upon occasions of joy and festivity, and sometimes at the funeral of a ringer, when they are muffled; and the sounds thus emitted are well adapted to fill the mind with melancholy.

It appears by the observations of a modern tra-

^a Natural Hist., Cent. II. p. 43. Lond. 1635.

^b Itin. published by Lord Orford. Straw. Hill, p. 88.

veller, that in catholic countries a very different method is adopted in ringing their bells^a.

Ringling of rounds in succession, descending from the least to the greatest, produces no variety, for the repetition of the same sounds in a short time excites disgust, for which reason the ringing of changes has been introduced, which, by continually shifting the succession of the bells, readily produces a most pleasing effect.

This improvement in the art of ringing is thought to be peculiar to the people of this country^b. Ringing bells backwards is sometimes mentioned, and probably consists in descending from the smallest bell, and ending with the largest: this is practised by the ringers as a mark of disgust. It clearly appears, from the observations of M. de Reaumur in the *Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions*, that the most eligible figure for bells would be the segment of a sphere, instead of the present shape.

In most churches the peal of bells consists of eight in number, which are very seldom well performed on, except by the "Society of College Youths," the parish ringers being ignorant of the musical changes practised by the former.

It is to be feared that the above brief sketch of the history of bells, will prove inadequate to the gratification of the curious. But it would be difficult to extend the enquiry to much greater length, on solid ground.

^a Galt's Travels in the Levant, 4to, p. 33.

^b Hawkins' Hist. of Music, vol. iv. p. 211.

In the belfrey are several commemorations of peals rung here at various periods, from 1774 to 1816.

The descent into the vaults is at the west end of the church. It is impossible not to feel a kind of religious awe when we descend into this vault, in which deceased grandeur seems to struggle against annihilation. A few rays of half-extinguished light with difficulty, penetrate this cold abode. The visitors are conducted by a flambeau, through this motionless assembly of both sexes, by the unsteady light of which we discover, on either side of the principal passages, the vaults containing the coffins, piled one upon another. A cursory inspection of these ornamental receptacles of earthly grandeur, is sufficient to shew the folly of modern pride, for the most costly coffins, with all their pompous ornaments, gradually decay, and are not distinguishable from the most humble of their neighbours, so that the following well known line cannot be applied to them, although decked out with the utmost splendour:—

“ *Le temps qui détruit tout, en affermit les murs.*”

Here we are at once led to reflect on the frailty of man, whatever may be his rank, and on the perishable nature of all his works.

Ye who look with envy upon transient grandeur, and who wish to vanquish that restless ambition, which embitters your days, visit this temple of departed worth, and resign yourselves to medita-

tion; you will find your hearts softened, and your reason fortified; your eyes will be filled with tears, and you will return to the light of the sun, more resigned to your fate, more humane, and more happy.

Monuments and Epitaphs in the church yard:—

On the outside of the chancel, near the south-east door, was an altar tomb, with the following inscription: it was, at the time Bowack wrote, richly carved and decorated, by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons.

Juxtà hic sub marmoreo tumulo

Jacet GULIELMUS COURTEN, cui Gulielmus Pater, Gulielmus avus, Mater Catharina Johannis Comitis de Bridgwater filia

Patèrnum vel ad Indos præclarum Nomen;

Qui tantis haudquaquam degener parentibus

Summâ cum laude vitæ decurrit tramitem;

Gazarum per Europam Indagator Sedulus

Quas hinc illinc sibi partas negavit nemini

Sed cupientibus exposuit humanissimè,

Non avaræ mentis pabulum; sed ingenii

Si quid naturæ, si quid artis Nobile

opus id quovis pretio suum esse voluit

Ut musis lucidum conderet sacrarium;

Ast mortis hæc non sunt curæ.

Hic Musarum cultor tam eximius,

Hic tam insignis viator,

Obiit, Quievit 7 Cal. Apr, A. D., 1702.

Vixit annos 62. Menses II. Dies 28.

Pompam, quam vivus fugit, ne mortuo fieret, testamento cavit,

Sed hoc quaecumque Monumentum

Et quam potuit immortalitatem

Bene merenti Mœrens dedit.

Hans Sloane, M. D.

Arms.—A talbot passant.

Wm. Courten, Esq. was grandson of Sir Wm. Courten, and son of Mr. Wm. Courten by Lady Catherine Egerton. In the course of his travels into various countries, and a residence of several years in France, he amassed a very large collection of antiquities and natural curiosities; and on his return fitted up a museum, which is said to have occupied ten rooms at the Middle Temple. This collection he left by his will to Sir Hans Sloane, and it may be said to have been the first foundation of the British Museum.

He wrote a paper on the effects of poison upon animals, published in the Philosophical Transactions; and left in MS. some Remarks on Natural Curiosities in various parts of England, which are now among the Sloane MSS^a.

Against the same wall are tablets in memory of

The Hon. CHARLOTTE AMELIA TICHBOURN, second daughter of Robert Viscount Molesworth, and wife of Captain Wm. Tichbourn, son of Lord Ferrard of Beaulieu in Ireland, 1743.

Also of her daughter Mrs. WILHELMINA TICHBOURN, sometime Woman of the Bed-chamber to Queen Caroline, died Dec. 15, 1790, aged 75.

On a marble slab on the east wall:

Sacred to the memory of JAMES ELPHINSTONE. His mind was ingenuous; his heart was affectionate; his manners, though polished, were simple; his integrity was undeviating; he was a great scholar, and a real Christian. Jortin, Franklin, and Johnson were in the number of his friends. He was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 25, O. S. 1721. He died at Hammersmith, Oct. 8, 1809, and his Remains are deposited near the south wall of this Church Yard.

In grateful remembrance of his virtues and affection, his widow has caused this tablet to be engraven.

This gentleman is well known to the public by several useful treatises on Education, and by a translation of Martial. In 1750

^a Notes on Tatler, vol. 6.

he published at Edinburgh, with the concurrence of Dr. Johnson, a cheap edition of the Rambler. About the year 1753 he settled in Kensington, where, for many years, he kept a school, which he gave up in 1776, but continued to reside there till 1778. In 1786 he published a new system of orthography, under the title of "Propriety ascertained in her Picture, or English Speech and Spelling rendered mutual Guides," being a bold attempt to change the whole system of etymology; in his own words "to make Orthography the Mirror of Orthoepey." He however made but few converts to this system, but continued to print all his own subsequent publications in this new mode of spelling. In the latter part of his life Mr. Elphinstone resided at Hammersmith. He was buried in this church yard, at his own request, near the grave of Dr. Jortin, with whom, during his residence here, he had lived in habits of intimacy^a.

Upon an oval tablet on the wall of the chancel:

ROBERT LORD VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH departed this life January 27, 1813, in his 84th year.

Awake thou that sleepeth. It is Jesus Christ that
shall raise you to himself at the last day.

Near the preceding, on an oval tablet:

MARY ANNE VISCOUNTESS of MOLESWORTH, died
2 August 1819, in the 82d year of her age.

Welcome sweet day of rest

Welcome to my Saviour's breast.

The following inscription is mentioned by Strype:

In Memory of Sir **WILLIAM BLAKE**, who deceased the
30th day of October, Anno Domini 1630.

^a Lysons' Environs, Supp. p. 219.

Stay reader ! gaze, admire,
 And pass not slightly o'er,
 The casket of his corps
 Embalmed in this store.

Let his industrious hand
 Paterne of paternes be,
 And blazon forth his worth
 To al posteritie.

And let his oft footsteps
 Unto this sacred place,
 Be pious clues to guide
 Thee to like holy trace.

Let him in peace, rest here in peace,
 Till God of Peace return :
 And grant him peace, that loved peace,
 And call him from his urne.

Unto the worldly wise,
 Death doth apologize.

Suspend thine own by-thoughts,
 His thoughts did ever aim at good ;
 Had I forborne, they had
 At full been better understood.

This gentleman was an inhabitant of this parish, and resided at
 Hale House, Brompton^a.

On the north side of the church yard are the
 annexed :

On a flat stone, surrounded with iron rails :

JOANNES JORTIN,

Mortalis Esse desiit.

Anno Salutis, 1770,

Ætatis 71.

^a Strype's Stowe's London Circuit Walk, vol. II. p. 70.

On a flat stone :

Sacred to the Memory of
CAROLINE WILLIS, daughter of H. N. Willis, Esq.,
 who died March 12, 1805, aged 17.

Sleep soft in dust until the Almighty will,
 Then rise, unchang'd, and be an angel still.

On another stone :

Sacred to the Memory of **THOMAS FROGNAL DIBDIN**,
 second son of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, of this Parish,
 who died Feb. the 9th, A. D. 1810,
 aged 8 years and 9 months.

Qualis es, Spes loquitur,
 Qualis eras, Parentum Lacrymæ.

On an upright stone, on the south side :

SAMUEL PEGGE, Esq.,
 died May 22, 1800, aged 67 years.

Mr. Pegge was son of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, the celebrated antiquary. He was a barrister at law, one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, and one of the Esquires of the Household. He was also author of "Curialia, or an Historical Account of some branches of the Royal Household." 1782-1784.

On another stone :

Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT,
 died March 12, 1776, aged 67 years.

Farewell, vain world ! I've had enough of thee,
 I value not what thou can'st say of me ;
 Thy smiles I value not, nor frowns don't fear,
 All's one to me, my head is quiet here :
 What faults you've seen in me, take care to shun,
 Go home and see there's something to be done.

On a flat stone, secured with iron rails :

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN BELLAMY, Esq.,
who died on the 29th of Sept., 1794,
aged 63 years.

In the sphere of private life
blest with the fruits of industry :

He exerted the powers
of a strong understanding,
animated by a benevolent heart,
in acts of good-will and kindness to all.

In his more public duties,
as a patriotic citizen,
his virtues are recommended by
the Society of Whigs of England,
of whom he was the founder.

SARAH BELLAMY,
widow of the abovementioned John Bellamy, Esq.
died 7 June, 1811, aged 76 years.

On a flat stone:

CAROLINE NELSON BIANCHI,
died June 28, 1807, aged 5.

Also FRANCESCO BIANCHI,
di Cremona, died 27 November, 1810, aged 59.

Mr. Bianchi was a native of Cremona, and came to England in 1793, where he composed the music for the Opera until 1800. He resided at Hammersmith, employing himself in teaching music, until the loss of his daughter, whose death is recorded above; and which so preyed upon his feelings, as to occasion his premature death. His operas, which are numerous, are much admired, particularly Ines de Castro and Alzira.

In private life Mr. Bianchi was highly esteemed for his friendly and benevolent disposition.

On a flat stone, secured with iron rails :

H. S. E.

Quidquid mortale fecit

JOSEPHI STEPHENSON Armigeri,

Qui e Vita decessit Aprilis die XXVI,

A. D. MDCCLXXXV. Ætat suæ LXXVII.

Where this rude stone in plaintive numbers weeps,

A friend, a father, and a husband sleeps !

A heart once glowing with the sacred flame

Of every duty, these relations claim :

Of warm benevolence, and faith sincere,

Reader ! if worth, if virtue's self be dear,

Mourn then their loss, for Stephenson lies here.

On a flat stone :

Sacred to the Memory of

JAMES GUNTER, Esq., of Earl's Court, Kensington,

who departed this life in the 74th year of his age.

When the ear heard him, then it blessed him ; and when the eye saw him, then it gave witness to him.

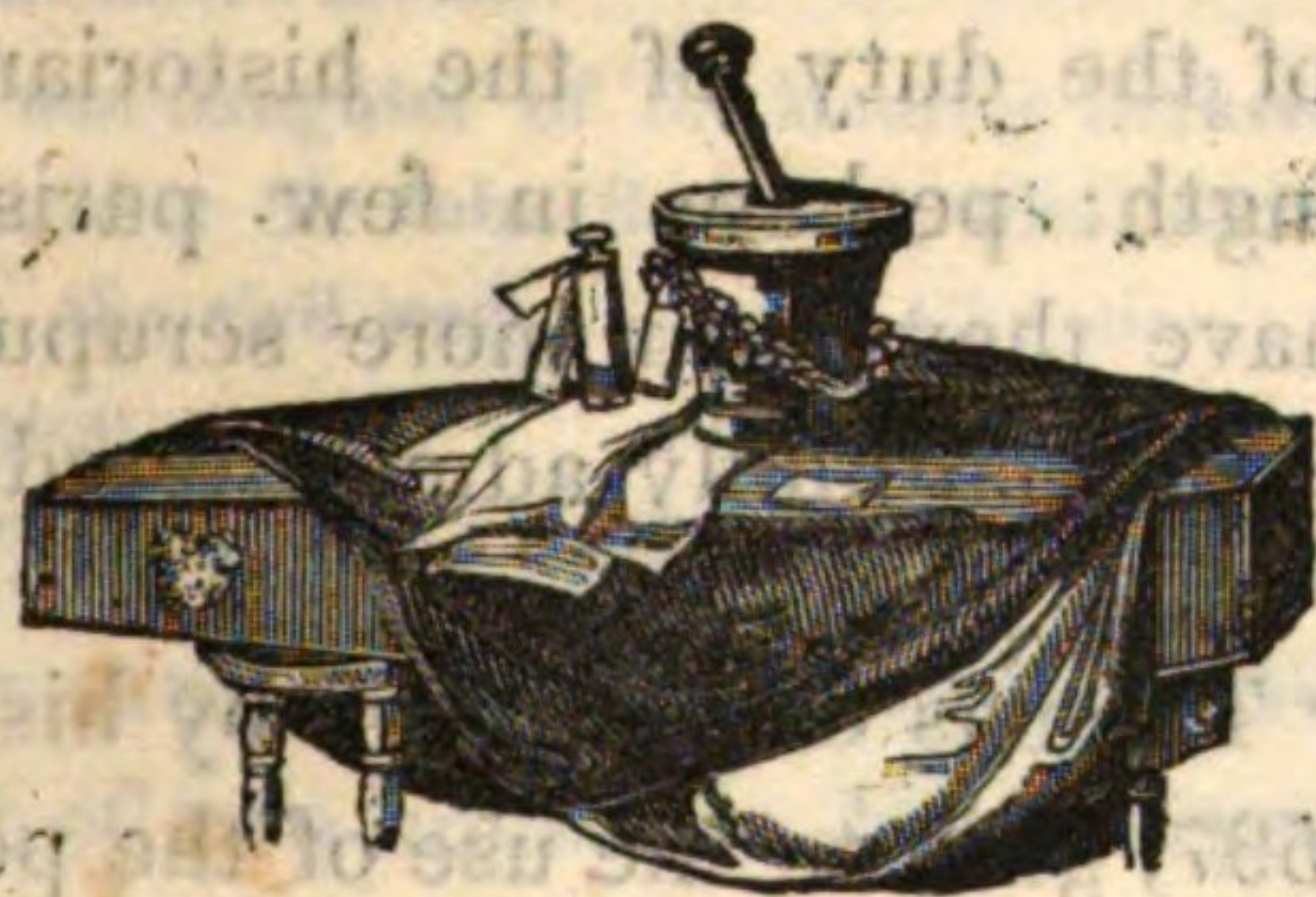
The blessings of those who were ready to perish came upon him ; and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

October, 1819.

The New Burial Ground was purchased in the year 1814, of Stephen Pitt, Esq., and conveyed by deed, inrolled, for the sum of one thousand and one hundred pounds, and it was consecrated, in the same year, by the Bishop of London.

It would have afforded infinite satisfaction to have transcribed all the tributes of parental and filial affection here recorded ; but although these are sacred, yet the interest ceases to the indifferent stranger, when the person thus commemorated has

not been eminent, during life, or when mediocrity of composition characterizes the memorial. Few of the remaining monuments contain more than the age of the person mentioned; and the limited nature of this work, would not admit of a more extended insertion.



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CHAPTER VII.

Benefactions—Alms Houses—National School—Work-house—Population—Extracts from the Parish Register and Historical Documents from the Parish Books.

Benefactions.

THE amount of Benefactions to this parish is highly creditable to the humanity of the original founders; and it is a pleasing, as well as an important part of the duty of the historian to record these at length: perhaps in few parishes in this kingdom have they been more scrupulously preserved, or more faithfully administered.

1596. “ Thomas Goodfellow, by his will, dated Aug. 18, 1597, gave to the use of the poor, twenty shillings yearly, for ever; to be paid at Christmas to the master, (viz. minister) and churchwardens, out of his copyhold lands at Kensington.

The property charged with this payment is the same as that charged with the pensions to Methwold's Alms Houses; was established by the same decree in Chancery, by which those pensions were confirmed; and the money has continued to be paid ever since, by the proprietors of that property.

1604. JOHN POWELL, of Fulham, gave the same sum, charged upon a house in Westminster, but being pulled down when the bridge was built, the parish received a compensation in money.

1617. LADY JANE BERKELEY, by her will, dated July 20, 1617, devised her mansion house at Kensington Gravel Pits, to Robert Sheffield, esq., and his heirs, subject to ten pounds per annum to the poor of Kensington, to be paid half yearly: and to be, by the vicar and churchwardens, disposed of within ten days after being received, amongst the most aged and impotent poor of this parish.

This annuity has been the subject of various arrangements between the parish, and the possessors of the property charged therewith, all of which have, however, terminated; and for several years past it has been regularly paid by the proprietor of the estate called Sheffield House.

This Lady was daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, who died in 1617. Her brother Sir John Berkeley, who made a conspicuous figure during the civil wars, married Christian, widow of Henry Lord Kensington.

1630. THOMAS YOUNGE, a yeoman of the guards, gave a rent-charge of twenty shillings yearly, issuing out of two houses in High Street, Kensington, (now in the occupation of Mr. Gunton, plumber, and Mr. Cock, shoemaker) for the use of the poor, which has been regularly paid.

THE CHARITY ESTATES OF LORD AND LADY CAMPDEN'S DONATIONS AND CROMWELL'S GIFT.
—VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, by his will, dated October 12, 1629, gave two hundred pounds, "To be yearly employed for the good and benefit of the poor of the town of Kensington; in such manner as Lord

Noel (afterwards Viscount Campden) and Sir William Blake, and the churchwardens of Kensington, should think fit to establish for ever."

By deed of feoffment, dated October 20, 1635, Richard Gurney, Alderman of London, in consideration of two hundred and twenty pounds, (of which the said two hundred pounds was part) conveyed to Lord Noel, (then Viscount Campden) Elizabeth Viscountess Dowager Campden, Sir John Thorowgood, Richard Elkins, D. D. (the Vicar) William Arnold, and Thomas Walter, the churchwardens, and to ten other inhabitants of Kensington, and to their heirs, "two closes, containing fourteen acres, called Chare Crofts, situated near Sheppard's Bush Green, in the parish of Fulham;" to the intent that the Feoffees should let the same for the most yearly profit, and bestow the same profits yearly, "for the use, good, and benefit of the poor of the town of Kensington, from time to time, for ever; according to the true intent and meaning of the will of the said Viscount Campden: and that whenever the Feoffees should be reduced by death to eight or six, the survivors should convey the land to sixteen other substantial parishioners, upon the same trusts.

ELIZABETH VISCOUNTESS DOWAGER CAMPDEN, by her will in 1644-5, gave to Sir John Thorowgood, and eight other parishioners, and the churchwardens of Kensington, for the time being, two hundred pounds; "upon trust that they should, within eighteen months, purchase lands of the clear yearly value of ten pounds; *one half* whereof, should be applied from time to time, for ever, for and towards the *better* relief of the most poor and needy people, THAT BE OF GOOD LIFE AND CONVERSATION; that should be inhabiting within the parish of Kensington: and the other half thereof should be applied yearly, for ever, to put forth one poor boy, or more, being of the said parish, to be apprenticed. The

said five pounds, due to the poor, to be paid to them half yearly for ever, in the church, or the porch thereof, at Kensington."

By deed of feoffment, dated November 8th, 1644, William Muschamp, esq., in consideration of 200*l.* conveyed to Sir John Thorowgood, and seven other parishioners, and the two churchwardens of Kensington, a close, called Butt's Field; containing 5*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.*; and also three rods to be taken out of Middle Quayle Field, at the south end of Butt's Field: "upon trust, with the rents, from time to time, for ever, to be received faithfully and truly to perform and discharge the uses, trusts, and intents, expressed in the will of the Viscountess Campden, touching her said gift of 200*l.*"

CROMWELL'S GIFT.—By deed of feoffment, June 18th, 1651, Thomas Coppin, esq., in consideration of forty-five pounds conveyed to Sir John Thorowgood, and eleven others, and their heirs, "all that land with the appurtenances at the Gravel Pits in Kensington, containing two acres, in the occupation of Richard Barton."

No trust is declared of this land, by this deed: nor is it any where distinctly stated, by whom, or for what purpose the said forty-five pounds was given; but it is traditionally said to have been derived from Oliver Cromwell, who held lands in the Parish; and it has long been called Cromwell's Gift.

By deed of feoffment, dated January 28th, 1682, John Arnold, and Francis Blake, surviving trustees of the deeds of October, 1635, and November 1644, and the said John Arnold only, as sole surviving trustee of the deed of June, 1651, conveyed all the said three estates to Thomas Methwold, and twelve other inhabitants, and the then vicar and churchwardens of Kensington, and their

heirs, "upon trust to let the same for the most yearly profit, and to employ the same rents and profits, for the use, good and benefit of the poor of the town of Kensington, from time to time, for ever, according to the true intent and meaning of the said wills, of the said Lord and Lady Campden," with a provision for supplying new trustees, similar to that contained in the deed of October, 1635.

In December, 1742, Henry White, an infant, heir of the survivor of those trustees, conveyed the estates under the usual orders of the court of Chancery, to new trustees, by a deed approved by a master; "upon trust to let the same for the most yearly profit; and to employ the rents and profits thereof, for the use, good, and benefit of the Poor of good life and conversation, of the Parish of Kensington; from time to time for ever."

"And also as to one quarter part of the said rents and profits, for the putting out yearly, boys, of the said Parish, to be apprentices; according to the true intent and meaning of the said wills of Lord and Lady Campden," with a similar provision as before, for supplying new trustees.

In June, 1757, the six survivors of the last set of trustees, conveyed the three estates to themselves, and ten others, upon the same trusts precisely as those in the last mentioned deed; and with a similar provision for supplying new trustees.

By the local act for building a workhouse, 17 Geo. III. A. D. 1777, after reciting that great advantage would arise by letting those estates upon building leases, and applying so much of the rents thereof as belonged to the poor of the Parish, in aid of the poor rates for paying the interest of monies to be borrowed, or annuities to be granted for raising monies to be applied to the purchase of ground; and erecting, building, and furnishing a workhouse; and that a proportionate part of the said rents should be applied for putting out poor boys apprentices; it is enacted, that the trustees should let those estates by public auction for any terms not exceeding 99 years, for building; and 31 years for repairing; to be renewed from time to time, at the option of the trustees of the estates; subject to suitable covenants.

And it is further enacted, that 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a year, being then the whole produce of these estates (of which, Butt's Field was little more than half) should thereafter be applied for putting out poor boys

apprentices;—and that all other rents of the said estates, should, from time to time, be paid to the trustees of the poor appointed under that act; to be applied towards purchasing ground, building, hiring, and furnishing a workhouse, and other accommodations for the reception and employment of the poor; until the whole of the monies so borrowed, with interest, should be repaid; and all the annuitants should die; and then, that the trustees of these estates should apply all the said rents to the uses of both the said wills, and the trust deed of June, 1757.

And the trustees (under that act) were authorised to build a workhouse, either upon any part of the said charity estates, belonging to the poor, or upon ground to be purchased or hired for that purpose.

In July, 1778, the five then survivors of the trust deed of 1757, conveyed all the three estates to sixteen trustees; upon trusts corresponding with those provisions; except that this deed did not notice the power of building a workhouse on the charity estates; and it contained a power, as before, of supplying new trustees.

In 1778, the trustees of the poor built the present workhouse on Butt's Field, taking off about two acres on the south side; separated by a brick wall, from east to west; which inclosure constitutes the scite of the present workhouse, out-buildings, yards, and gardens: but no agreement took place on that occasion, either for the freehold, or the use of the ground, between the trustees of the poor and the trustees of these estates; nor was any compensation ever made to the latter for the ground so taken; the trustees of the poor merely took the land, and so employed it; and it has so continued ever since.

March 20th, 1787, a lease of the Gravel Pit Estate was granted to Mr. John Silvester Dawson, for eighty-one years, from Michaelmas, 1786, at thirty-eight pounds a year; under a covenant for building two houses and out buildings; under which lease, substantial buildings, to the amount of two thousand pounds and upwards, have been since erected; which, at the expiration of the lease may be of great value.

On the same occasion the Dun Cow public house, at the north-west corner of Butt's Field, and a part of the land, containing

fifty feet in front, next the great western road, by two hundred and forty feet in depth, (including seventy feet from the house, intended to be left open) next Hogmore Lane, (now called Gloucester Road) was let to Charles Barratt for eighty-one years from Michaelmas, 1786, at 4s. 9d. per foot front; amounting to 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* under an agreement to build thereon two substantial houses; but they have not yet been built; nor has any other effectual letting taken place of the rest; although several endeavours have been made for that purpose. The residue of the land is let to a tenant at will at twenty-eight pounds a year.

In December 1802, the trustees of the estates let the whole of the land called Charecrofts, to Messrs. John Middlemist and Alexander Wood, for forty-one years, from Michaelmas 1801, at the clear rent of one hundred and three pounds, subject to a covenant to lay out five hundred pounds in buildings: and about two thousand pounds has been laid out by them in erecting two houses, out-buildings, and extensive brick walls; which, probably, will be hereafter of great value.

Since the local act of 1777, the fifty-four pounds a year has been applied by the trustees of these estates for putting out boys apprentices, (viz. five pounds premium, and seventeen shillings and sixpence for expences with each); and the surplus of the rents, beyond that sum, has been paid from time to time, to the trustees of the poor, in aid of the poor rates.

All the monies borrowed for building, and furnishing the work-house, and interest thereon have been long since fully paid.

The revenues of these estates, therefore, now stand thus :

	£.	s.	d.
The Gravel Pit estate, let at... (nett)	38	0	0
The Charecroftdo.....do.....	103	0	0
Part of Butt's, on lease.....11 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> }	39	17	6
The residue, at will28 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> }			
	£180	17	6

Applied as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Reserved for putting out apprentices	54	0	0
The two remaining annuities	29	0	0
	£83	0	0
Surplus applicable to the benefit of the Poor; but applied hitherto in aid of the Poor Rates	97	17	6
	£180	17	6

The demands upon the fund for putting out apprentices not having exhausted the fifty-four pounds per year, the trustees have, out of the accumulated surplus, purchased 300*l.* 3 per cent. consols, producing nine pounds per year; which, added to the said fifty-four pounds, makes an annual sum of sixty-three pounds.

The present trustees of Lord and Lady Campden's Gift, are the following gentlemen :

Rev. T. Rennell, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Richard Chase, Philip Egerton Ottey, Joseph Delafield, Charles Chesterton, John Alexander, Stephen Bird, John Grooner, James Hawes, John Gregory, Richard Davis, B. P. Hall, William Smith, George Wrightman, John Hamston.

JOHN SAMS, in 1658, gave five pounds per annum out of his estate in Church Lane and Holland Street, late the estate of John Bowman, esq., to be distributed among the poor of the parish of Kensington.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY.—QUEEN ANNE gave twenty-five pounds a year for the poor of this parish, which has been continued ever since, and is paid at the Exchequer: this has been applied for many years past in aid of the poor rates.

MR. REEVES'S GIFT.—THOMAS REEVES, by a codicil to his will dated May 30th, 1799, gave to the

rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of Kensington, 100*l.*, five per cent. Bank annuities, upon trust that they should invest the same at interest in their own names, or with such other parishioners as they should think fit, from time to time; and improve it as they should think fit; and apply and dispose of the interest and dividends thereof, “unto, and for the use, and benefit of the poor and indigent people, parishioners of Kensington, yearly for ever.”

This stock was afterwards transferred, pursuant to the directions of the will, and now stands in the name of the vicar and others.

JAMES MACKINTOSH, esq., of Kensington, by his will dated 22d April, 1794, directed his wife to transfer 100*l.* four per cent. annuities, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Kensington; for them “to apply the dividends thereof, every Christmas, in the purchase of coals or bread, or both, for the relief of ten poor families, in the parish of Kensington, who do not receive alms of the Parish, as they from time may think most deserving:”

If ever the said annuities should be paid off, then the produce to be invested in some other government securities, for the like purposes for ever. Which 100*l.* annuities, was accordingly transferred to the Rev. R. Ormerod, vicar, and Messrs. William Smith and another, the then churchwardens, in whose names it now stands.

Mrs. SARAH HILL, by her will dated August 30, 1789, directed, that upon the death of Claude Benezet, in case he should survive her sister, Martha Richardson, her executors should pay 700*l.* to various charities, of which the charity school of

Kensington was to be paid eighty pounds, and the Sunday school twenty pounds.

A proportion of this has been since received out of the Court of Chancery.

MARGARET LEECH, of Kensington Square, widow, by her will, dated June 20, 1799, gave 1000*l.* five per cent. Bank annuities, to be transferred to five trustees, the vicar, for the time being, to be one; “in trust to apply the interest thereof, in the maintenance, clothing, and instruction, of so many female children as it would be sufficient so to provide for; such children being parishioners of Kensington; whose fathers or mothers, or grandfathers or grandmothers, should have been seven years successively, housekeepers, or employed as servants therein; and have been three years in the same service. The children to be appointed by the said trustees, and not to be under the age of seven years when admitted; nor to be continued after attaining fifteen years. The interest to be always considered as a separate stock, and not to be applied to any other purpose; and the charity as a distinct foundation: provided that the trustees might place all, or any of the children to be maintained, clothed, and instructed, in any other charitable institution; but so as always to be distinguished as children of this foundation.”

Mrs. Leech soon afterwards died, and her will was proved: the 1000*l.* 5 per cent. Bank annuities, was duly transferred to the Rev. Richard Ormerod, Joseph Delafield, esq., and John Samuel Torriano, esq., and the Institution is now managed by the Vicar of Kensington, as a trustee, and the other trustees, who are Wm. Mair, esq., and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

STEPHEN AISLEY, esq., by his will, dated May 4, 1805, gave so much of the stock or fund arising from his personal estate, to be invested as therein directed, as would produce the nett annual sum of thirty pounds, to five trustees, the Vicar of this parish, for the time being, to be one; "In trust, for the apprenticing of boys from the Charity School of Kensington, of the boarding establishment only; to be selected by the trustees of his will.—The interest to be considered as a separate fund, and not to be applied to any other purpose."

Mr. Aisley soon afterwards died, and his will has been proved; but some doubt having occurred respecting a part of its provisions, a suit in Chancery was instituted, wherein a claim has been made of the arrears of this donation; and the bequest established; which has been since removed out of the court, with some trifling deduction, reducing the annual income to about twenty-seven pounds per annum.

Mr. THOMAS BETTON left, by his will, a considerable property to the Ironmongers' Company, to be applied by them, at their discretion, in various charities; but a certain part was to go in aid of such charity schools, in and about the metropolis, as the company should think fit.

The company, a few years since, (through the kind offices of the late John Hollingworth, esq., of Kensington Square, whilst Warden of the company) appointed the Kensington charity school to a participation in the fund; under which, it has hitherto received about ten pounds a year. It seems, however, that the fund itself is a fluctuating one; and the company having the power of introducing other schools to share in it, and of regulating the amount to each respectively, this donation must be considered as of precarious amount.

Mrs. M^c INTOSH, widow, by her will gave a house in Gardner's Buildings, the rent to be applied for the uses of the charity schools.

Alms Houses.

WILLIAM METHWOLD, esq., by his will dated February 28th, 1652, gave an Hospital, for six poor women, and four pounds per annum to each; and settled sixteen acres of land for securing the same; directing the hospital to be governed by certain rules and orders, in substance as follows:

" The persons to be admitted to be single women, aged fifty, free from vice, and of good report.

" The Parish, in vestry, to appoint three of the women to the three western houses; and the owner or inhabitant of Hale House, the three women to the three eastern houses.

" The owner or inhabitant of Hale House to pay out of the rent twenty-four pounds per annum, viz. four pounds per annum to each woman, by quarterly payments, at Hale House; upon the next day after Michaelmas, Christmas, Lady-day, and Midsummer, respectively.

" When any of the women die, a successor not to be put in till after the end of the current quarter; and the pension of that quarter to go to a stock for repairing the tiling, brickwork, &c. but glazing and internal defects, happening through neglect or carelessness of the occupiers, to be repaired at their charge.

" No lodger to be admitted under the penalty of twelve pence for one night; for one week, a quarter's pension; and for more than a week, expulsion.

" The women to visit and assist each other in lameness, or sickness; under penalty of expulsion for neglect or refusal.

" The women not to brawl or scold; for the first and second offence, a quarter's pension each; and for the third, or for assaulting each other, dismission.

“ No house to be transferred to a substitute, except with the approbation of a vestry, and the proprietors of Hale House, respectively ; in which case the pension to be continued to the person retiring for her life ; during which the successor is to possess the rooms only.”

Several difficulties having occurred in fulfilling the will, the parish officers filed a bill in Chancery, July 17th, 1758, for establishing the charity, and obtaining payment of the pension ; which, by a decree of this date, was fully effected, according to the original foundation, except that the pensions were to be only eighteen pounds a year, conformably to an agreement referred to in that suit, between the family and the parish.

The charity has continued on that footing ever since ; and the pensions have been duly paid by the proprietor of the Hale House Estate, who is now the Countess of Harrington, one of the daughters and co-heiress of the late Mr. Fleming, who was descended from John Fleming, the purchaser of the estate from the Methwold family.

THE GORE LANE ALMS HOUSES.

The vestry minutes of 1665, shew that the Earl of Warwick erected a building here for a Pest House, in the time of the great plague ; and it appears to have been afterwards used by the parish for placing in it the parish poor. In 1728 it was repaired at the charge of the parish ; and an ejectment was brought in May, 1751, by the Lord of the manor of Earl's Court to recover this estate, which the parish resisted : a negociation was then entered into for a compromise, without effect ; and the ejectment was abandoned.

In 1758, the houses being much decayed, it was resolved to rebuild them ; and a Mr. Mountain having given forty pounds towards the expense, in consideration of some accommodation to his contiguous premises, they were rebuilt, as they now appear.

Until the erection of the parish workhouse, in 1778, these houses continued to be used for the accommodation of the parish poor. That act directed them to be let in aid of the poor rates, but it was never effected ; and for several years afterwards they

were occupied by poor persons placed in them by the parish officers; but in 1803, they were appropriated, by the trustess of the poor, to the residence and instruction of the female poor children, paupers on the Parish; in the view of preventing that contamination which unavoidably follows a promiscuous intercourse with the ordinary inmates of a workhouse; and for educating them in habits of virtue and industry; and the effect has been hitherto fully adequate to the most sanguine expectations of the trustees.

THE GRAVEL PITS' ALMS HOUSES.

It appears by the vestry minutes of March 4, 1710, that the parish first purchased a subsisting lease of the ground on which these houses stand at a rent of ten shillings.

In 1711, thirty-four pounds eleven shillings and ninepence, and five pounds ten shillings, were paid by the Parish, for building the houses, and twenty pounds ten shillings for purchase money and conveyance. In 1718, some negociation seems to have been on foot with the Earl of Warwick and Holland respecting these houses; the result of which does not appear; but in 1751, a wall, inclosing these almshouses was ordered by the vestry to be repaired: and in 1757 the vestry ordered two rooms to be built adjoining to them.

In 1758, thirty pounds were paid by the commissioners for building Westminster Bridge, as a compensation for twenty shillings a year, (given by one Powell to the Parish) charged upon houses in Westminster, pulled down for building that bridge; which thirty pounds was applied by the parish in making a further addition to these houses.

In 1776, a claim was made on behalf of the Lord of the manor, for quit rent; but the parish resisting it, and making a representation, the claim was not persisted in.

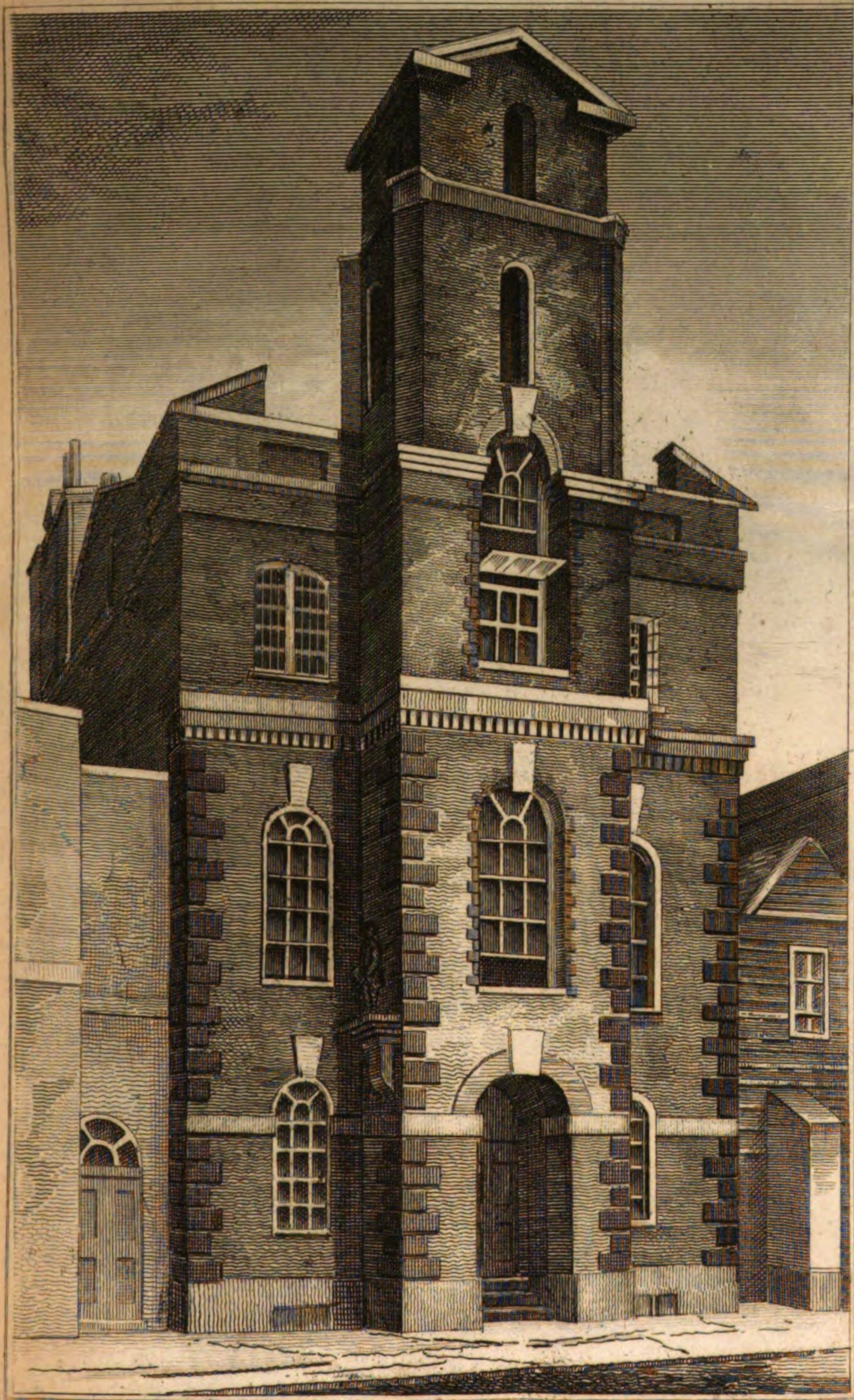
The houses have continued ever since to be held by the parish; and, since the erection of the workhouse, in 1778, they have been used for the residence of poor persons, placed in them by the vestry.

National School.

This building forms a striking object to the traveller on the Great Western road. An inspection of this national structure will amply gratify the admirers of architecture, who will be enabled to compare this stately pile of brickwork, with the productions of modern architects in the vicinity of London. The annexed View was taken previous to the late alterations.

The following accurate survey of this building was made by that eminent antiquary the late Mr. John Carter:

“Sir John Vanbrugh is singularly fortunate in this design, his lines presenting a restrained degree of civil architecture, in the middle class of uprights; with three divisions, centre ditto in advance; height four stories, for kitchen, hall, principal and second floor. Plan, *Hall Story*, porch centrically, hall on left, chamber; in depth of house centrically, an avenue, on left and right small rooms in continuation; on right principal stairs for girls, and back stairs for boys. *Principal Story*, width allotted into one room front for girls' school, one room behind on left, on right the two staircases. *Second Story*, similar disposure for boys' school: by this arrangement the girls and boys are instructed separately. Chimnies placed in angular situations. Elevation south, the angles of each division distinguished by rustics, and in each story of ditto a single window, circular headed, with



Kensington National School.
Published April 18th 1850 by T. Faulkner Chelsea.

key stone. Head of doorway to porch similar; head of centre window to second floor breaks into a square tower of two tier; (here the Vanburghian character takes place,) with angular buttresses; circular headed openings for a bell, and pediment sustaining a pedestal, whereon was placed either a statue or vase now destroyed. On string to second floor, a parapet with compartments, and a half rising pediment. Against the returns of centre division, right and left brackets supporting the cosmic statues of a charity boy, with a pen and scroll, on which "*I was naked and ye clothed me,*" and a charity girl presenting a prayer book: Hall and second floors marked with strings; principal ditto with a dentil cornice; chimneys marked in square pedestals with breaks: Materials, grounds brick; dressings stone. Interior, girls' stairs have an air of consequence, baluster railing; rooms without wainscotting or chimney-piece dressings, except the girls' school, which shews much panneling, circular headed doorway, and chimney-piece with plain mantle and jambs, over it a chimney-glass with ornamental cuttings; small figures of charity boy and girl, and date 1713^a.

The old school room is on the first floor, and here are deposited a list of original subscribers from 1701 to 1750, written on two sheets of ornamented vellum.

Here are also a plan of Charecrofts, from a survey by Thomas Lee in 1779, and a plan of the freehold land devised by the Rev. Dr. Millington,

^a Gent. Mag., vol. LXXXV. p. 423.

Vicar of Kensington. On the west wall hangs a portrait of Mr. Farmer, a benefactor to this parish, and on the east a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Bell.

The New School was erected on the site of a public house called the Coach and Horses and a tenement, which were surrendered 11th March, 1816, in consideration of the sum of 683 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., by the description "of all that messuage or tenement known by the name of the King's Arms, and another adjoining, with the stable yard, edifices, and buildings situated at Kensington," to H. N. Willis, P. E. Ottey, John Alexander, Samuel Hutchins, Henry Taylor, William Smith, Thomas Baxter, and B. P. Hall, in trust for the use and purpose of cloathing and educating the children of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Kensington, whose parents are not able to pay for the same.

The new school rooms, each 44 by 48 feet, were opened in June, 1818, on the National System of education, which had been first established in this parish in 1809. In August, 1819, there were one hundred and forty boys, and one hundred girls, in this school, the whole of whom were taught by one master, and one mistress, without any assistants.

There are seventy girls cloathed, and only twelve boys, who are the monitors, or teachers.

The above number of children are all day scholars, and attend each day from nine to twelve o'clock, and from two to five o'clock, and twice on Sundays to church.

Roger Pimble, by his will, dated August 31, 1645, gave two houses in the High Street, held under a lease from Brazen-nose College, Oxford, for a salary for the maintenance of a free school in Kensington, for poor men's children, to be taught reading and arithmetic. In February, 1652, the parish officers purchased the leases of the Catharine Wheel public house and of a small piece of land adjoining, for the use of the parish, and in July, 1664, these premises, being copyhold, were granted by the Lady of the Manor of Abbot's Kensington, to Christopher Batt and others, in trust for the perpetual habitation of a schoolmaster, for the teaching and instruction of poor boys and youth of the parish of Kensington, in the same messuage.

Catharine Dickens, by her will, dated April 8, 1702, gave fifty pounds to be secured by the Vicar and churchwardens for ever, and the income thereof to be applied for the further maintenance of a schoolmaster, for teaching such poor children, whose parents being inhabitants of this parish, were not able to pay for the same.

In June, 1705, Mary Carnaby left forty pounds for the use of the poor; and in February, 1707, the parish officers, for eighty pounds, part of these two sums, purchased the freehold of the Goat public house^a, in High Street, which was accordingly conveyed to sundry inhabitants, in fee, in trust as to five-eighths of the rent, for the better maintenance of the schoolmaster, and as to three-eighths, to be distributed amongst the poor. The parish, however, in August, 1709, allotted the whole rent to the school.

Thus far the institution was constituted purely for teaching poor children, for which the bequest of Roger Pimble has furnished the salary. The subsequent purchase of the lease, and grant of the inheritance of the Catharine Wheel, provided the building for the habitation of the master, and the teaching of the children. In April, 1707, the vestry appointed the trustees of the

^a The present trustees of the Goat alehouse, are the following gentlemen:

William Smith, P. E. Ottey, John Alexander, Rev. Henry Taylor, Samuel Hutchins, John Lomas, John Hamston, A. Wilson, Charles Chesterton, William Rogers, Stephen Bird.

school and school house ; and about Christmas following the project was entered upon for forming a charity school for cloathing and instructing thirty boys and twenty girls, in all needful learning and work, and the principles of the church, and to dispose them to useful trades.

Subscriptions were, accordingly, collected, charity sermons were given, and donations and bequests were solicited. Memorials were also presented to Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, by the first of whom fifty pounds a year was granted for the use of the children, and by the latter thirty pounds a year as a salary for the schoolmaster. A liberal fund having been thus obtained, the undertaking was proceeded in, and the first set of children (thirty boys and twenty girls) were chosen on the 16th of May, 1708. But the school house being found to be much out of repair, the trustees conceived a wish to obtain a more convenient edifice, and as the expense of reparation would have amounted to 100*l*., the trustees proposed to the vestry, that if the parish would contribute the same sum towards building a new school house, the trustees would raise the remaining charge by a subscription ; and the vestry concurring, it appears that on the 11th of August, 1709, a regular agreement was entered into, by which the line of distinction between the old and the new foundation was accurately drawn, and a proper regard was shewn towards the privileges of the former, by adhering to the obvious views of its original founder.

In May, 1711, the subscriptions for the new building being very successful, the old school house was pulled down ; and the new building was entered upon in August, 1712. The subscriptions and collections for the charity school institution, exclusively of those for the building, had in the mean time, so accumulated as to have afforded, at Christmas, 1712, a clear surplus of about 790*l*., with which sum, and the subscriptions for the building, the expenses of the latter, amounting to 1811*l*. 10*s*. 4*d*. were defrayed, the parish having contributed 100*l*., according to agreement, and at Christmas 1713, there remained a nett surplus of about 107*l*.

In June, 1721, Thomas Smith and his son surrendered a house contiguous to the new building to Christopher Batt and others, in

trust, for the habitation of a schoolmaster. In September, 1723, the adjoining premises on the west side of the free school were let to Joseph Wedgborough on a building lease, for ninety-nine years, at 4*l.* a year; and in February following the parties repurchased the lease, with the house erected on the ground, for 220*l.*

In 1732 the Rev. Dr. Millington, then Vicar of Kensington, devised one third of the rent of some land at Acton, to trustees for the use of the charity school. In 1750 the trustees agreed with the vestry to receive twenty-two poor children to board in the charity school. This first introduced a boarding system, but it was confined to the parish children.

In 1779, upon completing the workhouse, the parish children were withdrawn from the charity school, but the parish continued till Christmas, 1804, to pay a stipulated sum for twelve children. In that state the charity continued, the balance occasionally fluctuating until June, 1816, when a resolution was adopted that instead of fifty day scholars, there should be taken twenty boys and ten girls to be boarded, clothed, and educated, in the house.

This was accordingly done, and the first appointment of the children took place in September, 1786. In 1789 the Royal Bounty was distinguished into the 50*l.* for the children, and the 30*l.* for the master, agreeably to its original appropriation. The establishment provided by Mrs. Leech's will, in 1805, has also been incorporated with this charity. The trustees likewise repaired and fitted up the adjoining house, for the separate use of the female children.

The whole resources of this institution, concisely stated, stand thus:

To the original parish free school belong the two houses in High Street, held of Brazen-nose College; the Goat public house; 30*l.* a year the Royal Bounty; the school premises, and the house adjoining.

To the charity school for clothing and teaching thirty boys and twenty girls, putting out and rewarding apprentices, &c., belong,

The 2275*l.* South Sea annuities, the rent of the land given by Dr. Millington, and 50*l.* per annum His Majesty's bounty.

To the establishment for boarding and clothing twenty boys and ten girls, belong,

The remaining 925*l.* South Sea annuities, and so much of the several bequests given since 1786 as yet remain.

Workhouse & Parish Poor.

The workhouse, situated at the north end of Hogmire Lane, now called Gloucester Road, is a substantial brick building, in the form of the letter H; built with every convenience suitable to such an establishment, every part of which is kept in good condition, and the rules and regulations are well adapted for the comfort of the poor.

In the beginning of the year 1818, in consequence of a resolution of a board of trustees, a committee was formed to consider and propose rules and regulations for the better employment of the poor in the workhouse; when it was resolved to employ them in such manufactories as had been adopted with success in several houses of like description in neighbouring parishes, viz. in dressing and spinning of flax, which after repeated experiments has been carried into effect with great success.

There are twenty-eight articles drawn up for the regulation of the house; in the composition of which every circumstance that can arise in the management of such an institution has been provided for, as far as prudence and foresight could suggest.

The affairs of the parish are governed by a general vestry, composed of not less than nine inhabitant parishioners, paying scot and lot, assembled

at the vestry room, after due notice has been given in church; and now by the act 58th of the late king, also affixed on the church door.

There are usually six or eight held in the year, unless particular business renders it requisite for others to be called. The first is held on Easter Monday, for the purpose of choosing churchwardens, naming eight persons for the appointment of two or more overseers, agreeable to the parochial or local act of 17 Geo. III., and to make and sign the poors rate and church rate, and to adjust the churchwardens and surveyors accounts, and to approve of surveyors and a scavenger.

The officers appointed by the vestry, and in whom the management of the general affairs of the parish are vested, are two churchwardens, three overseers of the poor, and two persons as surveyors of the highway.

The general business of the parish, and calling the vestries, is conducted by the vestry clerk.

By an act obtained in the year 1777, the concerns of the poor are entrusted to fifty-one trustees, besides the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being; and every third year they are filled up to fifty-one, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of any of the fifty-one trustees previously appointed, who appoint a clerk.

The POORS RATE is gathered half-yearly by two collectors, who are allowed fourpence in the pound for collecting; a treasurer is appointed who receives and pays all monies on account of the

poor: the overseers never have any of the parish money in their hands, all payments being made by draughts on the treasurer, under the order of the trustees.

The following is the amount of the poors rate for the three undermentioned years:

	£.	s.	d.
In the year ending 25th March, 1813	5938	15	1
----- 1814	7927	15	5
----- 1815	5447	10	6
	19314	1	0
Average for the three years	6434	0	0

The present rate for the whole year is at two shillings and twopence in the pound, and the actual rental of the parish is nearly 70,000*l*.

In the year 1681 the poors rates amounted to 62*l*., collected of the same 58*l*. 7*s*. The church rate amounted to 34*l*. 3*s*.

Persons assessed for Church and Poor in 1681 ^a.

4	Noble personages.
86	Names in Town and Square.
5	At the Gore.
38	North High Way, or Gravel Pits.
2	West Town.
7	At Earl's Court.
19	At Little Chelsea.
25	At Brompton.
12	Out Parishioners.
198	

In 1721 the poors rate was at 2*s*. 1*d*. in the pound, and had increased to the sum of 488*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*. in the course of forty years.

^a Extracted from the Great Church Book.

CHURCH RATE for the three undermentioned years :

	£.	s.	d.
1813,	1819	1	0
1814,	2136	0	0
1815,	2168	0	0
	6123	1	0
Average for the three years	2041	0	0

The present rate is at threepence in the pound, upon a rental of 65,000*l*. Out of this assessment are paid so much of the annuities created for raising 5000*l*. for the new burial ground, as the burial fees are insufficient to pay.

The LAND TAX is at the rate of sixpence in the pound upon houses, and eightpence in the pound upon land.

It may not be unacceptable to the reader to be informed of the cause of the inequality of this tax. It was originally a kind of voluntary contribution, for the service of the state, in the reign of King William. The sum agreed to be raised by it was twenty millions, which was divided into five hundred and thirteen parts, being the number of members of parliament for England and Wales. And it was left to the option of the several counties to pay as many of those parts as they chose, or could afford. The consequence was, that some of them celebrated for their loyalty, took upon them the payment of immense sums; while others, though equally capable of bearing the burden, contributed very sparingly indeed. For instance, Middlesex agreed to pay eighty parts; Essex and York, twenty-four each; whereas Westmoreland and Cumberland would subscribe only one each; Rutland, two; and Durham, three. In this manner it has ever since been voted from year to year to the present time.

Kensington has decreased one half within these last twenty years.

The HIGHWAY RATE produced in the undermentioned years :

	£.	s.	d.
For the year 1812	444	1	6½
For the year 1813	228	7	6½
For the year 1814	1016	19	8
	1689	8	9¼
Average for the three years	563	2	11

The present rate is at one penny in the pound.

POPULATION.—It will be interesting to ascertain the most accurate returns of the different classes of the inhabitants of this parish, at several distinct periods. The last census was taken in 1811: since that time the population has considerably increased. The continued scarcity of dwelling houses, and the eagerness with which they are sought after when vacant, are decided evidences of the increasing population and prosperity of this parish.

In the neighbourhood of a vast and wealthy metropolis, we must not expect to find a succession of inhabitants like remoter districts, where families have been as stationary as the vegetable productions of the soil. But few of the present inhabitants of Kensington are the lineal representatives of those who dwelt on the same spot two centuries ago. The continued fluctuation of the population of Middlesex has been remarked, by Fuller, in his Worthies; even in his time scarcely a family could be found of one hundred years standing.

The increasing population of the country has

been, of late, a subject of frequent discussion; and appears to have excited an unnecessary ground of alarm: as early as the sixteenth century this subject engaged public attention. An ancient historian says:

“Some also do grudge at the great increase of people in these days, thinking a necessary brood of cattle, far better than a superfluous augmentation of mankind. But I can liken such men best of all unto the pope and the devil, who practice the hindrance of the furniture of the elect to their uttermost; to the end that the authority of the one upon earth, the deferring of the locking up of the other in everlasting chains, and the great gains of the first may continue and endure the longer. But if it should come to pass that any foreign invasion should be made, which the Lord God forbid for his mercies sake! then should these men find, that a wall of men is far better than stacks of corn, and bags of money, and complain of the want when it is too late to seek remedy^a.”

The earliest mention we find of the population of this parish occurs in the Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office, in which it is stated that there were one hundred persons of sufficient age to receive the sacrament^b.

The parish appears to have increased in population in a proportion of thirty to one during the last two centuries, and in an equal proportion within the last thirty years, as appears from the following statement taken from the parish register:

		Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1539 ... 1549		6 $\frac{4}{5}$	7 $\frac{2}{3}$
1580 ... 1589		8 $\frac{4}{10}$	14 $\frac{1}{10}$
1630 ... 1639		23 $\frac{9}{10}$	
1680 ... 1689		52 $\frac{4}{5}$	98 $\frac{1}{10}$
1730 ... 1739		86 $\frac{2}{5}$	131 $\frac{2}{5}$

^a Holinshed's Descript. of Britain, p. 183.

^b See page 229.

1780 ... 1785	159 $\frac{2}{3}$	201 $\frac{2}{3}$
1786 ... 1797	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{2}{3}$
1794 ... 1799	211 $\frac{1}{8}$	224
1800 ... 1804	217 $\frac{2}{5}$	258 $\frac{1}{5}$
1805 ... 1819	219 $\frac{4}{5}$	226 $\frac{2}{5}$

The number of males and females baptized in this period very nearly correspond, being 780 of the former, and 782 of the latter. In 1787-91 the number of burials was 1145: males 562, females 853.

In the years 1547 and 1581 there appears to have been a great mortality at this place: in the former year were 20 burials, in the latter 27; numbers very far exceeding the average of those periods.

In 1603 there were 32 burials; in 1625, 80; in 1665, 62 only, twenty-five of the persons that year are said to have died of the plague^a.

Table of the number of Houses and Inhabitants of this Parish, extracted from the returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the Population.

Houses.	
Inhabited	1579
By how many families occupied	2278
Building	32
Uninhabited	81
Total of Houses	1692

Occupations.	
Families chiefly occupied in agriculture	264
Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicrafts	1223
All other families not comprised in the two preceding classes	831

^a Lysons' Environs.

POPULATION OF THE PARISH, 347

Persons.

Males	4244
Females	6642
Total of persons	<u>10886</u>

The marriages, christenings, and burials in this parish from the 1st of January, 1819, to the 1st of January, 1820, were as follows:

MARRIED.

Bachelors and spinsters	73
Bachelors and widows	4
Widowers and spinsters	8
Widowers and widows	2
Total number of marriages	<u>87</u>

CHRISTENED.

Males	131
Females	153
Total number of christenings	<u>284</u>

BURIALS.

Parishioners	136
Lodgers and nurse children	40
From other parishes	24
Poor and casual	74
Total number of burials	<u>274</u>

Parish Register.

The Register of this parish, which appears to have been kept with great accuracy, commences in the year 1539, and great attention appears to have

been bestowed on it, by the several vicars and curates, particularly Mr. Charles Seward, who was curate from 1670 to 1712.

Baptisms.

1539. John, the son of Thomas and Amy Alen, the 5th day of July.

1545. Margery, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Chase, 7th December.

1548. Samuel, a Londoner, the 23d May.

1601. Willms. filius Edmondi Morgan, militis 10^b Martii, ejus sponsores fuerunt Comes Pembroke, Dominus Herbert fil Comitum Wigor, et Uxor Roberti Sidneii Mil.

1603. Philip the sonne of Richard Percival, esq., 14th April.

Richard Percival, ancestor of the Earl of Egmont, was of a very ancient family in Somersetshire. Having rendered an eminent service to his country, by decyphering some Spanish dispatches, taken previously to the intended invasion, Queen Elizabeth assigned him a pension of one hundred marks; and he afterwards was made Secretary to the Court of Wards through the interest of Robert Earl of Salisbury, his particular friend, who also obtained for him several lucrative offices: he died in 1620.

His son Philip, whose baptism is here recorded, was by his second wife Alice, the daughter of John Sherman, esq. He was knighted by Charles I. and had very large grants in Ireland, the profits of which, with his whole personal estate, he lost in the civil wars. In 1642 he was appointed by the House of Commons, Commissary General to the army, in Ireland, though he appears to have acted with the royal party until August, 1644, when he was induced, by the offers of Pym, his relation, and Hollis, his intimate friend, to join the Parliament. In 1647 he was among the few members, who resisted, though unsuccessfully, the designs of the Independents.

He died after a short illness, 10th Nov. 1647, when, notwithstanding the enmity which had subsisted between him and the party in power, 200*l.* was voted to pay his funeral expences. He was buried in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Archbishop Usher preaching his funeral sermon.

His sister Alice married Richard Fitzgerald, esq., of the county of Cork.

1605. Also, the daughter of Richard Percival, esq., 7th April.

1607. Anna, daughter of George Calvert^a, esq. 7th April.

1608. John, sonne of Sir John Townsend, knt., 10th January.

1610. Theodore, sonne of Sir John Townsend, knt., 26th Sept.

Henry, son of Sir Henry Hubbart^b, 19th September.

1614. Samuel Paule, sonne of George Paule, servaunt to Sir Goppinge, knt., 18th August.

A woman child of the age of one year and a half, or thereabouts, being found in her swadlinge clothes, layed at the Ladye Cooper's gate, baptized by the name of Mary Troovie, 10th October.

1616. ^c Bridget, daughter of Sir Michael Stannop, knt., lying at the Ladye Bartletes, 19th February.

Dorothy Rich, the daughter of Sir Henry Rich, knt., and Isabella, 27th September.

1619. Hannah, the daughter of Mr. J. Brookes, parson of Chesterfield, Derby, and of Hannah, daughter of the learned and famous Mr. Wm. Perkins of Cambridge, 11th July.

1623. Isabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Rich, Baron of Kensington, and the Right Hon. and most virtuous Lady Isabella his wife, 6th October.

1625. John, son of Sir John Ashfield, knt., 2d May.

1633. Sisley, daughter of Sir Henry Croftes, 14th March.

1635. Cope Rich, son of the Earl of Holland, 3d May.

1642. Joseph, son of Jos. Pretty, curate of this parish, 23d Aug. Henry Rich Lord of Kensington, 26th August.

1646. Julian, daughter of the Hon. Lord Viscount Camden, and Lady Hester his wife, 4th February.

^a Afterwards Lord Baltimore.

^b Then Attorney General.

^c Countess of Desmond.

1647. John and William, sons of Colonel John Lambert of Calton, 27th September, by Mr. Byard, parson of Wheldrake, at Sir William Lister's house, of Coldhearne.

General Lambert was one of the most conspicuous characters during the Commonwealth, and was the first President of Cromwell's Council. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William Lister, of Coldhearne House, at Earl's Court, who is said to have been a very elegant and accomplished woman. After the settlement of the Commonwealth, he was sent into Scotland, where he performed many memorable actions, and was engaged in most of the battles fought during the civil wars. When Cromwell obtained the supreme power, he became dissatisfied, and was dismissed from his employment, but was again restored on the ruin of the Cromwell family. On the Restoration he was taken prisoner, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Island of Guernsey, where he lived thirty years, amusing himself with cultivating and painting flowers^a.

1648. Thomas, son of William Methell, esq., 27th July.

Ann, daughter of Major Gen. John Lambert, 14th October.

1653. Ann, daughter of James Floyde, esq., at Colehearne house, 19th November.

1654. Robert, son of the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Holland and Elizabeth his wife, 28th May.

John, son of Colonel Geo. Twisleton and Mary his wife, at Mr. Wilcox's house at the Gravel Pits, 12th November.

1655. Mary daughter of the Right Hon. Mountague Bartye Earl of Lindsey and Bridget his wife, at the Lord Cambden's house, 1st September.

1656. Elizabeth, daughter of Duncombe Coulchester, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, at Hale House, 2d June.

Ingram Rich, son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Holland, 8th August.

Margaret, daughter to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, knt. and

^a Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, vol. I. p. 336. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II.

the Lady Dorothy his wife, at the Countess of Mulgrave's house, 17th August.

1658. John, son of Mr. Thomas Henshaw and Ann his wife, at West Town, 21st April.

Ann, daughter of John Thurlow, esq., Secretary to the Lord Protector, and Ann his wife, at the Lady Mulgrave's house.

Secretary Thurlow^a was educated by Oliver St. John, and recommended by him to the Parliamentary Commissioners at the Treaty of Uxbridge. He accompanied his patron and Walter Strickland, on their embassy to Holland, and on his return was made Secretary to the Council of State; and continued to hold the office of Secretary of State under Cromwell, and his son Richard. On the Restoration he was accused of high treason, but was not prosecuted. He died at Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 1st 1668.

Baptist, son of Baptist Noel Lord Viscount Cambden and the Lady Elizabeth, born in Covent Garden Parish, 2d November.

1659. William, son of Colonel George Twisleton, at the Vicarage house, 4th June.

1660. Charles, son of Colonel Richard Norton and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, at Mr. Hodges's house, 23d June.

Colonel Richard Norton, was of an ancient and opulent family in Hampshire. He held a Colonel's commission in the Parliament army, and was greatly trusted by the Protector, to whom he was related. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Viscount Say and Sele^b.

1661. Alice, daughter of John and Alice Percival, from Cambden house, 28th November.

1662. Samuel, son of Philip Smith, esq. and Theodosia his wife, from the parsonage house, 19th June.

1663. William, son of Sir Clifford Clifton and Lady Frances, from Mr. James Sheffield's house, 7th April.

^a Noble's Mem. Cromwell, vol. I. p. 364. ^b Noble's Mem. of Cromwell, vol. I. p. 377, and Collins' Peerage, art. Say and Sele.

Edward^a, son of Sir Heneage Finch and Lady Elizabeth, 20th April.

Sir Heneage Finch, eldest son of the Recorder of London, a very eminent lawyer, and much celebrated for his eloquence, rose through the several gradations of his profession, to the high station of Lord Chancellor. Though employed in the most difficult part of the reign of Charles II. his character remained untainted. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1681, and died the following year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Harvey^b. Dryden has finely drawn his character in the poem of Absalom and Achitophel, under the name of Amri:

“ Our list of nobles next let Amri grace,
Whose merits claimed the Abethdin's high place ;
Who with a loyalty that did excel,
Brought all the endowments of Achithophel,
Sincere was Amri, and not only knew,
But Israel's sanctions into practice drew ;
Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem,
Were coasted all, and fathom'd all by him :
No rabbin speaks like him their mystic sense,
So just, and with such charms of eloquence ;
To whom the double blessing doth belong,
With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue.”

1664. Henry^c, son of Sir Heneage Finch, 30th June.

Francis, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Johnson, from the Park-house, being the seventh son, 3d October.

1666. Baldwin and Hamey, the sons of Mr. Ralph and Alice Palmer, born at Little Chelsea, 24th July.

1668. William, son of Wm. Lawrence, esq. and Mrs. Ann, born at Little Chelsea, 22nd June.

1670. Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Seward, 1st August.

^a Prebendary of York.
Royal and Noble Authors.

^b Collins' Peerage, vol. III. p. 242.
^c Dean of York.

1671. ^a Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Grimstone, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, at her grandfather's, Sir H. Finch's house, 18th February.

1674. ^b The Honourable John Cecill, son and heir apparent of the Right Honourable John Lord Burleigh and Lady Ann his wife, at Mr. Sheffield's, 21st May.

John Lord Burleigh, afterwards fifth Earl of Exeter, married Ann, daughter of the Earl of Devonshire, widow of Charles Lord Rich, who was the patroness of Prior the poet. His Lordship not approving of the Revolution, he and his Countess twice visited Rome, and he died at a village in the neighbourhood of Paris.

^c The Hon. Charles Boyle, second son of the Right Hon. Roger Lord Broghill and Lady Mary his wife, born at Dr. Whitaker's house at Little Chelsea, the 21st July, baptized by Dr. Clarke, Dean of Winchester, 1st Aug.

This accomplished nobleman, whose birth is here recorded, distinguished himself as an author, a soldier, and a politician. His attachment to the science of astronomy, has a lasting record in the machine which bears his name: it is supposed to have been invented by Graham, who was patronized by Lord Orrery.

1675. Elizabeth, daughter of William and Anne Perceval of the Park, in Westminster parish, 16th May.

1677. ^d Mary, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Finch and the Lady Essex his wife, baptized by Mr. Sharpe, 29th May.

Daniel, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, succeeded him in the Earldom of Nottingham, in 1682, and his relation John Earl of Winchelsea in that title in 1729. He was a nobleman of considerable talents, and of eminence in the political world during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne. He sold his house at Kensington to King William soon after his accession to the throne. The Earl of Nottingham married first Lady Essex Rich, daughter of Robert Earl of Warwick, and secondly Anne,

^a Marchioness of Halifax. ^b Sixth Earl of Exeter. ^c Earl of Orrery. ^d Second wife of William Marquis of Halifax.

daughter of Christopher Viscount Hatton. He died 21st January, 1730 a.

1678. Mary, daughter of Mr. Tho. and Jane Methold, 26th April.

1682. The Hon. Thomas Howard, son of the Right Hon. Francis Lord Howard of Effingham and the Lady Philadelphia his wife, at Hale House, 8th July.

John, son of Thomas and Ann Halsey, at the house of her grandfather Thomas Henshaw, esq., by Dr. Moore, chaplain to the Earl of Nottingham and Lord High Chancellor, 29th September.

1683. ^b Ralph, son of John Verney, esq., of Hatton Garden and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ralph Palmer, gent., of Little Chelsea, 20th March.

Anne, daughter of Benjamin Collier, clerk, Lecturer here, 24th August.

^c Francis, son of the Right Hon. Francis Lord Howard of Effingham, and Governor of Virginia, at Hale house, 20th October.

1684. Charles, son of Mr. Charles Knipe, of Little Chelsea, baptized by the Right Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester, 11th November.

1685. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Chardin and the Lady Esther his wife, born at Holland House, 19th September.

Sir John Chardin, a French protestant, the son of a jeweller at Paris, took refuge in England soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz. He was treated here with uncommon respect, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. He died in London 5th January, 1713. His Travels are much esteemed, as exhibiting a just picture of the manners and customs of Persia, and other oriental countries^d.

1686. Patrick, the son of John Kirton, deceased, and Mary his wife, being about twenty years of age, according to his own desire, was baptized in the church by Mr. Wigan, on Sunday, 30th May.

^a Collins, vol. III. p. 248.

^b Created Earl Verney, 1742.

^c Earl of Effingham.

^d Granger, vol. IV.

1688. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hele Hooke, bart. and Lady Esther his wife, 31st January.
1689. ^a Daniel, son of Daniel Earl of Nottingham, 21st June.
1690. Thomas, son of Thomas Hurlston, Keeper of Hide Park 26th May.
- William, son of Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Dame Ann his wife, 7th September.
1691. ^b William, son of Daniel Earl of Nottingham, born at Berkshire house, near St. James's, baptized by Edward Bishop of Worcester, 9th February.
- Cromwell, the reputed son of Robert Cromwell, of Kensal Green and Jane Swilt his servant, 22d April.
- John Dan, born in the parish of St. Paul's, Shadwell, now about twenty-four years of age, being a seaman belonging to the ship called the Oxford, baptized by Mr. Wm. Stephens, chaplain to that ship, 18th September.
- ^c Arthur, son of Foot Onslow by Susanna his wife, born 3d September at their House in Kensington, 1st Oct.
1692. Mary, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, clerk, son of the Archbishop of York, deceased, at his house in the Square, 17th January.
- John, son of Sir John Jacob, bart., at Hale House, 12th May.
1693. Robert, son of Sir Robert Hamilton, knt., at his house in the Square, 30th October.
- ^d George, son of George Pitt, jun., esq. and Lucy his wife, at their house in the Square, 23d November.
1695. Frederick Charles, son of Stephen and Ann Des Grusellier, servants to the Duke of Schomberg, 1st November.
1696. Thomas, son of Sir Ralph and Lady Mary Dutton, 28th September.
- Hele, son of Sir Hele and Dame Esther Hooke, at his house in the Square, 28th December.

^a Third Earl of Nottingham. ^b Father to the Earl of Winchelsea. ^c Speaker of the House of Commons, in five successive Parliaments. ^d Father of Lord Rivers.

1696. Patience, daughter of William and Patience Wise, 12th July.
1697. Anne, daughter of Colonel Mackartny and Lady Anne his wife, 15th August.
1698. John, son of Henry and Patience Wise, of Brompton Park, 12th August.
1699. William, son of William and Florentine Tonn, Bailiff of the Manor, 21st February.
1701. Sidney, son of Sir Philip Meadows and Lady Dorothy his wife, 1st September.

Sir Sidney Meadows succeeded his father in the office of Knight Marshall. He died 15th November, 1792, at Andover, having completed his 91st year, retaining to the last year of his life, a wonderful share of strength and activity, which he displayed in a very remarkable degree, in the management of horses, an art in which he had always excelled^a.

1703. Matthew, son of Henry and Patience Wise, 20th Nov.
1707. George, son of Colonel Bernard Granville and the Lady Mary, 19th August.
1708. ^b Henry, son of James Bridges, esq. and the Lady Mary, 1st February.
1712. Charles Edward, son of Sir James Gray and the Lady Hester, 12th June.
- Bourchier, son of Sir Bouchier Wrey and Lady Diana, 22d July.

1714. ^c Charles, son of Mr. John and Mrs. Eliz. Pratt, 21st March.

Charles Earl Camden. The father of this eminent lawyer, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1718, and resided several years in this parish. Charles, his third son, was Attorney General in 1757, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1762, and in 1766 Lord High Chancellor. In these high stations he conducted himself with singular abilities and integrity. In 1765 he was created a Baron, and raised to the rank of an Earl in 1786. He died 18th April, 1794.

^a Lysons' Environs, vol. III. p. 216.

^b Duke of Chandos

^c Earl Camden.

- Edward, son of Sir Gilbert and Elizabeth Pickering, 23d November.
1715. Caroline, daughter of Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Pratt, 19th June.
1716. George, son of Ditto, 12th November.
1717. Robert, son of Ditto, 18th November.
1718. John, son of Ditto, 26th October.
- Dorothea Louisa, daughter of James Heathfield, esq. and the Lady Dorothea, 26th October.
1719. Susan, daughter of the Hon. Henry Bertie and Mary his wife, 18th January.
- Grace, daughter of the Right Hon. George Lord Lansdown and Lady Mary his wife, 2d March.
1720. ^aWilliam, son of the Right Hon. John Earl Fitzwilliam and Lady Anne, 16th January.
1721. Frances, daughter of Sir John Pratt and Lady Elizabeth, 17th January.
1722. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Elizabeth Boteler, 28th March.
1727. Archer, son of Sir Archer and Lady Frances Croft, 9th October.
1731. Herbert, son of Sir Archer and Lady Croft.
1742. Henry Lord Dunkellin, son of the Right Hon. Smith Burke, Earl of Clanricarde, and the Lady Hester, born 7th January, in the Square.
1745. Robert, son of Robert and Mrs. Elizabeth Phillimore, 30th October.
1758. Amelia and Elizabeth, twins of the Hon. General John Waldegrave and Lady Elizabeth, 22d June.
1764. Charles, son of the Right Hon. Charles and Mary Spencer, 7th June.
1765. Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Charles and Lady Mary Spencer, 29th July.
1770. William Robert, son of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Spencer, 7th February.
1774. Jane, daughter of Henry Lord Paget and Lady Jane, 19th September.

^a Created an English peer by George II.

1776. Frances Anne, daughter of Charles Earl of Drogheda and Anne his Countess, 5th November.
1779. Dorothea Arabella, daughter of Neill Earl of Roseberry and Mary his Countess, from Holland House, 5th March.
1790. Isabella Margaret Boyle, daughter of George Earl of Glasgow, and Augusta his Countess, 12th August.
1794. The Hon. Patrick James Herbert Stuart, second son of John Lord Viscount Mount Stuart and Elizabeth Penelope his Viscountess, born at Brompton Park House 20th August, 27th September.

Marriages.

1539. Richard Strongwast and Elizabeth Terne, 27th April.
1549. Thomas Samson, Curate of Kensington,^a and Isabel Poole, at St. Martin's, Charing Cross, 28th June.
1568. Leonard Watson, Vicar of Kensington, and Alis Longe, 6th October.
1599. ^aJohn Leigh, esq. and Mrs. Anna Cope, 5th December.
1603. Thomas Turvin and Elizabeth Doe, 3d July,
1606. William Day and Mary Perceval, 24th January.
1610. ^bThe Lord Clifford, son and heir to the Earl of Cumberland, to the Lady Frances Cecil, sole daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer of England, 25th July.
1618. Nicolas Wingate of Gray's Inn, and Lady Elizabeth Leygrosse alias French, of Malborough, Norfolk, widow, 9th December.
1619. Sir Humfrey Ferrers, knt., the son and heir of Sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle in the county of Warwick; to Mrs. Anne Packington^c, daughter of Sir John Packington, knt. of Hampton Lovell, in the county of Worcester, 9th February.

^a Ancestor of Lord Leigh of Stonely. ^b Henry Earl of Cumberland, died 1643. ^c Afterwards wife of Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

Lawrence Hide, of the Middle Temple, esq., the son and heir of Sir Lawrence Hyde, knt. and Attorney to the Queen's Majesty, to Amphillis Tichbourne, daughter of Sir Rich Tichbourne, of Winchester Castle, knt., 1st December.

1620. Mr. W. Murray and Mrs. Margaret Alexander, daughter of Sir William Alexander^a, a Scottish knt., July 20th.

Hugh Montgomerie, esq., son of Sir Hugh Montgomerie, knt., of Scotland, and Mrs. Jane Alexander, daughter of Sir William Alexander of Scotland, knt., August 3d.

1621. Sir William Withypole, knt., of Gipwin, in the county of Suffolk, and the Right Hon. Lady Jane^b, widow of the late Lord Fitzwalters, 25th April.

1623. Robert Milicent, esq. and Mrs. Dowglass, the daughter of Sir George Wright, knt. of Richmond, Surry, 23d Jan.

1624. Francis Saunders, esq. of Shankston, Leicester, and Catherine daughter of Sir Henry Iernegan, knt. 10th Feb.

1629. Sir Ralph Sydnam, knt. and Lady Mary Chichester, widow, 14th May.

1630. John Peiton, of the Savoy in the Strand, esq. and Mary the daughter of Sir Edward Bellingham, of Westminster, 21st January.

Sir Peter Temple, knt., of Stow, Bucks, and Mrs. Christian Leveson, daughter of Sir John Leveson, knt., late of Kent, deceased, 20th May.

1631. Henry Slingsby, esq., son and heir of Sir H. Slingsby, knt. and bart. and Mrs. Barbara Bellasyse, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Falconbridge, 7th July.

Sir Henry Slingsby spent a great part of his ample fortune in the service of Charles I. He was ever in action during the civil war; and after the death of the King, was strenuous for the restoration of his son. He was long a prisoner at Hull, and at length condemned to death, and beheaded the 8th June, 1658^c.

^a Earl of Stirling. ^b Daughter of Sir M. Stanhope. ^c Granger, vol. III. p. 83.

1632. The Right Hon. William Lord Paget, Baron of Beaudesart Stafford, and the Lady Frances Rich, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Holland, Thursday June 28th.

1640. James Howard Earl of Suffolk and the Lady Susanna Rich, 1st December.

1641. The Lord Robert Rich and Mrs. Eliz. Ingram, 8th April.

The Lord Charles Stanhope and Lady Dorothy Gorge, 23d November.

1642. ^a Mr. Leicester Devereux and Mrs. Elizabeth Withepoole, 6th June.

1645. Simon Thelwalle, esq. and Lady Margaret Sheffield, 9th June.

1651. ^b Mr. Edward Conneway and Mrs. Ann Finch ^c, 11th Feb.

1652. The Marquis of Cugnac and Mrs. Elizabeth Mayerne, 23d March.

1653. Mr. Henry Cromwell and Elizabeth Russell, 10th May.

Elizabeth Russell was daughter of Sir Francis Russell, bart., of Chippenham, who had a seat in Cromwell's House of Peers, having previously represented the county of Cambridge in Parliament. He also held a Colonel's commission in the parliament army, and was entrusted by Cromwell with many employments. Sir Francis survived the Restoration, and was buried at Chippenham, 30th April, 1664.

Marriages according to an act of Parliament, beginning the 30th of September in the year 1653, by Sir John Thorowgood, knt., and Justice of the Peace within this parish.

Sir John Thorowgood was Gentleman Pensioner to Charles I. and of the Privy Chamber to Charles II.;

^a Viscount Hereford.

^b Earl of Conway.

^c Daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, who is said by Collins to have resided at Kensington, and died 1638: a Latin work entitled "Opuscula Philosophica" is attributed to this Lady. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1784.

during the Interregnum, he nevertheless attached himself to the Republicans, and was a member of most of the committees. He resided at Kensington, where as a justice of peace he officiated at Marriages till the Restoration.

1655. Richard Lee, esq. and Mary Sydenham, by Justice Black, 27th August.

1656. Thomas Marlow, of Blackfriars, London, and Frances Thorowgood, 5th March.

Samuel Lamott and Adriana Newport, from the French ambassadors, by the ministers.

1657. Thomas Henshaw, esq. and Mrs. Ann Darett, widow, of Covent Garden, by Justice Bradshaw, 23d July.

1658. The Right Hon. Henry Rich, Baron of Kensington, and Mrs. Christian Gaire, widow, by Mr. Thrascrosse, 14th February.

This Lady was daughter of Sir Andrew Ricard, President of the East India Company, and widow of Sir John Gaire or Gayre, an alderman of London, who was Lord Mayor in 1647. She married to her third husband, Sir John Berkeley, of Stratton.

1659. Thomas Strickland, esq., son and heir of Sir William Strickland, of Boynton in the county of York, knt. and bart. and Eliz. Pile, second daughter of Sir Francis Pile, late of Compton, in the county of Berks, bart., deceased, 9th November.

Sir William Strickland, of an ancient family, settled in Yorkshire, was created a Baronet by Charles I., July 30th, 1641. He was member for the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1654 and 1656, and his compliances to the Protector in these Parliaments, procured him the title of Lord, and a seat in the Upper House.

1662. Thomas Pennant, of Paddington, and Mrs. Jane Langford of this parish, from Mr. Smith's house, 16th January.

a Mons. Bourdeaux, who made his public entry in 1654.

Sir Henry Belasyse, of Scaleby in the county of Lincoln, and Mrs. Susan Armyne^a, daughter of Sir Wm. Armyne, by Mr. Arnold, 20th October.

1665. ^b Robert Southwell, of Whitehall, esq. and Mrs. Eliz. Dering, daughter of Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden, Kent, bart., by Seth Ward, Lord Bishop of Exeter, 26th January.

1667. William Lawrence of Shurdington, Gloucestershire, and Mrs. Ann Martyn, were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, from Mr. Whitaker's house at Little Chelsea, 24th September.

1668. ^c The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Windsor and Ursula Widdrington, spinster, by Wm. Holder, D. D. Prebendary of Ely, 9th April.

Sir Thomas Widdrington, father of this lady, was of an eminent family in Northumberland, and educated both at Oxford and Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn. He was Recorder of York, and on presenting an address from that city was knighted by Charles I. 1st April, 1639. He was appointed by the Parliament one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, but resigned the office on the King's death. In 1656 and 1657 he was Speaker of the House of Commons. Cromwell made him one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and in 1658 Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was also one of the Council of State, at the time of the Restoration. He married Frances, the sister of Lord Fairfax, and was author of "Analecta Ebo-rensium," published in 1660. Sir Thomas died 1664^d.

1670. Samuel Grimstone, esq., son and heir apparent of the Hon. Sir Harbottle Grimstone, bart., Master of the Rolls, and Mrs. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, knt. and bart., the King's Solicitor General, by Gilbert Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, 14th February.

^a Lady Bellasyse was created a Baroness 26 Charles II., being then a widow, and she continued to reside in Kensington for many years. ^b Afterwards Clerk of the Council to Charles II. ^c Earl of Plymouth. ^d Noble's Mem. of Cromwell, vol. I.

The Hon. Sir Francis Holles, of Winterborne, St. Martin, Dorset, knt. and bart., the only son and heir of the Right Hon. Denzil Baron Holles of Ifield, and Mrs. Ann Pile, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Pile, bart., deceased, by Humphry Lord Bishop of London, 9th June.

1678. John Le Neave, gent. of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Mrs. Ann Bent of this Parish, at the Bishop of London's Chapel, in Aldersgate Street, by Mr. Wigan, 20th June.

1682. Richard Chandler, of Idmarston, Wilts, esq. and Lady Barbara Curle, of Sabburton, Southampton, by Seth Lord Bishop of Sarum, 31st October.

1683. Sir Hele Hooke, of Tangier Park, Southampton, bart. and Mrs. Esther Underhill of this Parish, in the Chapel at Knightsbridge, by Mr. Seward, 3d July.

^a John Wallop of Downehusband, Hants, esq. and Mrs. Alice Borlase, of Great Marlow, Bucks, by Dr. Woodroffe, Canon of Christ Church, 14th August.

1684. Mr. Philip Colby and Mrs. Susanna Smith, by Mr. Wigan, 25th November.

1687. William Wigan, Vicar of Kensington, and Mrs. Mary Sonds, of Orsett, Essex, in Lambeth Church, by Dr. Hooper, 16th February.

W. Wigan was born I presume (says Wood) at the Harrow, in Gray's Inn Lane, where his father sold ale, and grew rich; educated in Westminster School; elected Student 1652; Bachelor of Arts, 22nd of March, 1661; Master of Arts, 23d of November, 1664; Vicar of Kensington, and Prebendary of St. Paul's; Chaplain to their Majesties King William III. and Queen Mary. He hath published a Sermon before the King and Queen at Whitehall, 8th January, 1692, on Matthew vi. 34. last part, Lond. 1693^b.

1696. Joseph Phillimore, of St. Brides, London, and Anne D'Oyley, of St. Mary Magdalen, London, by Mr. Urmeston, 26th May.

^a Father of the first Earl of Portsmouth.
Ath. Oxon., p. 1090.

^b Ant. Wood

364 MARRIAGES FROM PARISH REGISTER.

1697. ^aSir John Verney, bart. and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker,
8th April.
John Mills and Elizabeth Belshot, servants to Lord Cutts,
9th September.
1704. Anthony Blagrove, gent., of Covent Garden and Anne
Gore, of Reading, Berks.
1714. Mr. Richard Lillie and the Lady Hester Hooke, 21st
February.
Sir John Cotton, bart. of Madingley, Cambridgeshire,
and Mrs. Lettice Crowley, daughter of Sir Ambrose
Crowley, by the Archbishop of York, 21st May.
1715. Sir Edward Duke and Mrs. Mary Rudge, 1st December.
1720. The Right Hon. William Lord Byron and the Hon. Mrs.
Frances Berkeley, 3d December.
1755. Sir Digby Legard, bart. of Ganton in Yorkshire, and Jane
Cartwright of this Parish, 19th August.
1762. Thomas Charles Bunbury, esq. and the Right Hon. Lady
Sarah Lenox, married in the Chapel at Holland House,
by Philip Francis, D. D. 2nd June.
1768. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. of Winchester and Martha Coxe,
14th July.
Daniel Lysons, L.L.D. of Gloucester and Mary Rogers,
6th December.
1774. Sir John Fielding and Mary Sedgely, 6th August.
1778. The Hon. William Harcourt and Mary Lockhart, widow,
22d September.
1780. Isaac Da Costa, esq. and the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth
Annesley Weaver, widow, 15th July.
1783. The Hon. Wm. Murray and Mrs. Sarah Maese, 11th Aug.
1785. Edward Knatchbull, esq. and Frances Graham, 4th June.

^a Created Viscount Verney, 1703.

Burials.

1541. Sir John Preston, priest, 1st April.
1547. Sir John Maryman, Vicar of Wotton-underedge, 3d Aug.
1571. Leonard Watson, Vicar of Kensington, 7th November.
1577. Samuel Baptist, son of John Baptist Orelind, a preacher,
23d May.
1581. John Hill, 12th July.
Adam Cutler, 13th July. } all died of the plague.
Florence ——— 14th July.
1587. Rowland Morris, the clerk, 10th January.
1598. John Bullingham, Bishop of Gloucester, 21st May:
1600. Mr. Robert Horseman, 5th April.
1603. Mem. This year was the great plague.
1608. Sir Manhood Penruddock, slain at Notting wood in fight,
29th January.
1613. John Somerskale, parish clerk, 21st December.
1614. A woman child found dead, the mother of it called Elizabeth,
servant unto Thomas Harwood, she was arraigned for it, 10th January.
John Tounsing, son of John Tounsing, knt., 5th May.
Sir Walter Cope, knt., 1st August,
Clares, wife of Robert Boxe, Keeper of Hyde Park, 12th
October.
1615. Mrs. Dorothy Rich, daughter of Sir Henry Rich, knt.,
28th December.
1619. Robert Fen the elder, esq., an eminent household servant
to Queen Elizabeth, and unto our most gracious King
James, a faithful professor of true religion, and a most
charitable friend to the poor, of the age of 77, Friday
night at 10 o'clock, April 23d.
Sir Thomas Lassells, knt., of the age of 82, worthily
graced with this degree of honour by Queen Elizabeth,
by whom, for his wisdom and integrity, he was made
Justice of the Peace, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and of
Her Highness's Counsel there, and being here of short
continuance a noble housekeeper, and so died a blessed

Christian, with full assured hope of his salvation only by the merits of Jesus Christ, Sunday 2d May.

1622. Mr. Moyses Smith, household servant to our most gracious King James, 3d January.
1623. John Austen, an ancient parishioner, Bailiff to the Lords of Kensington, 12th December.
1624. Sir Robert Ashfield, an ancient, honourable, learned and godly knight, 26th October.
1625. Lady Anne Brooke, wife of Sir John Brooke, knt., of the Savoy, in London.
1630. Sir William Blake, knt., a religious, charitable, good friend to this church and parish, 2d November.
1632. James Butler Lord Viscount Thurles, 29th June.
1638. A brickmaker's boy, which wrought in the Lord of Holland's work, 15th August.
The Lady Dorothy Fowler, 30th August.
1639. Sir George Sircott, of Devonshire, knt., 17th October.
1641. Mrs. Elizabeth Mewtis, mother to the Lady Thorowgood, 19th August.
1643. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Hodges, Vicar of this Parish, 3d April.
1644. Lady Blake, wife of Sir William Blake, 29th September.
1645. Mr. Roger Pimble, (founder of the Charity School,) 20th September.
1647. Mr. John Burgoyne, son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, 22nd July.
1648. A Lieutenant, was shot by William Parr, his name not known, 21st December.
1649. Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, 10th March.
Thomas Lawrence, 2nd April.
Sir William Lister, 13th August.
1651. Henry Wallop, 13th September.
1652. Henry Parker, esq., 21st May.
Mr. William Meathell, 10th March.
1653. The Lady Spenser, 2d July.
Cornelius, son of Cornelius and Sebella Holland, from the Countess of Holland's, 21st October.
Rebecca wife of Mr. Philip Colby, 12th November.

1654. Briand, son of Henry Stapleton, esq., from the Lady Fuller's house, at West Town, 12th January.
1655. Isabella Dowager Countess of Holland, from Kensington House, 1st September.
1656. Mrs. Mary Floyd, from Coldherne House, 6th November.
Jarvis Clifton, son of Clifford Clifton, gent., from Lady Finch's house, 12th November.
1657. The Lady Isabella Thynne, from Queen Street, 10th April.
Mr. John Haythorn, from Serjeant Maynard's house, at Brompton, 11th August.
- This eminent lawyer was called to the degree of Serjeant during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, and was Protector's Serjeant, both to him and his successor. After the Restoration he was knighted and made King's Serjeant, which situation he enjoyed also under James II. King William, a short time before his death, appointed him one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. He was then arrived at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and had been a practitioner at the Bar more than sixty years. All parties seem to have been willing to employ him, and he seems to have been equally willing to be employed by all. He died 25th October, 1690^a.
1658. James Aston, from the Lord Secretary's House, 3d August.
1659. Right Hon. Henry Rich Lord Viscount Kensington, 22nd April.
Mr. Thomas Meauwtis, from Sir John Thorowgood's house, 27th April.
1660. Mr. Martin Lister, from St. Martin's Parish, 19th August.
1661. William Clark, from the Duke of Ormond's, 26th May.
Elizabeth, wife to the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Holland, 17th September.
Mr. Samuel Arnold, from Coldherne, 6th November.
Alice Perceval, from Lord Camden's, 10th November.
1663. Lady Susanna Munck, from Dr. Cooper's house, 13th April.
1664. Mr. John Rushworth, from Duke's Court, London, 1st May.

^a Lysons' Environs, vol. II. p. 234.

1665. July 21st. First entry of those who died of the plague.

Mr. Henry Ludlow, goldsmith, a lodger at Little Chelsea,

17th August.

Two of his daughters.

Two sons of Mr. Pargeter, goldsmith, of St. Dunstan in the West.

Five burials of persons dying of the Plague, in August.

Eight (three of one family) in September.

Four in October.

Five in November.

1666. One in December, one in January, one in February, one

in April, three children in May and other persons, four

in July, one in August, three in October from the Pest

house and two in November.

Mr. Philip Colby, 4th September.

1668. Thomas, son of Thomas Henshaw, esq., 13th September.

1670. ^a Mrs. Anne Frances, daughter of Sir Samuel Morland,

2d March.

John Ryves, esq., 30th June.

1672. Humphry Painter, esq., the King's Serjeant Chirurgeon,

17th February.

Thomas Hodges, D. D., Dean of Hereford, and Vicar of this Parish, 27th August.

1673. Matthew Henshaw, Dr. in Physic of this parish, 13th Sept.

1674. Mr. Dennis Blondel, who having been for many years a Capucin and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen Mother, some years before his death became a Protestant, and died a son of the Church of England, 4th May.

1675. Rt. Hon. Robert Earl of Warwick and Holland, 16th Apr.

^b Mrs. Mary (Lambert) wife of the Hon. Charles Hatton, second son of the Right Hon. Charles Lord Hatton, died at Kensington, 24th April, buried in the Chancel at the upper end of her Grandfather Sir William Lister's grave, 28th April.

1676. Mr. George Corbet, one of the Gentlemen Soldiers belonging to the Earl of Oxford's Regiment, 8th January.

^a See History of Fulham, page 357. ^b Daughter of General Lambert.

The Right Hon. and truly virtuous Lady Elizabeth, the wife of the Right Hon. Heneage Lord Finch, Baron of Daventry, Lord High Chancellor of England, departed this life at their house in Queen Street, 15th March, 23d March.

Mrs. Mary Methwold, 20th April.

Mr. Wm Arnold, the elder, of Earl's Court, 7th Sept.

Frances, daughter of Mr. Daniel Perrott of London, merchant, and grandchild of Major General Lambert, died at John Fitzwalter's house in the Park, in Westminster parish, 21st September.

1677. The Hon. Cope Rich, 7th August.

Mr. Nathaniel Philpotts, one of the Keepers of Hyde Park, 12th September.

1678. Magnus Hill, who was parish clerk here for many years last past, 4th January.

The act for burying in woollen was put in force 1st August.

George Underwood, esq., 2d November.

1679. George, son of John Henshaw, gardener to the Earl of Anglesey, at Holland House, 26th January.

Mrs. Mary Wardour, died at her sister's, Lady Coke's house, in this town, 4th October.

1682. Lewis Douglas, esq., son of James Lord Mordington, died at Frances Partridge's house, at the Motes in Westminster parish, 7th July.

1683. John Cull, clerk, Minister Officiating at the Chapel at Knightsbridge in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 21st September.

1684. Thomas Read, one of the Lord Effingham's servants, at Hale House, who, a few days afterwards, was taken up and buried in the country, 24th January.

Peter, son of Peter and Elizabeth Vanderbank, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, died at Nicholas Serle's house at Little Chelsea, 18th June.

Peter Vanderbank was a celebrated engraver of portraits, and came over to England with Gascar the painter. His works acquired him more reputation than

fortune, as he was not paid for them in proportion to the time they cost. Owing to this, the artist ended his days in indigence; and Brown the printseller, who purchased the plates from his widow, enriched himself by the labours of this industrious man. He died in 1697, leaving a son John, who attained much eminence as a portrait painter.

Rose, wife of Nicholas Purcell, esq., Loughgamore, Ireland, in the Earl of Nottingham's vault, 4th August.

1685. Hon. Thomas Lord Tullow, son of Richard Earl of Arran, 24th August.

John Perceval, an ancient inhabitant, died at his house in the Gravel Pits, 15th September.

Mary, daughter of Toby Mathews, esq., of St. James's, 31st October.

1686. John Humfrys, servant to the Right Rev. Seth Bishop of Salisbury, at Knightsbridge, 2nd December.

1687. John Harningham, a soldier belonging to His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, 29th October.

Thomas Ridge, of Portsmouth, who was killed by thieves almost at Knightsbridge, 25th November.

Angus Mackloud, a soldier belonging to His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, 29th December.

1688. Angus Campbell, a Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, 14th April.

Edward Walker, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, killed in this town by a soldier, 6th June.

Edward Bey, of Isleworth, ditto, ditto, 7th June.

1689. Mr. Richard Taylor, huntsman to Prince Rupert, at his house near Chelsea heath, 17th March.

Prince Rupert, purchased Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, at Hammersmith^a.

Dorothy, daughter of Sir William and Lady Rosamond Booth, 18th May.

A Dutch soldier, killed by one of his countrymen, name not known, 6th July.

^a See History of Fulham.

The Right Hon. Ann Countess of Warwick and Holland,
9th July.

Mr. Wm. Lea, master of the free school of this parish,
12th October.

Richard Yates, a carpenter, who was killed by the falling
of part of the King's new building, at Nottingham house,
6th November.

Wm. Hipsley, clerk to Knightsbridge chapel, 2d Dec.

1690. Robert Haynes, a plumber, killed by the falling of a
scaffold at Nottingham house, 2d January.

James Dawson, one of the Duke of Gloucester's servants,
at Earl Craven's house, 1st April.

Jeffry Jones, a negro servant of Lord Effingham, at Hale
House, 11th June.

John Coffin, an old soldier and pensioner of Chelsea
Hospital, 15th May.

1691. Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Bird, of Brook Street, Holborn, gent.,
murdered at the end of Kensington, as 'tis believed, by
her husband, 25th July. He was executed at Tyburn
18th September following, for the fact.

Cromwell, the reputed son of Robert Cromwell, of Kensall
Green, and Jane Saville, his servant.

A Robert Cromwell, was a Jurymen on the trial of
Daniel Axtell, one of the regicides, and challenged by
him; probably this was the person.

Hugh Roberts, one of the inferior servants belonging to
the kitchen, at their Majesties' Court at Kensington,
who died there, being overcharged with brandy,
25th December.

1692. Jane, daughter of John Evelyn, esq. and Martha his wife,
of St. Martin's Parish, died at Mr. Sanderson's, the White
Lion, at Notting hill, 28th February.

Catherine, wife of William Methwold, gent., 12th March.

Thomas Pattison, one of the old Tangerine soldiers, and
Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, 17th April.

Mr. Balthasar Von Vliet, Gentleman of the Horse to the
Lord Overkirk, 4th June.

Mrs. Claudine de Bragelone, one of the Duchess of Mazarine's women, at Mrs. Margaret's house in the Square, 27th June.

Philip Colby, gent., 7th December.

Lady Charlotte Schomberg, daughter of Maynard Duke of Leinster, 16th December.

1693. Cornelius Conradi, servant to Dr. Hutton, Physician to his Majesty, 31st January.

Andrew Helibrun, servant to the Duke of Portland, 3d February.

John Steel, a native of Denmark, servant to Thomas Henshaw, esq., 1st March.

1694. Robert Church, servant to the Prince of Denmark, 14th September.

1696. Margaret, widow of Dean Hodges, 8th April.

The Lord William, second son to the Duke of Schomberg, 1st December.

1698. Philip, son of Philip Meadows, esq., of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 9th May.

Hele, son of Sir Hele Hooke, knt. and bart., 2nd August.

Anne, wife of John Pitts, servant to the Lady Poultney, at Earl's Court, 5th August.

Jerome, son of John Lacy, esq., at Little Chelsea, 18th October.

John, son of Henry and Patience Wise, at Brompton Park, 4th November.

1699. Charles, son of John Silvester, his Majesties Falconer, at his father's house at Earl's Court.

Major General Richard Leviston, at his house in Church Lane, 25th March.

Francis Harris, clerk of the parish, 17th December.

1700. Hans, son of Dr. Hans Sloane, of Bloomsbury, 3d January.

Thomas Henshaw, esq., 6th January.

Charles Powell, Musician to his Majesty, 22nd April.

Rev. William Wigan, Minister of this parish, 25th April.

A servant, from the Dutch Ambassador's, in the Square, 28th April.

- Mary Cromwell, wife of Mr. Cromwell, farmer, 9th September.
1701. The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, 6th August.
1703. Eleanor, wife of Colonel Coote, from Orbell's Buildings, 21st January.
- Lady Catherine, wife of Sir Henry Liddel, 24th February.
1704. Lady Perry, wife of Sir William Chater, 19th June.
1708. Lady Veria Wilkinson, 15th December.
1709. George, son of Sir William and Theophila Inglesby, 8th August.
1712. Sir Hele Hooke, 12th July.
1716. Mr. Charles Seward, clerk, 1st February.
1717. The Dutch Envoy's Lady, 17th January.
1719. Mr Thomas Killigrew, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to Geo. II. and author of a comedy called "Chit Chat," 21st July.
1720. Lord Strathnaver, son of the Earl of Sutherland, 12th December.
1721. Edward Henry Earl of Warwick and Holland, 27th August.
1723. The Lady Islay, wife of Archibald Duke of Argyle, 7th September.
- Sir Henry Liddell, 3d September.
1727. Mrs. Orbell, 1st November.
1728. Lord John Kerr, 14th August.
1729. Sir Thomas Colby, created a Baronet 1720, 15th October.
- The Right Hon. Catherine wife of William Lord Abergavenny, 12th December.
1730. Lady Willoughby de Broke, 17th September.
1731. The Right Hon. Charlotte Countess of Warwick, 12th July.
1750. Mrs. Elizabeth Phillimore, 15th May.
1752. The Hon. Lord Mark Kerr, 6th February.
- Lady Margaret Cecil daughter of the Countess of Salisbury, 1st April.
1753. Sir Archer Croft, 17th December.
1755. Lady Caroline Fitzgerald, from Holland House, 29th April.

1756. Richard Prince Astley, son of Sir John Astley, bart.,
15th September.
1757. Sir Philip Meadows, aged 87, December.
1758. Richard Viscount Molesworth, 16th October. He distinguished himself under the Duke of Marlborough, whose life he saved at the battle of Ramillies.
1759. Susanna Lady Clavering, 2nd April.
The Right Hon. Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland,
15th September.
1763. Sir Henry Slingsby, 25th June.
1765. Jas. House Knight, shot in Fulham road, near Brompton.
The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Godolphin, son of the
Lord Treasurer, first gent. of the Bedchamber to
George I. and II., 25th January.
1767. Caroline Viscountess Fortrose, 14th February.
1769. Mary Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland, 14th
November.
1770. The Rev. John Jortin, D. D. Vicar of this Parish.
1773. ^a The Right Hon. Sir James Gray, bart., 19th January.
^b Sir George Gray, bart., 17th February.
1775. Camilla Countess Dowager of Tankerville, 17th October.
1781. The Hon. Mrs. Anne Pitt, Privy Purse to the Princess
Dowager of Wales, 15th February.
1782. General the Hon. Robert Monckton, 26th May.
1783. The Right Hon. Catherine Sarah Dowager Lady Doneraile,
2nd August.
1784. Caroline Countess Dowager of Harrington, 6th July.
The Hon. Mrs. Diana Walpole, 31st July.
1785. Lady Arabella Vincent, 5th February.
1789. Lady Rebecca Westcome, 10th January.
1790. The Rev. Martin Madan, 8th May.

Mr. Madan was originally bred to the law, and had been

^a Envoy to Naples, and one of the first persons who noticed the discoveries at Herculaneum. Philosoph. Trans., p. 48. 1754.

^b Sir George was an amateur in architecture, and gave the design for Earl Spencer's house in the Green Park.

called to the bar, but quitted the profession, entered into holy orders, and became Chaplain at the Lock Hospital, and a popular preacher. In 1780 he published a book called "Thelyphthora," which, from the singularity of its doctrines, being a defence of polygamy, was much read when it first came out.

1793. The Right Hon. Richard Nassau Viscount Molesworth,
9th July

1794. George Colman, aged 62, 24th August.

This Gentleman was born at Florence, while his father was British Minister there. He was designed for the law, and became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, but relinquished the profession, and gave himself up to literary pursuits. For a few years he was concerned in the management of Covent Garden Theatre, and afterwards till his death, sole patentee of the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. He distinguished himself in the world as a classical scholar, and a dramatic writer.

1796. Major General William Roberts, aged 79. He lost a leg at the battle of Fontenoy, 10th October.

1797. Sir Richard Symons, of Old Brompton, aged 54, 11th July.

1798. John Ash, M. D. Brompton, aged 75, 26th June

He was for some time an eminent physician at Birmingham, and afterwards resided at London, and was well known in the literary circles.

1799. The Right Hon. Lady Margaret Macdonald, aged 85,
6th April.

Mother of Sir Archibald, late chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1801. The Right Hon. and Rev. Philip Howard, of Queen Street,
aged 60, 28th July.

1805. The Rev. Archer Thompson.

This gentleman was much distinguished as a popular preacher. His father, the Rev. Seth Thompson, chaplain and preacher at Brompton Chapel, survived him only a few months, and was buried under the same grave-stone, 14th October.

The following instances of longevity occur in the registers :

		Aged.	Buried.
1756.	Abigail Partridge,	... 94 ...	16th November.
1757.	Mrs. Elizabeth Lessiney	... 94 ...	29th March.
1786.	Margaret Smart	... 103 ...	12th November.
	Sarah Eastman	... 91 ...	21st December.
	— Wilson	... 93 ...	27th December.
1787.	Elizabeth Taylor	... 92 ...	6th January.
	Anne Morley	... 93 ...	14th March.
	Jacob Harris	... 92 ...	13th April.
1789.	Christian Ogilvy	... 94 ...	25th November.
1790.	John Walker	... 95 ...	29th October.
1791.	John Henry Lydius, esq.	... 96 ...	5th February.
1792.	Mary Butler	... 90 ...	21st January.
1793.	Jane Jones	... 90 ...	2d March.
	Jane Wood	... 90 ...	17th April.
	Elizabeth Warren	... 96 ...	8th May.
	Anne Beckingham	... 91 ...	14th April.
1796.	Eleanor Taylor	... 91 ...	24th December.
1800.	Mary Broadley	... 90 ...	10th January.
1802.	Maria Walker	... 90 ...	10th March.
1802.	Mary Owen	... 98 ...	25th October.
1804.	Jane Hartwell	... 100 ...	18th September.
	from Methwold's almshouse.		
1807.	Ann Leaver	... 92 ...	28th July.
	William Griffiths of the		
	Gravel Pits.	... 103 ..	15th December.
1808.	Francis Duroure	... 92 ...	24th February.

Extracts from the Parish Books, historical and domestic, 1683—1728.

	£.	s.	d.
1685. June 22. ^a Gave to the ringers, when the news came of Argyle's being routed and taken .	00	03	6
July 7. ^b Paid to the ringers, when the news came of Monmouth's being routed .	00	12	0
1686. June 17. ^c Collected for the poor suffering French protestants.	175	12	9
1688. April 9. ^d Collected for the poor suffering French protestants .	171	02	0

^a He crossed the river Severn, and afterwards the Clyde, but no person shewed either courage or inclination to join him. His followers, who had suffered all the hardships of famine and fatigue, gradually deserted, and he himself being made prisoner was carried to Edinburgh, and put to death on a former iniquitous sentence.

Burnet's Own Times, vol. I. p. 632.

^b He changed his clothes, but was at length found in a ditch covered with fern, and was brought to London to suffer death for his treason: touched with pity, or animated with terror, at the noble presence of Monmouth, the executioner struck him three times, without effect, and then threw aside the axe, declaring he was unable to finish the bloody office. The sheriff obliged him to renew the attempt, and the Duke's head was at last severed from his body.

Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 564. *Burnet*, vol. I. p. 646.

^c They banished the protestant Pastors without once suspecting that the flock would follow them; as many as formed about the twentieth part of the whole body were put to death in a short time, and a price was set on the heads of others, who were hunted like wild beasts upon the mountains.

Memoires de Noailles, tom. I. *Voltaire Siecle de Louis XIV.*

^d At this time a dreadful persecution arising out of the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, raging in France, against the distressed Protestants many thousands of them came into this

	£.	s.	d.
1689. Feb. 12. Collected for the relief of the protestant families retired into Switzerland, from the persecutions raised against them in France and Savoy.	21	06	09
May 5. ^a Collected upon their Majesties brief for the relief of the poor Irish protestants	39	05	00
1690. May 12. Collected for the poor protestants of Ireland, who have fled into England for the safety of their lives	30	07	06
May 2. ^b Paid William Reynolds for the ringers that day the news came of the victory obtained by his Majesty over the Irish, at and near the Boyne.	00	12	00
Paid Richard Sexton for the ringers, that day the news came of the King's being landed when he came from Ireland	00	07	06
1691. Nov. 4. Paid the ringers, being King William's birth day	00	13	04
1692. Paid the ringers, that day the King came from Holland to Kensington	01	01	06

kingdom, as appears by fifteen thousand and five hundred of them being relieved this year. On this melancholy occasion the citizens of London exerted themselves in a very laudable manner.

Rapin, vol. XV. *Henault*. *Maitland*, vol. I.

^a Yet the poor inhabitants though thus forsaken, resolved still to hold out, and sent over an account of the state they were in, that a second and greater convoy was sent. The Protestants at the same time who were in the hands of king James, were treated with severity.

Burnet, vol. II. p. 19.

^b It was a complete victory, and those who were least disposed to flatter, said it was wholly due to the King's courage and conduct.—*Burnet*, vol. II. p. 19. *Salmon*, p. 360. *Evelyn's Memoirs*, vol. II. p. 32.

	£.	s.	d.
^a Paid the ringers when the news came of a victory obtained against the French at sea	00	13	04
1691. ^b Paid the ringers when the news came of Athlone's being taken	00	06	08
^c Paid the ringers when the news came of a victory obtained at Agrim in Ireland	00	06	08
Paid the ringers when the news came of Limerick's being taken, and 'twas false	00	01	06
^d Paid that night when the true news came, for fag- gots for a bonfire at Little Chelsea and for drink	00	15	00
1693. Collected for the poor captives in Algiers	12	18	00
Nov. 26. To the ringers, it being the thanksgiving day for the King's return from Flanders	00	16	00

^a On th 19th May, Russell came up to the French admiral, and the other ships that had been drawn near their coasts, Delaval burnt the admiral, and his two seconds; and Rooke burnt sixteen more before La Hogue.

Burnet, vol. II. p. 94. *Evelyn's Memoirs*, vol. II. p. 32.

^b They passed the river, and went through the breaches into the town, with the loss of only fifty men.

Burnet, vol. II. p. 79.

^c The Irish in conclusion trusted more to their heels, than to their hands. The foot threw down their arms and ran away, and about eight thousand soldiers, and all their cannon and baggage was taken.

Burnet, vol. II. p. 97.

^d When they came to capitulate, the Irish insisted on very high demands; which was set on foot by the French, who hoped they would be rejected. But the King had given Ginkle secret directions, that he should grant all the demands they could make, that would put an end to the war.

Burnet, vol. II. p. 81.

Limerick se rendit: les vaisseaux Francais revinrent encore, et ne ramenerent en France qu'environ vingt mille Irlandois, tant soldats que citoiens fugitifs.

Francheville, tom I. p. 271.

	£.	s.	d.
1694. Paid the ringers on the King's return from Flanders	00	13	04
1695. Paid for putting the pulpit in mourning ^a	03	00	00
1698. ^b Paid the ringers for the King's coming home	00	06	08
1703. ^c Paid for prayer books for the general thanksgiving	00	03	06
1704. ^d Paid Mr. Jackman for a barrel of beer for the victory over the French and Bavarians	00	15	00

^a The Queen died on the 28th December, about one in the morning, in the thirty-third year of her age, and the sixth of her reign.

Burnet, vol. II. p. 13. *Cunningham*, vol. I. p. 148.

^b The king came over to England, about the middle of November; and was received by the city of London, in a sort of triumph. Some progress was made in preparing triumphal arches, but he put a stop to it.

Burnet, vol. II. p. 205.

^c The 12th of November, 1702, was appointed a day of public thanksgiving for the great success of the preceding campaign.

Maitland, vol. I. p. 303.

^d At the battle of Blenheim, there were about thirteen hundred officers who laid down their arms, and were now in our hands. Thus was all Tallard's army either killed in the action, drowned in the Danube, or became prisoners by capitulation. There was never a battle fought within the memory of man, wherein the courage of the soldiers, or the prudence of the generals, were more conspicuous, than on this day, which first ruined the French fortunes, and put a stop to their long course of victories.—*Burnet*, vol. II. p. 385. *Cunningham*, vol. I. p. 392. *Coxe's Life of the Duke of Marlborough*, vol. II. p. 19. *Evelyn's Memoirs*, vol. II. p. 82.

La deroute etoit deja totale et la fuite precipitée, dans le corps d'armée du Mareschal de Tallard; La consternation et l'aveuglement de toute cette droite etaient au point, qu' officiers et soldats se jettaient dans le Danube.

Francheville, tom. I. p. 371.

	£.	s.	d.
1709. June 30. ^a Paid the ringers for the taking of Tournay	00	13	04
Sept. 3. ^b Paid the ringers for taking the citadel of Tournay	00	13	04
^c Paid the ringers for the taking of Mons	00	13	04
^d Paid the ringers for the thanksgiving day	00	08	06
Paid the ringers for forcing the French lines	00	13	04
1710. June 20th. ^e Paid for ringing, for the taking of Doway.	00	13	04

^a The Duke of Marlborough sat down before Tournay, one of the strongest and most ancient cities of Flanders. The citadel, constructed with all the skill of Vauban, was yet stronger than the town. But with so much vigour and address were both attacked, that the place itself was taken in twenty one days.

^b The remains of this garrison was compelled to surrender at the end of a month.

Kane, Lediard, Russel, Tatler, orig. edit. Nos. 62, 63, and 64.

^c The allies were suffered to invest Mons, and to carry on their operations without the smallest disturbance. The surrender of that important place, put an end to the business of the campaign in Flanders.

Cunningham, vol. II. p. 262. *Voltaire*, c. XX. *Tatler*, No. 83.

Deja Marlborough avoit pris Tournay dont Eugene avoit couvert le siege; deja ces deux generaux marchaient pour investir Mons, qui fut assiégé et pris.

Francheville, tom. I. p. 422.

^d A proclamation was issued for a thanksgiving to be observed, the 22nd of November, for the victory of Blaregnies near Mons.

Salmon's Chronolog. Hist.

^e This city, strong in its situation, but ill fortified, was defended by a garrison of eight thousand men. Marshal Villars finding the allies strongly entrenched, thought proper to abandon Douay to its fate.

Mem. of the D. of Berwick, vol. II. *Lediard*, vol. II. p. 255.

	£.	s.	d.
Aug. 10th. ^a Paid for ringing for a victory obtained for the King of Spain	00	13	04
Aug. 23d. ^b Paid for ringing for the taking of Bethune.	00	13	04
Aug. 25th. ^c Paid for ringing for a second victory in Spain	00	13	04
Nov. 3d. ^d Paid for ringing for the taking of Aire.	00	13	04
— 5th. Paid for ringing for the Queen's coming from Windsor.	00	13	04
March 8th. For ringing on the Queen's procla- mation.	00	13	04
April 23d. For ringing on the Queen's Corona- tion.	00	13	04
May. 15th. For ringing for the Queen's coming to Kensington.	00	13	04
1711. ^e Paid the ringers for taking of Bouchain			
^f Paid the ringers for forcing the lines.	00	13	04

^a Battle near Almanara.

^b The remainder of the campaign was concluded with the taking of Bethune, St. Venant and Aire.

Burnet, vol. II. *Lediard*, vol. II. p. 262.

^c At Saragossa.

^d A medal was struck on occasion of the latter successes of this campaign, containing a trophy on a pedestal, with this legend, BETHUNIA, FANO STI. VENATII, ET ARIA CAPTIS. In English, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire taken.

Lediard, vol. II. p. 273.

^e By the most masterly movements, Marlborough eluded the vigilance of Marshal Villars, and penetrated the French lines, without the loss of a man. He sat down before Bouchain in sight of the enemy, and concluded the campaign with the conquest of that strong town.

Lediard, vol. II. p. 329. *Burnet*, b. VII.

^f The Duke of Marlborough, with the grand army, passed the French lines at Arleux, and Bac à Bacheul, without opposition, August 5th. N. S.

Lediard, vol. II. p. 303. *Salmon*.

	£.	s.	d.
1712. ^a June 6th. Paid the ringers when the Queen made her speech for the peace.	00	06	08
1713. April 2nd. ^b Paid the ringers when the peace came over.	06	08	
1714. To the ringers when the Queen came to Kensington.	00	06	08
^c To the ringers when King George was proclaimed	00	13	04
^d To the ringers when King George landed.	00	13	04
Oct. 30th. To the ringers on the Prince of Wales's birth day.	00	13	04
To the ringers when the Prince of Wales came to London.	00	06	08
Nov. 2nd. To the ringers when the King and Princes went to Hampton Court, and back again.	00	13	04
To the ringers on the King's coronation	00	13	04
To the ringers for the pious memory of Queen Anne	00	13	04
1715. June 7. When King George went through the town.	00	06	08

^a The Queen came to the House of Peers, and communicated to parliament the terms on which a peace might be made. 6th June.

Salmon.

^b The treaties between the different powers so long negotiated were at length signed at Utrecht, on the 31st day of March, in the year 1713.

Lediard, vol. II. p. 422. *Burnet*, vol. II.

^c George I. ascended the throne of Great Britain, in the fifty-fifth year of his age; and the same prudence, which had distinguished him in his negotiations with the British Court, was conspicuous throughout his reign.

Cunningham, vol. II. p. 444. *Russell*, vol. IV. p. 387.

^d His Majesty and the Prince made their public entry into London from Greenwich, being preceded by above two hundred coaches of the nobility, with six horses.

Salmon, p. 341.

	£.	s.	d.
Aug. 1st. To the ringers and for a bonfire.	00	05	00
Nov. 17th. To the ringers for the news of beating the rebels at Preston ^a	00	13	04

Parochial and Domestic.

1683. Received of Richard Bluckington, and Francis Hawkins, for the timber of the old Porch.	£3	0	0
Received of John Page for the tiles thereof	1	0	0
Received of John Gregory for the old iron	0	15	6
	—	—	—
		04	15 06
1684. Paid old Emps the apparitor, when he brought His Majesty's order to be read.	00	01	00
1683. Feb. 11. Collected by order of the Lord Bishop of London, for the relief of the poor about London ^b	03	12	06
July 4th. Collected for the sufferers by fire, at the Maes in Southwark.	01	10	00
1684. June 2nd. Collected towards rebuilding Newmarket ^c	02	15	00

^a Before the rebels could receive any considerable accession of strength, or erect proper works for the defence of the town of Preston, they were informed that General Willes was ready to invest it, upon receiving this news they lost all heart, and surrendered at discretion.

Annals of K. George I.

^b The winter was very remarkable for a violent frost, which began early in December, and lasted till February, which froze the river Thames to that degree, that booths were erected on it.—*Maitland's, London*, vol. I. p. 474. *Evelyn's Memoirs*, vol. I. p. 536.

^c It being the time of the races, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire. The King, the Queen, and Duke of York, were then at Newmarket, and their being in consequence obliged to return hastily to London, some days before the time appointed for their

	£.	s.	d.
Spent upon the procession	09	13	05
For poynts for the boys	00	03	11
Paid to the ringers when the King came by	00	06	00
1684. Aug. 4th. Paid to the ringers when the King came by, notice being first sent by a messenger	00	03	06
Oct. 6th. For the ringers, when the King re- turned from Winchester	00	06	08
1685. Aug. 4th. Paid Mr. Newcourt, the register, when the Bishop of London visited our church	00	07	06
1689. ^a Spent that day King William came to see Holland House, to take it	00	05	00
1693. ^b Paid for a truss of straw for a poor soldier	00	00	04
^c Paid the high constable for maimed soldiers.	00	06	00

journies, is said by some writers to have occasioned the defeat of the Rye House Plot.

Lyson's Cambridge, p. 240. *Bp. Sprat's Hist. of Rye House Plot*.

There was this day a collection for rebuilding Newmarket, consumed by an accidental fire, which, removing his Majesty thence sooner than was intended, put by the assassins who were disappointed of their rendezvous and expectation by a wonderful providence.

Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 527.

^a It appears by this entry that King William went to view Holland House, with an intention to inhabit it, but it would be useless to enquire into the reasons which induced his Majesty to relinquish this idea, in favour of the Earl of Nottingham's House, now Kensington Palace.

^b The price of a truss of straw in the present Autumn of 1819, is nine-pence.

^c This was the usual method of providing for the wounded soldiers previous to the erection of Chelsea Hospital. See *Hist. of Chelsea*.

	£.	s.	d.
^a Paid the Marshalsea, King's Bench, and Hospitals, for one year, at the rate of two-pence per week .	00	08	08
1694. ^b Paid for a bushel of coals for a poor family	00	01	02
1696. ^c Paid Solomon Todd for service at Holland House	01	00	00
1691. Paid Francis Clark, for watching the trees in the church-yard, on May-day, that they should not be cut	00	02	06
1693. Paid to the high constable for maimed soldiers	01	06	00
1694. ^d Paid John Harlow the surveyor, for draw- ing a draught for the enlarging the north aisle .	01	04	03
1697. Paid the high constable's rates.	01	14	08
1705. ^e Paid to the ringers when the King came from Hampton Court, to keep his Christmas here	00	13	04

^a This is what is called the county rate: owing to the increase of crimes, and the building and repairing of jails, this rate amounted to near six hundred pounds for this parish for the year 1818.

^b This is at the rate of two guineas per chaldron, a great price in those days, compared with many other articles of domestic use.

^c In this year the church was rebuilding, and the Countess of Warwick had given permission to the parishioners to attend Divine service in her private chapel, at Holland House. This indulgence was repeated in 1704.

^d Drawings of the church are frequently mentioned in the parish books, but no traces of them can now be discovered. The Vestry Room of every parish should be provided with a map, and a drawing of the church, the expence would be trifling, the utility obvious and permanent.

^e King William alternately spent his time between Hampton Court and Kensington; the inhabitants had good reason to rejoice whenever his Majesty returned to reside amongst them: they no doubt rang a merry peal.

	£.	s.	d.
^a Paid the bearers to bring a poor woman to church, that died in old Dixon's barn	00	03	00
1704. ^b Paid D. Hawthorne for opening the gates going to Holland House Chapel, 12 weeks.	00	12	00
1709. Paid to the ringers for the Queen's coming from Windsor	00	06	08
Paid the ringers on the thanksgiving day	00	13	04
1710. Paid the ringers on the Queen's coming to Kensington	00	06	08
Paid for a surplice	04	00	00
1711. Paid for a figure head in the church window	00	15	00
Paid the ringers for the Queen's coming from Windsor	00	06	08
Paid to French prisoners, and a woman at Wiggisdale Barn	00	01	00
1714. Paid the ringers when the Queen came to Kensington.	00	06	08
1714. Paid the ringers when the King and Princes went to Hampton Court and back again	00	13	04
Paid the ringers for the pious memory of Queen Anne	00	13	04
1715. To the ringers when King George went through the town	00	06	08
Aug. 1st. Paid for a bonfire	00	05	00
Oct. 10. Spent at a meeting about rebuilding the steeple	00	02	00

^a It is truly afflicting to read in the parish books the number of instances, in which poor persons were found dying, and dead, in out-houses and barns, about this period. Thank God the times are altered, and we can but feel grateful that we now live in a country, which constantly affords asylum to the helpless wanderer, which relieves the wants of the needy, and allays the sufferings of the sick, to an extent, and with a liberality, unknown throughout the rest of Europe.

^b The Church was undergoing a thorough repair at this time. Vide antea.

	£.	s.	d.
1717. Paid for an almanack and tape	00	00	06
Oct. 3d. Paid the ringers, for the Prince of Wales coming from Hampton Court	00	06	08
Paid the ringers for the young Prince's birth day	00	09	00
Paid the ringers when the King came to Kensington Palace	00	06	08
1721. a Paid charges for taking up a yew tree, and planting another in the church-yard	00	05	00
1722. Total disbursed for churchwardens accompts.	190	01	04
Total received.	68	00	00
	Due to balance £122 01 04		

a The original design of planting these trees in church-yards has given rise to much antiquarian discussion. They are said to have been originally placed either to protect the church from storms, or to furnish the parishioners with bows. The statute of 35 Edw. I., which settles the property of trees in church-yards, recites, that they were often planted to defend the church from high winds, and the clergy were requested to cut them down for the repairs of the chancel of the church, whenever required. Several ancient laws were enacted for the encouragement of archery, which regulate many particulars relative to bows, but it does not appear that any statute directed the cultivation of the yew. Although the scarcity of bow staves is a frequent subject of complaint in our ancient laws, yet instead of ordering the yew tree to be cultivated at home, foreign merchants were obliged, under heavy penalties to import the material from abroad.

In the 12th of Edward IV. it was enacted that every merchant stranger, should bring four bow staves for every ton of merchandize, imported from Venice or other places, from whence they had heretofore been procured.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the complaint of the dearness and scarcity of bow staves was renewed, and the statute of Edward IV. was put into force.

	£.	s.	d.
1726. Total disbursed for churchwardens accompts	04	00	06
Total received.	02	10	00
Due from the parish to balance	£01	10	06

From the above extracts it clearly appears that we depended upon foreign wood for our bows, which would not have occurred, if our church-yards could have furnished a sufficient quantity for public service.

The truth is, that though our archers were the glory of the nation, and the terror of its enemies, yet the English yew was of inferior quality, and our brave countrymen were obliged to have recourse to foreign materials.

This accounts for the silence of our ancient legislators with respect to the culture of the English yew, which appears never to have been an object of national concern.

Sir Thomas Brown in his urn burial, thinks it may admit of conjecture whether the planting yew in church yards, had not its original from ancient funeral rites, or as an emblem of the resurrection, from its perpetual verdure.

The yew tree has been considered as an emblem of mourning from the earliest times. The Greeks adopted the idea from the Egyptians, the Romans from the Greeks, and the Britons from the Romans.

From long habits of association, the yew acquired a sacred character, and therefore was considered as the best and most appropriate ornament of consecrated ground. The custom of placing them singly is equally ancient. Statius in his *Thebaid* calls it the *solitary* yew:—and it was at one time, as common in the church-yards of Italy, as it is now in North and South Wales. In many villages of those two provinces, the yew tree and the church are co-eval with each other ^a.

^a Barrington's Obs. Ant. Stat. p. 424. Philosophy of Nature, vol. 1. p. 311. Plin. Natur. Hist., lib. XVI. c. X.

	£.	s.	d.
1727. Paid the charity boys for blowing the organ bellows, and ringing the Saints bell for the whole year	00	16	00
Paid thief ketchers about enquiring who robbed the church	00	09	00
1728. Received of Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Biggins, surveyors of the highway, to pay the commissioners of the new turnpike, as per contract with Mr. Hyrons.	35	00	00



From long habits of association, the Jew acquired a sacred character, and therefore was considered as the best and most appropriate ornament of consecrated ground. The custom of placing them singly is equally ancient. Statius in his *Thebaid* calls it the solitary Jew:—and it was at one time, as common in the church-yards of Italy, as it is now in North and South Wales. In many villages of those two provinces, the Jew lies and the church are co-eval with each other.

Barrington's *Obs. Ant. Stat.* p. 434. *Philosophy of Nature*, vol. I. p. 311. *Plin. Natur. Hist.* lib. XVI. c. X.

CHAPTER VIII.

*Kensington—Ancient and Present State of the Town—
Eminent Natives and Inhabitants—Public Institu-
tions and Societies.*

Kensington consists principally of one street, which extends about three quarters of a mile in length, from the Goar to Earl's Terrace.

The town being in the direct road for the Western parts of England, is in a constant bustle, and resembles the most populous streets in London, especially in an evening, when the mails are setting out on their various destinations.

Bowack thus describes it in the year 1705^a.

This town standing in a wholesome air, not above three miles from London, has ever been resorted to by persons of quality and citizens, and for many years past honoured with several fine seats belonging to the Earls of Nottingham, and Warwick. We cannot indeed find it was ever taken notice of in history, except for the great Western Road through it, nor hath any thing occurred in it, that might perpetuate its name, till his late Majesty King William was pleased to ennoble it with his court and royal presence. Since which time it has flourished even

almost beyond belief; and is inhabited by gentry and persons of note: there is also abundance of shop-keepers, and all sorts of artificers in it, which makes it appear rather like part of London, than a country village.

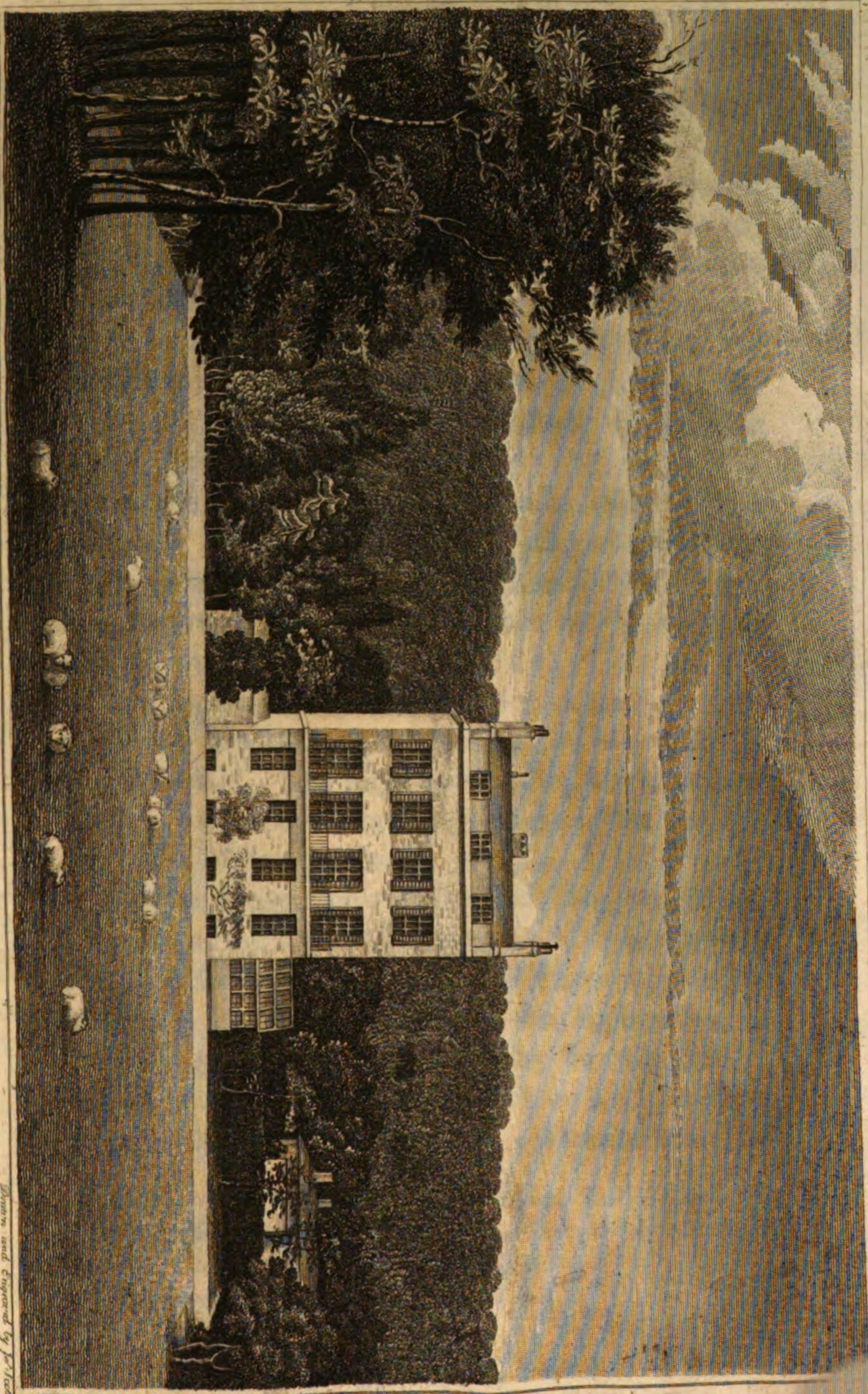
It is, with its dependencies, about three times as big as Chelsea, in number of houses, and in summer time extremely filled with lodgers, for the pleasure of the air, walks, and gardens round it, to the great advantage of its inhabitants.

The buildings are chiefly of brick, regular, and built into streets; the largest is that through which the road lies, reclining from the Queen's House, a considerable way beyond the Church. From the Church runs a row of buildings towards the north, called Church Lane, but the most beautiful part of it is the Square, south of the road; which for beauty of buildings, and worthy inhabitants, exceed several noted squares in London."

The first house west of Gloucester Road, on the south side of the great Western Road, on entering from the Goar, is called

NOEL HOUSE, Kensington Goar.—This mansion was built in the year 1804, from a design of the late Mr. Byfield.

It consists of three rooms on the two principal floors; an entrance hall, with open galleries, on the first and second floors; and a great stair case, extending to the first floor, and balconies to both north and south fronts. The whole premises comprise near four acres. The pleasure ground is tastefully



West House, Kensington from the Residence of H. Stuart Esq.

Drawn and Engraved by J. H. Sturt

disposed, and was planted under the inspection of the late Mrs. Murray Aust^a.

The drawing rooms of the south front, command charming views of the Surry hills, and the surrounding country, and the situation of the house, viewed from the mount in the gardens, is quite picturesque, as it appears to be embosomed in the woods of Kensington gardens, including a prospect of the Lodge at the west end of Hyde Park, of which it seems to form a connected part.

It is the property of G. Aust, esq., who resides here with his family, and it takes its name from the late owner of the ground, Sir Gerard Noel, bart., being part of the ancient domain of the Earls of Gainsborough.

The Nursery of Messrs. Malcolm and Co. adjoins the preceding premises on the west, fronting the road^b. The large new house, at the corner of Love lane, built in the cottage style, is the residence of Samuel Drew, esq.

A large house, now called Kensington House, built about the time of King William, was the property of the Noel family; some of whom probably resided in it. It was taken by Mr. Elphinstone in 1776 for a school, and occupied by him till 1788.

This gentleman, whose death has been already mentioned, was ludicrously characterised in

^a Author of the "Guide to the Beauties of Scotland, and the Hebrides," to whose memory an elegant monument has been erected in the chancel of Kensington Church.

^b See page 303.

Smollett's Roderick Random, which, in consequence became a forbidden book in his school^a.

COLBY HOUSE is the residence of W. Mair, esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex.

This capital mansion, situated facing the palace gates, was built about 1720, by Sir Thomas Colby, bart., whose family resided many years in this parish.

The house consists of a centre and two wings, and is two stories in height.

The ground floor is entered by a hall opening on the left to a vestibule, and a grand stair-case, elegantly decorated and painted.

The walls are divided into compartments, in the centre of which are painted six female deities with their various attributes, and a whole length figure of Justice. The frieze above is tastefully ornamented with grotesque borders and pannelling.

The ceiling is a beautiful and elaborate piece of workmanship, and painted in imitation of the ceilings discovered at Herculaneum: it is divided into four grand compartments, in the centre of which is Apollo with his lyre. The compartments contain four beautiful landscapes, and the four seasons with their several emblems. The *tout ensemble* is grand and magnificent.

On the stair case are two antique marble busts, and one of the Emperor Alexander.

^a See page 313.

PICTURES.—In the vestibule is a capital picture of the Departure of Benjamin, 10 ft. by 6.

Dining parlour. A View of Flanders, by De Koenig, 8 ft. by 6.

A Madonna, by Pompeii Battoni, after Guido, the original in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

A Sea Piece, with a first rate man of war, decorated with colours, and the royal standard displayed, by Woodcock, 1736, 8 ft. by 5.

Drawing Room. Over the chimney piece, Diana and Endymion, by Guercino, very fine.

Left of the chimney,

Lieut. Gen. Wetherall, Comptroller of the Household to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who married Miss Mair.

On the right of the chimney,

Mrs. Wetherall, both by Cooly.

Over the east chimney-piece,

A Battle Piece, by Snyders, very fine, 10 ft. by 6.

Elymas the Sorcerer, a copy of Raphael's cartoon.

Two Landscapes, by Greffier.

Lady and her Maid, by Tertino, very fine.

Two beautiful landscapes, by Vanbloom.

Front Drawing Room,

A portrait of the Empress of Russia, painted in Russia. Her Majesty appointed Mr. Baxter, the former owner of this house, Consul General for Russia in England.

A portrait in crayons of the Right Hon. Wm Pitt.

Twelve drawings of the various compartments of the Vatican.

The Banquet of the Gods, after Julio Romano.

A Man's Head, a fine Flemish portrait.

A fine engraving of his present Majesty George the Fourth.

In the gallery are forty portraits of the Kit Kat Club.

A curious antique cabinet made at Batavia with silver ornaments.

A large handsome garden, with suitable offices, is attached to the house.

Sir Thomas Colby, the former proprietor of this house, who built it, and resided in it many years, was created a baronet in 1720, and described of Kensington. Dr. King relates the following anecdote of this gentleman :

“ I knew one Sir Thomas Colby, who lived at Kensington, and was, I think, a commissioner in the victualling office : he killed himself by rising in the middle of the night, when he was in a very profuse sweat, the effect of a medicine which he had taken for that purpose, and walking down stairs to look for the key of the cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlour : he was apprehensive that his servants might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of Port wine.

This man died intestate, and left more than 200,000*l.* in the funds, which was shared among five or six day labourers, who were his nearest relations^a.” He was a benefactor to this parish, and was buried in the church^b.

^a Anecdotes of His Own Time, p. 36.

^b See page 276.

The house now inhabited by Mr. Bird was formerly the Red Lion inn and the principal inn in the town, it was much used by travellers on the Western road: the premises were extensive.

The Manor Courts were once held at the house at the eastern corner of Young Street.

Mr. Young was an eminent builder in this town in the time of James II. and King William: he built the street called after his name, and a great part of the Square.

THE SQUARE occupies an area of about two hundred and fifty feet: it was begun to be built in the reign of James II., and was finished about 1698, as appeared by a stone lately to be seen against the north east corner.

While the Court was held at Kensington most of the houses were inhabited by persons of quality, ambassadors, gentry, and clergy, and at one time upwards of forty carriages were kept in and about the neighbourhood. In the time of George the Second the demand for lodgings was so great that an ambassador, a bishop, and a physician have been known to occupy apartments in the same house. But the late King never having resided at Kensington, the Square became deserted, until the act was obtained for lighting and paving it, since which period some of the houses have been wholly, and others in part, rebuilt, and it is now very respectably inhabited.

The following eminent persons appear, from the parish books, to have resided here at various periods:

The Duchess of Mazarine in 1692.

Sir Robert Hamilton in 1693.

The Earl of Gainsborough in 1697.

And subsequently, Dr. Mathias Mawson, Bishop of Ely, occupied, for several years, the house at the south west corner.

Dr. Mathias Mawson, the son of a brewer at Chiswick, was educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi or Bene't College, Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1701. He passed through his academical studies and degrees with honour, and was, in 1724, elected to the Mastership of his college. In 1734 Dr. Mawson refused the bishopric of Gloucester, but was prevailed on by his friends to accept that of Landaff in 1738, and about two years afterwards he was translated to Chichester. He continued to hold the Mastership till 1744, when he resigned it, after having presided over the college, with great reputation, more than twenty years.

In 1754, on the death of Sir Thomas Gooch, he was translated to the see of Ely. His Lordship died at his house in Kensington Square, 23d Nov. 1770, in the 88th year of his age.

The sees of Ely and Chichester, as well as the college over which he presided, experienced, in the most liberal manner, the munificence of this worthy prelate. At Ely, he expended large sums in the repairs of the cathedral; and the schemes for embanking and draining the fens, and making safe and free communications with the surrounding country, owed much of their success to the advice

and encouragement, the aid and munificence of Bishop Mawson.

To Bene't College, he left by will 9000*l.*, two thirds of which were to be applied to the purchase of lands for founding scholarships, and the remainder to be laid out in rebuilding the college.

The Rev. William Clarke of Chichester, the grandfather of the celebrated traveller Dr. E. D. Clarke, in one of his letters, thus speaks of the Bishop on his elevation to that see:

“Our Bishop is a better sort of man than most of the mitred order. He is indeed awkward and absent, but then he has no ambition, no desire to please, and is privately munificent, when the world thinks him parsimonious^a.”

A cenotaph of white marble, with the following epitaph to his memory, has been erected in the cathedral church of Ely:

H. S. E.

MATTHIAS MAWSON, S. T. P.

Collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienses,

Olim Socius, postea Magister,

Academiæ his Procancellarius,

per biennium Landavensis,

per annos 14 Cicestrensis et per annos fere 17,

Eliensis Episcopus.

Obiit Novembris, die 23, 1770.

Vixit annos 87, menses 3.

Near to the Bishop of Ely resided Sir Richard Blackmore, a native of Corsham in Wiltshire: he was educated at Westminster School and Edmund

^a Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, vol. IV. p. 459.

Hall in Oxford, and afterwards came to London, and settled as a physician in Cheapside, where he soon obtained extensive practice among the citizens. In 1697 he was appointed physician to King William, and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him, with a present of a gold chain and medal. His attendance on the Court, probably occasioned his removal to Kensington, as we find him, about this period, to be resident here for some years.

“Sir Richard Blackmore” says Dr. Johnson, “has been exposed to worse treatment than he deserved, by the unremitted enmity of the wits, whom he provoked more by his virtue than his dullness; but it deserves observation, that malignity takes hold only of his writings, and that his life passed without reproach.”

His poems are now little read, that entitled “The Creation,” is the best of his works.

He died at Nayland in Essex, 8th October, 1729.

At the south east corner Dr. Herring, when Bishop of Bangor, resided in the house now occupied by Charles Walker, esq.

Dr. Thomas Herring was preferred to the see of Bangor in 1737, and held the Deanery of Rochester in commendam with this bishoprick. In 1743 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, and on the death of Archbishop Potter, in 1747, promoted to that of Canterbury.

“This amiable prelate,” as he is justly characterized by Dr. Jortin in his *Life of Erasmus*,” had piety without superstition, and moderation

without meanness, an open and a liberal way of thinking, and a constant attachment to the cause of sober and rational liberty, civil and religious. Thus he lived and died, and few great men passed through this malevolent world better beloved, and less censured, than he did^a.

His Grace died at Croydon, 13th March, 1757, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

In the year 1793, the celebrated Talleyrand took up his residence in this house. The faction, at the head of which, was Robespierre, had driven him from France, to seek an asylum in England. During his residence here, his character was marked by urbanity of manners, and by strict punctuality in his payments.

Bishop Hough, who resided in the Square several years, in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., was born the 12th of April, 1651, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards a Fellow. Upon the vacancy of the Presidentship of this College in 1687, James II., by letters mandatory, recommended Mr. Farmer, a papist. With this mandate the Fellows did not comply, but elected Mr. Hough, who was admitted and sworn in by Dr. Mews, Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor of the College. The King's Commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs declared the election void, and though Dr. Hough, attended by the Fellows, defended with great firmness their collegiate rights,

^a Vol. I. p. 42.

and appealed to the King in his Courts of Justice, he was deprived of the Presidentship, and with twenty-five of the Fellows, removed by force from their situations in the College. In the October following, however, the immediate terror of the invasion of the Prince of Orange, produced a royal mandate for restoring Dr. Hough, and the Fellows to their offices. After the Revolution, he was appointed Bishop of Oxford, and in 1692 was promoted to the Bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry. On the death of Archbishop Tenison, in 1715, he was offered the Archbishopric of Canterbury, which he very modestly declined, but two years after he accepted the see of Worcester, on the death of Bishop Lloyd.

Bishop Hough, in 1702, married Lady Lee, the widow of Sir Charles Lee, with whom he lived very happily twenty years. His Lordship died 8th May, 1743, in his ninety-third year.

His Life has been lately published with some of his letters, by Mr. Wilmot.

The Rev. William Beloe, who had so long eminently distinguished himself in the literary world, died at his house on the north side of the Square, in the month of April, 1817.

His life had been chequered by various events, both of a prosperous and of an adverse nature. In the paths of literature, his exertions had been attended with the most gratifying success. He had moved in the first circles of life; he had been fostered by the great, and respected by the good. No man, perhaps, of his age, possessed larger or more

various resources of curious and entertaining scholarship. In literary anecdote, he was rich and fertile, in neat and appropriate citation he was unrivalled. His conversation was easy, elegant, and communicative; and no scholar could leave his company without adding to his stock of knowledge. As a friend, he was respected and beloved, among his acquaintance, indeed, his good humour was almost proverbial. His open and generous nature was too often a dupe to the treacherous, and a prey to the designing. His latter days were spent in retirement from those busy scenes, in which he had formerly borne a conspicuous part.

Several foreign ambassadors, during the period the court was held at Kensington, occupied houses in the Square; and we find mention in the parish books of the Earl Clanricard, Sir Hele Hooke, bart., Mr. Pitt, the ancestor of Earl Rivers, and the Rev. Dr. Lamplugh, as inhabitants here.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and Richard Chase, esq., two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, now reside in the Square.

The Misses Burnett, occupy the house in which Bishop Mawson resided, as a ladies boarding school; and on the north side is a large house, occupied by Miss Black, as a ladies boarding school.

The late Mr. Wheble, established in the High Street, an extensive candle manufactory, and, from small beginnings he here realized a fortune of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds. The Kensington candles are well known in all parts of England.

The concern is still carried on with undiminished reputation.

Part of the north side of High Street, being in the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, the inhabitants of those houses, are entitled to vote for the Members of Parliament for that city^a.

Clarence House was occupied for many years by Mrs. Walsingham, as a boarding school for young ladies. The ancient mansion, which stood upon the site of the present building, was pulled down by Mr. R. Cooke.

CHURCH STREET contains several respectable houses, and here resides William Simonds Higgs, esq., F.A.S.; on the east side of this Street is a cold bath, supplied from a neighbouring spring.

Parson's Yard, now called Holland Street, on the west of Church Street, is said to have been the site of a monastery, but this tradition is unsupported by any records, or ancient documents whatever; it probably derived the name from its contiguity to the church; at the time of the Reformation a tenement, called the "Church House," stood near this spot, which was occupied by the "poore of the sufferance^b."

It is also said that the church, ages back, stood in a field near the Gravel Pits, and was brought down to its present situation about the time of the conquest, but this tradition like the former one, is

^a See page 8.

^b See page 212.

entirely unsupported by the evidence of historical facts.

In Parson's Yard, reside J. Nichols, esq., a late distinguished member of Parliament, and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Curate of this parish. Dr. Essex has also recently established here a musical academy, on the Logierian system, which appears to be making a rapid and successful progress throughout this country.

Major Codd, who resides in the last house on the south side, has in his possession the following valuable pictures, all in the finest state of preservation, and valued at upwards of twelve thousand pounds: they are disposed on the drawing room floor:—

The Battle of the Horatii and the Curatii, 4ft. by 3. Domenichino.

Dedalus and Icarus, 4ft. by 3. Albano.

Lot and his Daughters, 4ft. by 3. Alessandro Veronese.

A Charity, 3ft. by 3ft. 4in. Cignani.

The Flight of Eneas from the destruction of Troy, 11in. by 16. Valerio Castelli.

The Blind Man of Inis, 11in. by 16. Schidone.

The Fall of the Titans, oval, 15in. by 9. M. Angelo.

St. Peter and St. John at the gate of the Temple, 14in. by 11. Raffaello.

The Crucifixion, 14in. by 9. Daniel da Volterra.

Cleopatra, 18in. by 14in. Schidone.

The incredulity of St. Thomas, 14in. by 16. Caravagio.

Leda and Nymphs. Corregio.

This latter picture was from the Orleans gallery.

The Catholic Chapel situated in Holland Street, was built in the year 1812, and opened in July 1813. It was erected chiefly at the expense of two catholic inhabitants of Kensington.

The Rev. Mr. Viel, is the present priest, whose residence adjoins the chapel.

On the east side of Church Street, is also situated the residence of Charles Pilgrim, esq., and the adjoining premises are occupied by Mrs. Whitaker.

The present Vicarage House, was built about the year 1774; persons now living, who remember the ancient fabrick, describe it, as being of a very humble character, with lattice windows. In all old deeds, this is called the Manor House of Abbot's-Kensington, and here for centuries, the courts were held.

Facing the vicarage, rises a fine spring of water, which supplies part of the north side of High Street. On the left of the vicarage, is a large house, the residence of F. Magniac, esq.

Wiple Place, farther north, is built near the site where Sheffield's alms houses stood.

Sheffield House, erected by the late Thomas Robinson, esq., gardener to his late Majesty King George III., is now occupied by Dr. Laing. This house, from its elevated situation, forms a conspicuous object in the county of Surry.

Pitt Buildings, so called from the owner of the property, Stephen Pitt, esq., who resides here, is situated on the south-east side of Campden Hill,

and consists of several large houses with extensive gardens.

It was for many years called Orbell's Buildings; the proprietor, Mr. Orbell, was an eminent inhabitant about a century ago, and this place will long claim an interest, in having been the residence of the great Sir Isaac Newton, for some time previous to his death.

Sir Isaac Newton, was born on Christmas day, 1642, at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, about three months after the death of his father. He was sent to a day school in the neighbourhood, until he was twelve years of age, when his mother placed him at the Free Grammar School of Grantham, under the care of Mr. Stokes, who had the character of being a good schoolmaster. While at this seminary, he shewed an early inclination for mechanics, and employed himself in constructing models of machinery and other ingenious contrivances.

After a few years his mother took him home, intending he should apply himself to the management of his own estate; but such an employment was but ill suited to the habits and inclinations of the young Newton; and his disposition for study and the mathematics being perceived by the Rev. Mr. Ayscough, his maternal uncle, his mother was induced to send him back to Grantham school, and from thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1660. Here his genius continued to unfold itself; but he was not formed by temper to force his way into public notice; natu-

rally mild and unassuming, he courted no distinction, and but few understood or could appreciate his studies. However his theory of light and colours, established his fame, when he was only twenty-two years of age. During the plague of 1665, he retired to Woolsthorpe, where an apple falling, as he sat beneath the branches, gave him the first idea of gravitation. Thus, before he was twenty four years of age, he had laid the foundation of those astonishing discoveries, that have placed him above all preceding philosophers.

In 1667, he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and two years afterwards Dr. Barrow resigned the Mathematical Professorship to him. In 1672 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1675 had a dispensation from the King, to hold his College Fellowship without taking orders. In 1687 he was chosen one of the Delegates, to represent the University before the high commission court, to defend their refusal to admit Father Francis, Master of Arts, on the King's mandamus, without taking the oaths; and he was greatly instrumental in persuading his colleagues to persist in the maintenance of their rights and privileges.

In 1688 he represented the University in the Convention Parliament, and sat in it till its dissolution.

The recoinage in 1696, gave Lord Halifax an opportunity of appointing Mr. Newton, to an office for which he was well qualified, the Wardenship of the Mint, where he did signal service. And in 1699, he was made Master and Worker, in which place he continued till his death.

In 1701, he appointed Mr Whiston his deputy in the Mathematical Professorship, and was re-elected Member for the University.

In 1703, he was chosen President of the Royal Society, and was knighted by Queen Anne, in 1705, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Cambridge.

On his appointment to the Wardenship of the Mint, Sir Isaac removed from Cambridge to London, and resided at one time in Jermyn Street, but subsequently in a house next the chapel, in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields, upon the roof of which he built a small observatory. There he lived in a very hospitable and generous manner, but without ostentation, and his domestic establishment, was superintended by his relation, Mrs. Conduit, whose husband succeeded him in his office in the Mint.

He was highly honoured and respected, in all reigns and under all administrations, even by those he opposed. Queen Caroline, frequently conversed with him for hours together, always expressing the greatest satisfaction in his conversation, and after his death, took the greatest concern, in every thing that regarded his honour and memory; and her Majesty often said she thought it a happiness to have lived at the same time, and to have known so great a man.

Sir Isaac Newton was never married. He was in his person of middle stature, latterly inclined to corpulency. His eyes were lively and piercing, and his aspect gracious. In his diet he was temperate and abstemious, but observed no particular

regimen; and he enjoyed uninterrupted health until within five years of his death, when he became afflicted with the stone.

In January 1725, he was attacked by a violent cough and inflammation of the lungs, when he was persuaded to take a house in Orbell's Buildings, Kensington, where he had, in his eighty-fourth year, a fit of the gout: after which he was visibly better than he had been for some years, receiving great benefit from the air and quiet of the place^a.

In the latter end of February, 1726-7, his attendance on the Royal Society, and the fatigue he incurred in making some visits in London, brought his old complaint of the stone, violently upon him, and Dr. Mead, and Dr. Cheselden, being called in, gave no hopes of his recovery. He continued to suffer frequent and violent fits of pain, with very short intermissions, without complaint, or shewing the least signs of peevishness or impatience. On Saturday morning, the 18th of March, he read

^a "It was on Sunday night, the 7th of March, 1724-5, at Kensington, with Sir Isaac Newton, in his lodgings, just after he was come out of a fit of the gout, which he had had in both his feet, for the first time, in the eighty-third year of his age, he was better after it, and had his health clearer, and memory stronger than I had known him then for some years."

April 15th, 1726.

"I passed the whole day with Sir Isaac alone, at his lodgings, Orbel's Buildings, Kensington, which was the last time I saw him. He told me then that he was born on Christmas day, 1642^b.

^b Turner's History of Grantham, p. 172.

the newspaper, and held a long discourse with Dr. Mead, and had all his senses perfect, but that evening at six, and the following day, he was insensible, and died on Monday the 20th March, between one and two o'clock in the morning.

His corpse was removed to the Jerusalem Chamber, where it lay in state, and was buried from thence in Westminster Abbey; The Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of Montrose, and Roxburgh, the Earls of Pembroke, Sussex and Macclesfield, supported the pall.

A magnificent monument to his memory, by Rysbrach, was erected at the expense of his nephew Mr. Conduit, with a Latin inscription, which is considered as a model of classic elegance.

Sir Isaac died possessed of a considerable fortune, which was divided among his nephews and nieces. An estate which he had purchased at Kensington, was bequeathed to a daughter of Mr. Conduit, who married Lord Lymington; from whom it descended to the Earl of Portsmouth, who sold it.

The above account of Sir Isaac Newton has been chiefly taken from the manuscripts of Mr. Conduit, his nephew, who concludes his character in the following words.:

“An innate modesty and simplicity, shewed itself in all his actions and expressions. He was exceedingly courteous and affable, even to the lowest. He not only shewed a great and constant regard to religion in general, as well by an exemplary course of life, as in all his writings, but was also a firm

believer of revealed religion. His whole life was one continued series of labour, patience, charity, generosity, temperance, piety, goodness, and all other virtues, without any mixture of vice whatsoever."

CAMPDEN HOUSE.—Before entering upon the description of this ancient mansion, it may not be unamusing to select a few remarks on the style of our domestic structures from preceding writers on this subject.

The brick buildings of the age of Henry VIII. may be distinguished, by being chequered with glazed bricks, of a darker colour than the rest of the fronts, which were generally built with bricks of a deep red, very hard and well burnt. The window frames were sometimes of stone, but very often of bricks, moulded on purpose, and covered with a strong plaister of stucco, imitating stone. During the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, the ornaments of Grecian architecture, which were introduced in the time of Henry VII. were frequently imitated in burnt clay, and with them they laced the fronts of their houses, and covered the shafts of their chimnies, in the same manner as those which were executed in stone on Somerset House in the Strand. For this purpose a variety of fantastical figures were invented, in which the Grecian and Gothic ornaments were often absurdly viewed together, and in this manner they were used till the time of James I., when they began to

make plainer shafts to their chimnies, and those moulded bricks were laid aside^a.

“The old timber mansions,” an historian says, “were now covered with the finest plaister, which besides the ductable whiteness of the stuff itself, is laid on so even and so smoothly, as nothing in my judgment, can be done with more exactness.”

He continues, “of old time, our country houses, instead of glass, did use much lattice, and that made either of the wicker, or fine rifts of oke, in chequer wire. I read that some of the better sort, in and before the time of the Saxons, did make panels of horn instead of glass, and fix them in wooden frames. But as horn is now quite laid down in every place, so our lattices are also grown into less use, because glass is come to be so plentiful, and within a very little so good cheap, if not better than the other. The walls of our houses on the inner sides, in like sort, be either hanged with tapestry, arras work, or painted cloths, wherein either divers histories, or herbs, beasts, knots, and such like, or else they are sealed with oke of our own, or wainscot brought hither out of the East countries, whereby the rooms are not a little commended, made warm, and much more close than otherwise they would be. As for stoves, we have not hitherto used them generally, yet do they now begin to be made in divers houses of the genteel^b.

^a Remarks on the Antiquity of Brick and Stone Buildings in England, by Mr. Essex. Archæolog. vol. IV. p. 107.

^b Harrison's Account of England, p. 73.

There were numbers of private mansions erected in the reigns of Edward, Mary, Elizabeth and James I., most of which were of brick with stone quoins, ornaments and window frames; for instance, Holland House and Campden House. The windows of those were almost invariably angular and mulioned, and the ornaments resembled the Grecian rather than any other style. The reign of Charles I. was too unfavourable for general safety to admit the erection of many houses; but Inigo Jones appears to have improved the British imitation of the Grecian style almost to perfection. This architect, by elevating his ceilings and altering the shape of windows, removed that darkness and gloom which belonged to the preceding era.

Sir Christopher Wren completed the work commenced by Jones, and established the present favourite fashion of building^a.

The original approach from the town to Campden House, was through an avenue of elms, which extended nearly to the High Street, and Great Western Road, through the grounds, now the new cemetery.

The present owner of these premises, about the year 1798, converted the land in the front of the house to his own use, and planted it with trees which have nearly cut off the view from the town; and at the same time a new road was made on the east, adjoining the road leading to the Gravel Pits,

^a Malcolm's Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, vol. I. p. 20.

and planted with a shrubbery, which now nearly conceals the whole premises from the public view.

The house is built with brick and stone quoins, and the general appearance resembles Holland House. It was erected about 1612, by Sir Baptist Hicke, who possessed considerable property in this parish^a.

The principal front faces the south, it consists of a porch in the centre, over which is a large bay window, with one on each side; the house is flanked with two turrets, which rise a little above the roof, a parapet originally extended from one turret to the other. But this front has lost the most considerable parts of its original ornaments, by modern alterations, and is now covered with stucco.

The eastern side, in its present state, exhibits more of the original design, than either the north or south fronts, as may be seen in the annexed view.

Two large stacks of chimnies are carried up above the roof, in the form of square towers; the brick-work is divided into pannels according to the fashion of those days, when it was usual to make a great display of taste and ornament, in the upper parts of the chimnies of capital mansions.

^a Near adjoining the town, is another ancient seat called Campden House, formerly the seat of Sir Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden and Earl of Gainsborough. It is a very noble pile, and finished with all the art the architects of that time were masters of. The situation being upon a hill, makes it extreme healthful and pleasant. Where the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Burlington, and Richard Boyle, the present Earl, a youth of about twelve years of age, of very good parts, reside.

The entrance hall is wainscotted with veined oak, divided into small pannels; the chimney is on the east, being thus disposed to leave space for the arch leading to the great stair case.

On the right is a large parlour modernized, and the western side of this floor is occupied with domestic offices.

The great dining room, in which King Charles II. supped with the Lord Campden, is richly ornamented; the wainscot is finely carved, and the ceiling is stuccoed, and divided into compartments, in the centre are the arms of the Campden Family.

But the principal ornament of this room is the tabernacle mantle-piece, consisting of six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment, the spaces between the pillars are filled with grotesque devices. The whole being supported by two human figures, curiously carved. This elaborate piece of workmanship, is in the highest state of preservation, and a fine specimen of the sculpture of that period.

The State Apartments on the first floor, consist of a suit of three large rooms, facing the south.

The first on the east, is still called Queen Ann's bed room, and has a handsome stuccoed ceiling, of a grotesque pattern, with pendants, and the walls are hung with red damask tapestry, in imitation of foliage.

The centre apartment is of noble proportion, with a large bay window, formerly filled with painted glass, representing the following arms,



Campden House.

Scot. 88

VIII. BAPTIST NOEL, IX. HENRY NOEL, 2d son,
Earl of Gainsborough, as Earl of Gainsborough

of Portland, Headport.
ry Bentick, 1st Duke of Somerset, Duke of
coheiness, mar. Henry
Elizabeth, dau. and Rachel; dau. and co-

3d Viscount.

of Baptist Noel, 2d son of
and estates went to the heirs
Buckingham, and
died in 1703.

borough in com. line. ear. Op. 1699
infants; rot. of the co. of Rutland; created Earl
as Vice-Campden, ear. 1682; landholder
Edward, rest, and gov. of Portsmouth. Succeeded
and licent. of the co. of Southampton. Warden
Charles co. Southampton, 3 Feb. 1692, (33 Car.
Charles IV. Howard Noel, created Lord Noel

Oct. 1696.
Earl of Denbigh.
dau. of William
Anne-Kiddling, 2d-
1st wife.

Three sons, who
all died young.
1. Sir Charles Noel, 1st baronet, 1692.
2. Sir John Noel, 1st baronet, 1692.
3. Sir Noel Noel, 1st baronet, 1692.

1692, at 78; bar. at Campden
to his son-in-law, Sir Noel Noel. Op. in
den, com. Glouc. 5 Mar. 1692 (4 Car. I.)
of land holder of Huntington com. Warr.
a baronet 1 July, 1690 (1 Jac. I.); and
1. Sir Baptist Hickes, a wealthy silk-

may all be traced as a branch of the

families of *Hickes* and *Noel*.

dau. of Richard May, of London, who survived
und. She gave 200*l.* for purchasing lands, the
of which to be appropriated to apprenticing children,
buting among the poor of Kensington. See the
Charitable Benefactions.

Thro. NOEL, Bart. of Brook, com. Rutland, created Lord Noel of all com. 23 Mar. 1616-7. (14 Jac. I.) On the death of his father the titles of Lord Hickes and Visc. Campden. He died in the Oxford, 10 Mar. 1643, and was buried at Campden, com. Glou.

1st fe.

Ann Bertie, eldest dau.
of the Duke of Lindsey,
Chamberlain of England,
Executrix and residuary
of her husband Ed. Lord
Lindsey.

Henry Noel, 2d son,
was twice married,
but died without
surviving issue*.

Three daughters.

Ch. of Luf-
Ch. b. 1677,
aving an
Ed. ter, Ju-
Charles
inf. rlington

Four
daugh-
ters.

Baptist Noel
2d son, born
2 Nov. 1658,
member for
Rutlandshire

=Susannah, dau. and heiress of Sir Tho. Fanshaw, of Barking, com. Essex. Ob. Jan. 1714; bur. at Exton, co. Rutland.

V. Feb.	Juliana
2d at	ob. un-
O Mid-	married.
Hard	

VI. BAPTIST, 3d Earl of	Lady Dorothy
Gainsborough. Ob. of the	Manners, 2d
small-pox 16 Apr. 1714.	dau. of John
	1st Duke of
	Bedford. Died

but the casement being in a ruinous condition, they have been removed.

Sir Baptist Hickes, 1612. G. a fesse wavy, between 3 fleurs de lis, or. Edward Lord Noel, Quarterly of six. 1. or. fretty g. a canton ermine, Noel. 2. G. semée of cross crosslets fitchée and a lion rampant, or. Hopton. 3. Az. semée of cross crosslets, arg. and three boars' heads coupé, or. Hevyn. 4. Arg. semée of cross crosslets, az. and 2 organ pipes gules, Downton. 5. Barry of 6, or. and g. St. Owen. 6. Az a lion rampant arg. and a border engrailed, or. Tirrell impaling. Hickes. Sir Charles Morison, or. on a chief, g. three chaplets of the first, impaling Hickes.

The eastern wing on the first floor, contains an apartment called the globe room, which appears to have been originally a chapel, it communicates with an elevated terrace in the garden, by a flight of stone steps, made it is said, for the accommodation of Queen Anne, during her Majesty's residence here.

The adjoining apartment has an ornamented stuccoed cieling, with the arms in the centre, and a mantle piece of various coloured marble.

The gardens are spacious: at the upper end is a large shrubbery, planted at the time when the great avenue was taken away from the south front.

Baptist Lord Viscount Campden, was the youngest son of Sir M. Hickes, a wealthy silk mercer of Cheapside, and was originally brought up to his father's business, in which he amassed a consider-

able fortune. In 1603, soon after the accession of James I., he was knighted, which occasioned a contest between him and the aldermen, respecting precedence; and in 1611 being elected alderman of Bread Street Ward, he was discharged on paying a fine of 500*l.* at the express desire of the King. He was created a baronet, 1st July, 1620, and advanced to the peerage in 1628, by the titles of Lord Hickes, of Ilmington, and Viscount Campden. He died at his house in the Old Jewry, London, 18th October, 1629, aged 78, and was buried at Campden in Gloucestershire.

Campden House was erected by Sir Baptist, about the year 1612, as his arms with that date, and those of his son-in-law, Edward Lord Noel, and Sir Charles Morrison, are in a large bay window. This property was purchased by him from Sir Walter Cope, or according to a tradition in the parish, was won of him at some game of chance^a. In the same year, being then a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, he erected at his own expense, a house for the purpose of holding the

^a Campden House was purchased or won, as it has been commonly reported many years since by some of the ancient parishioners, at some sort of game, of Sir Walter Cope, by Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards created Lord Hickes of Ilmington in Warwickshire, and Viscount Campden, of Campden in Gloucestershire. 5 Maii. 4 Caroli. Ann. Dom. 1629, with remainder for default of issue male of his body, to Edward Lord Noel, baron of Nidlington, in the county of Rutland, advanced to that degree of dignity, 23 Martii. 14 Jacobi, 1616.

Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 21.

sessions in, near Smithfield, which was called Hickes's Hall, but which was taken down about the year 1778, when the present Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green was built: and at Campden in Gloucestershire, he founded an hospital for six poor men, and six poor women.

Lord Campden married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard May, of London, who survived him. In her own words, "She lived his dear wife and consort, the space of forty-five years;" and had by him three sons, who died in their infancy, and two daughters, the elder of whom married Edward Lord Noel, and the younger Sir Charles Morrison.

The following eccentric Epitaph made in his memory is preserved in Strype's edit. of Stow's Survey of London.

Reader know,
 Whoe'er thou be,
 Here lies Faith, Hope,
 And Charity;
 Faith true,
 Hope firm,
 Charity free,
 Baptist Lord Campden
 Was these three.
 Faith in God,
 Charity to his brother,
 Hope for himself,
 What ought he other;
 Faith is no more,
 Charity is crown'd,
 'Tis only Hope
 Is under ground.

Lady Campden was a benefactress to this parish, as has been beforementioned^a.

The following notices of her occur in the journals of the House of Commons.

“ Die Martis, 4th April, 1643.

“ A message from the Lords, by Sir Robert Rich and Mr. Page. The Lords have been moved in the behalf of Mr. Adrian May, now a prisoner at Coventry. He is a near relation of the old Lady Campden, and the main matter of his subsistence, is from the hopes and bounty of that old lady. His desire is only that his imprisonment may be removed from Coventry hither, that he may be near that good old lady, from whom he expects his subsistence. The Lords are very well inclined to grant this request, and desire this House to concur therein.”

“ Die Martis, 20 Junii, 1643.

“ An ordinance for indemnifying of Mr. Thomas May, executor of the last will and testament of the Lady Viscountess Campden, for 5,000*l*. bequeathed to persons in actual war against the Parliament, and by him paid to the service of the Parliament^b.”

Campden House now descended to Edward Lord Noel, who was knighted by James I. on his accession, and created a baronet in 1611. Of whom it is related by Stow, that when James I. came to Burleigh in Rutlandshire, in the fourteenth year of his reign, taking notice of Sir Edward's hospitality, and his great merits and abilities, he advanced him to the peerage by the title of Lord Noel. In the troubles of Charles I. he espoused the royal cause, and died in the garrison, at Oxford, in 1643, whence he was carried to Campden, where he lies buried

^a See page 318.

^b See the character of the Hon. S. Noel, relict of the Hon. B. Noel, and mother of the Earl of Gainsborough. *Lives and Charact. of Em. and Worthy Persons.* 1711. fol.

under a large mural monument, erected over him by his Lady Juliana, the daughter of Lord Campden, who, after his decease, resided at Brook, in great esteem for her hospitality and charity, and died 25th November, 1680, at a very advanced age.

Baptist Third Viscount Campden, attached himself zealously to the Royalists, raising at his own expense a troop of horse, and a company of foot. But on the final overthrow of the regal power, his estates were seized and forfeited by the Parliamentary sequestrators. Having, however, paid the sum of 9,000*l.* as a composition, and making a settlement of 150*l.* per annum on the Commonwealth Ministry, he was allowed to enjoy them, and resided chiefly at Campden House, during the Protectorate of Cromwell. During the time this House was under sequestration, it appears by several orders issued from thence, that the Committee held their meetings in it.

16th October, 1645.

At the Committee for sequestrations, London, sitting at Campden House.

Upon the motion of Mr. Leonard Welsted, these are to certify all to whom these presents may come, or shall concern, that the ground of the sequestration of the estate of William Wilkinson, of Soper Lane, London, scrivener, made by this Committee are as follows.

30 Junii, 1643.

Information came to this committee that the said Wilkinson, was in arms with the King against the Parliament, and was now in prison in London House.

29th December, 1643.

Information likewise came to this Committee, that the said

Wilkinson was in prison, and taken in arms against the Parliament, at Mr. Neville's house, in Leicestershire.

Copy of the charge from Campden House, 16th October, 1645.
No. 422.

6th November, A. D. 1645.

At the Committee for Sequestrations, London, sitting at Campden House.

This day the information against William Wilkinson, scrivener, brought in against him to this Committee, 30th of June, 1643, and December 1643 was read, and upon motion made, it is this day ordered, that these informations as aforesaid be made good, in seven days next, and in case the same be not done, then upon two certificates brought in, one from the Committee of Lords and Commons, for advance of income, and another from the Committee certifying that all assignments are paid or satisfied, further order for his discharge.

Signed H. LINCH^a.

Copy of the order from Campden House, No. 2.

On the Restoration, the services of this nobleman were rewarded by the lieutenancy of the county of Rutland, and the King honoured him with his particular notice.

Mercurius Politicus, 7th June to 14th June, 1660.

“ On Friday 8th June, his Majesty went to Hampton Court about five in the morning, returned about eleven, and then touched many that had been troubled with the evil. At three of the clock in the afternoon, his Majesty gave a meeting to the Parliament, in the banquetting house, and having heard Mr. Speaker, returned a most gracious answer. His Majesty was pleased to sup this night with the Lord Campden at Kensington.”

^a Obligingly communicated by Mr. Palmer, of the Rolls Chapel.

In 1662 Lord Campden obtained an act of parliament for settling Campden House on him and his heirs^a. He married to his fourth wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Montagu Earl of Lindsey, on whom was settled this Estate, as part of her jointure.

The Earl of Lindsey died at Campden House 25th July 1666.

This nobleman, the eldest son of Robert Bertie Earl of Lindsey, was captain of the King's Guard in 1639, and waited on his Majesty in the expedition against the Scots. He was in the battle of Edgehill, 23d October, 1642, and being near his father, and seeing him wounded and taken prisoner, voluntarily yielded himself a prisoner, in order to be near and attend him. Being afterwards exchanged, he resolutely adhered to the King's service, and commanded the Royal Guards in several battles. At that of Naseby he was wounded. At the treaty of the Isle of Wight, the King sent for him as one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber: and when it was evidently the intention of the party in power to put their sovereign to death, Lord Lindsey, with the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earl of Southampton, offered themselves as sacrifices for his Majesty's safety, as having been the advisers of all his measures. After the King's death, these noblemen obtained leave to attend his interment at Windsor, and pay the last sad offices to their unfortunate master.

^a Mercurius Politicus, March 28th, 1662.

The Earl of Lindsey, compounded for his estates for 647*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* and an annual sum of 300*l.* settled on the teachers of those times; and continued to live in privacy till the Restoration, when he was made a Privy Councillor, had the Lieutenancy of the county of Lincoln, and was created a Knight of the Garter, 1st April, 1661. At the coronation of Charles II. he exercised the office of Lord High Chamberlain^a.

Anne Princess of Denmark, in 1691, hired Campden House from the Noel family, and resided there for about five years, with her son William Duke of Gloucester. At this time the adjoining house, now the residence of Lieutenant General Sir Harry Calvert, is said to have been built, for the accommodation of her Highnesses household.

William Duke of Gloucester, was born at Hampton Court, the 24th of July 1689. "The life of so young a prince, (says Mr. Lysons,) cannot be expected to contain much more than a detail of the amusements and pursuits of his childhood. They were principally of a military cast. At a very early age he formed a regiment of boys, chiefly from Kensington, who seem to have been on constant duty at Campden House^b." He was placed under the care of the Earl of Marlborough, and of Burnet Bishop of Salisbury. When King William gave him into the hands of the former, "Teach him to be what you are, (said the King,) and my nephew

^a Collins's Peerage, vol. II. p. 63.

^b Lysons' Environs, vol. III. p. 179.

cannot want accomplishments." His life like that of Edward VI., was sacrificed to his too rapid improvements. He caught cold by overheating himself, in dancing on his birth day, which brought on a malignant fever, and carried him off in five days after. He died at Windsor 29th July 1700, when he had just completed his eleventh year.

Bishop Burnet, in his valuable record, has left an interesting character of this young and amiable Prince.

"I had been intrusted with his education now for ten years, and he had made an amazing progress. I had read over the psalm services and gospels with him, and had explained things that fell in my way, very copiously, and was often surprised with the questions that he put to me, and at the reflections that he made; he came to understand things, relating to religion, beyond imagination: I went through geography so often with him, that he knew all the maps very particularly; I explained to him the forms of government in every country, with the interests and trade of that country, and what was both good and bad in it. I acquainted him with all the great revolutions, that had been in the world, and gave him a copious account of the Greek and Roman Histories and of Plutarch's lives. The last thing I explained to him was the Gothic constitution, and the beneficiary and feudal laws: I talked of these things at different times, near three hours a day. This was both easy and delighting to him.

The King ordered five of his chief ministers, to

come once a quarter and examine the progress he made. They seemed amazed both at his knowledge, and the good understanding that appeared in him. He had a wonderful memory and a very good judgment. He had gone through much weakness, and some years of ill health. The Princess was with child with him during all the disorder we were in at the Revolution, though she did not know it herself at the time, when she left the court: this probably had given him so weak a constitution, but we hoped that the dangerous time was over; his birth day was the 24th of July, and he was then eleven years old: he complained the next day, but we imputed that to the fatigue of a birth day, so that he was too much neglected; the day after he grew much worse, and it proved to be a malignant fever. He died the fourth day of his illness, to the great grief of all who were concerned in him. He was the only remaining child, of seventeen, that the Princess had born, some to the full time and the rest before it.

She attended on him during his sickness, with great tenderness, but with a grave composedness, that amazed all who saw it: she bore his death with a resignation and piety that were indeed very singular.

His death gave a great alarm to the whole nation. The Jacobites grew insolent upon it, and said, now the chief difficulty was removed out of the way of the Prince of Wales's succession^a."

^a Burnet's Own Times, vol. II. p. 246.

The following lines by Mr. Shippen,^a were made upon the premature death of this young Prince.

So by the course of the revolving spheres,
Whene'er a new discoverd star appears,
Astronomers with pleasure and amaze,
Upon the infant luminary gaze.
They find their heaven's enlarged, and wait from thence,
Some blest, some more than common influence;
But suddenly, alas! the fleeting light,
Retiring leaves their hopes involved in endless night.

In 1704 this mansion was in the occupation of the Countess Dowager of Burlington, and her son the Earl.

Juliana Countess of Burlington was the daughter and heiress of Henry Noel, second son of Baptist Third Viscount Campden, and widow of Charles Earl of Burlington, who died in 1704.

Her son, Richard Earl of Burlington, was born 25th April, 1695. This accomplished nobleman, is well known as a patron of the fine arts. Lord Orford in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, thus speaks of him, "Never was protection and great wealth more generously, and more judiciously diffused, than by this great person, who had every quality of a genius and artist, except envy. Though his own designs were more chaste and classic than Kent's, he entertained him in his house till his death, and was more studious to extend his friend's

^a This gentleman resided for some time at Holland House, from whence he dated several of his letters to Bishop Atterbury, with whom he maintained a constant correspondence during his exile.

fame than his own. Nor was his munificence confined to himself, and his own house and gardens; he spent great sums in contributing to public works. His enthusiasm for the works of Inigo Jones, was very great. His Lordship's house at Chiswick, (now the Duke of Devonshire's) is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by a too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. His genuine praise is better secured in Pope's Epistle to him^a.

"You too proceed! make falling arts your care;

Erect new wonders, and the old repair;

Jones and Palladio, to themselves restore,

And be whate'er Vitruvius was before,

Hogarth's satirical print of "Burlington Gate," was thought to be invented and drawn at the instigation of Sir James Thornhill, because Lord Burlington had preferred Mr. Kent before him, to paint for the King at his palace of Kensington^b.

The Earl of Burlington was installed a Knight of the Garter, 18th June, 1730. He resided chiefly at Chiswick, where he died 3d December, 1753, and leaving no issue, his English titles became extinct.

About the year 1719, Campden House was sold to Nicholas Lechmere, grandson of Sir Nicholas Lechmere, a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of William and Mary, and himself a distinguished lawyer and politician in that of George I., by whom he was made Solicitor General in 1714, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 16th June 1717.

^a Vol. IV.

^b Nichols' Hogarth, vol. II. p. 28.

In the following year he was made Attorney General, and in 1721, was advanced to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Lechmere, of Evesham. This title, on his death in 1727, without issue, became extinct. Lord Lechmere resided in this mansion for several years, and it appears by the following extract from a periodical publication of the time, that some dispute had arisen respecting the disposition of his property after his death. "The great cause lately depending in the Court of Chancery, for selling the estates of the Lord Lechmere deceased, upon an appeal from the Master of the Rolls, is finally determined, with little variation from the Master's decree, in favour of Edmund Lechmere, esq., his Lordship's heir at law, and Knight of the Shire for the County of Worcester, and amongst other things, Campden House, near Kensington, is decreed him with the land thereto belonging^a."

Swift's Ballad of "Duke upon Duke," was occasioned by a quarrel between Lord Lechmere and Sir John Guise; it consists of thirty-seven stanzas, of which the following are a specimen^b:

"Back in the dark, by Brompton Park,
He turned up thro' the Gore,
So slunk to Campden House so high,
All in his coach and four.
The Duke, in wrath, call'd for his steeds,
And fiercely drove them on,
Lord! Lord! how rattled then thy stones,
O kingly Kensington.

^a Gent. Mag. June 1735.

^b Swift's Works, vol. III. pt. 2. p. 100. London 1755, 4to.

Meanwhile Duke Guise did fret and fume,
A sight it was to see,
Benumb beneath the evening dew,
Under the greenwood tree.

Lord Lechmere had been representative in parliament for Cockermouth, and one of the managers against Sacheverell; he was an eminent lawyer, and a staunch Whig, and, having been removed from his office of Queen's Council, in June 1711, was a constant opposer of her Majesty's ministry. Sir John Guise, who represented the county of Gloucester in several parliaments, died November 6th, 1732.

Campden House is now the property of Stephen Pitt, esq., and is in the occupation of Mrs. Stewart, having been for more than sixty years, an eminent boarding school for young ladies.

A remarkable caper tree in the garden, mentioned by Mr. Lysons, was standing till the winter of 1799. It had endured the open air of this climate, for more than a century. Miller speaks of it in the first edition of his dictionary. It was sheltered from the north, having a south-east aspect, and though not within the reach of any artificial heat, it produced fruit every year.

The piers of the ancient gateway to this mansion, are still standing, adjoining the high road, surmounted by two dogs of exquisite workmanship, the supporters of the Campden Arms, which were removed to their present situation, when the southern avenue was taken away in the year 1798, and they have long been the admiration of every good judge of English sculpture.

Returning westward from Campden House, is the house formerly occupied by Mr. Pitt, which has been already mentioned^a, as erected at the period of Queen Anne's residence at Campden House; it was since for some years in the occupation of the late Duchess of Cumberland, and is now the residence of Lieutenant General Sir Harry Calvert, Adjutant General.

On the summit of Campden Hill, fronting the south, are erected four large houses, with good gardens, and commanding extensive views over the surrounding country. The first is occupied by John Gillow, esq., the second was lately in the occupation of the Marchioness of Hastings; the third of George Battye, esq., a Magistrate of the county; and the fourth is the residence of Major Colgrave.

At the back of the hill are three recently erected cottages, the residences of the following gentlemen. Sir James M^c Grigor, Thomas Williams, esq., and James King, esq.

From Rhodes's map of Kensington, published in the early part of the last reign, it appears there was a cold bath at the west end of Parson's Yard, which by tradition, was much resorted to. The sites of Hornton Street and Phillimore Place, are laid down in the same map, as inclosed fields, with a solitary house standing by the side of the great Western Road.

At the north east corner of Hornton Street, resides the Rev. Thomas Frognal Dibdin, F. A. S.

^a See page 424.

a gentleman who has distinguished himself by his bibliographical researches and publications, and whose eloquent discourses from the pulpit, have rendered him highly popular.

The following is nearly a complete list of his works.

Judgment and Mercy for Afflicted Souls; or Meditations, Soliloquies, and Prayers. By Francis Quarles; a new Edition, with Biographical and Critical Introduction.—1807, 8vo.

Utopia. A most Pleasant, Fruitful, and Witty Work of the best State of a Public Weal, and of the new Isle called Utopia—Written in Latin by the Right Worthy and famous Knight, Sir Thomas More, and translated into English by Raphe Robinson, A. D. 1551. A New Edition, with copious Notes, and a Biographical and Literary Introduction. 8vo 1808, 2 vols.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics. 1808. 8vo. 2 vols. A Fourth Edition is preparing for publication.

The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain; Begun by J. Ames, and continued by W. Herbert. With great additions, and numerous Embellishments. 1810-1819, 4to. 4 vols.

Bibliomania, or Book Madness, A Bibliographical Romance, in Six Parts; Illustrated with Cuts.—1811, 8vo. Second and last Edition.

Bibliotheca Spenceriana; or a Descriptive Catalogue of the Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable First Editions, in the Library of George John Earl Spencer, K. G. 1814-15. Imperial 8vo. 4 vols.

The Bibliographical Decameron; or Ten Days Pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts, and Subjects connected with early Engraving, Typography, and Bibliography. Embellished with a great number of copper-plate and wood-cut engravings,—1817, royal 8vo. 3 vols.

Sermons Doctrinal and Practical, 8vo. London, 1820.

Ædes Althorpianæ; or a Descriptive Catalogue of the Pictures, and of a Portion of the Library, in the ancestral Residence at Althorp, of George John Earl Spencer, K. G.

A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in Normandy, France, and Germany.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—Hornton Street Chapel is a neat and commodious place of worship, erected on the east side of the above street at its entrance, and nearly adjoining the high-road. It was built in 1793, its dimensions are sixty feet by forty inside, and it is capable of containing at present between six and seven hundred persons, besides the free sittings, appropriated to the poor and to strangers.

The congregation assembling in this place, are called Independents, a sect the most respectable, and usually considered the most enlightened, among Protestant Dissenters. Their leading tenets are, that the Old and New Testaments are the only rule of faith and practice,—that a church of Christ consists of those individuals alone, who believe the doctrines of Scripture, and whose lives evince the precepts of their faith;—that no other church or body of men, has a right to interfere in the choice or appointment of its officers, from whence they are called Independents, or by some, Congregationalists, but that they are amenable as a religious society only to the jurisdiction of Christ.

They suppose the officers of a Christian church to be of two kinds only, bishops, or pastors, and deacons: they hold not the incorporation of the church with any form of civil government, though they consider themselves bound by the injunctions

of the New Testament to respect and support the government under which they live, and certainly have been among the firmest friends of the House of Brunswick in this country : their doctrines are those of the New Testament as expressed in the doctrinal articles of the established church, and their ministers are generally supposed to conform in their views and sentiments to the celebrated Westminster confession, though they object to subscription to any creed of human and uninspired composition.

The place of worship in question was erected by the contributions chiefly of a few individuals, among whom were the late Mr. Forsyth, head gardener to his late Majesty King George III., and the late Thomas Broadwood, esq. of Pulteney Street^a. A Mr. Saunders who had been body coachman to King George II. and also to his late Majesty, had been useful in forming the religious society, which afterwards worshipped in Hornton Street Chapel, and which had previously met in a very humble dwelling. To this good man, the late King was much attached, and was accustomed to converse with him, in the most gracious manner on the subject of religion. On one occasion, having left some religious tracts in the coach, whether by accident, or design, is not now certain, the King was observed diligently to peruse them, and shortly afterwards required Mr. Saunders, to see that some more of a similar kind were put in the same place.

When the faithful servant begged per-

^a The other principal contributors were, the late Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. James Grey, nurseryman, Brompton Park.

mission, on account of age, to retire from his Majesty's service, that he might reside at Kensington, it was not without an expression of regret on the part of the monarch that his request was yielded to, and as often as the King afterwards passed through the place, he took the most kind and condescending notice of his former coachman.

The first minister that officiated at Hornton Street Chapel, was the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Edinburgh, who was not however ordained over the congregation. He was succeeded by the Reverend Dr. Lake, as pastor, under whom the congregation gradually increased ; but who also at length quitted the dissenting interest, for a curacy in the established church, where he sustained a respectable and useful character to the day of his death.

To him succeeded the Rev. John Clayton, eldest son of the Rev. John Clayton, of the Weigh House Meeting, East Cheap. He was highly respected during his residence at Kensington, and indefatigable in his labours. From a variety of circumstances, however, he was induced to preside over the church and congregation at Camomile Street, which have subsequently removed to a much larger and more commodious place in the Poultry Compter. After the lapse of a few years the present pastor, the Rev. John Leifchild accepted a unanimous invitation, to become the pastor of the destitute church and congregation, and was ordained over them, on the completion of his studies at the Hoxton Academy, in 1811.

Since that period several new accommodations for hearers, have been required and erected in the place, and several institutions of a benevolent nature established.

A spacious front gallery was first erected, capable of seating nearly two hundred persons: and this being found in a few years insufficient, two side galleries were raised, and a large space provided for the poor and strangers. Nearly the whole expenses of these alterations have been defrayed, by the members of the congregation, without any foreign aid, a trifling debt only at present remaining to be discharged by them.

The following is a list of the principal societies that have been instituted, in connexion with the place during the residence of the present pastor.

A sunday school society, for the instruction of children of both sexes, and of all religious denominations, formed on the Jubilee day, October 25, 1809, and supported by voluntary subscriptions. The girls in this school are partly clothed, and some of the boys receive gratuitous instruction on the week evenings, in writing and cyphering. A neat and commodious school room was erected in 1815, nearly adjoining the chapel, and is vested in trust for the above purpose, till the expiration of the lease.

A benevolent society, for visiting, instructing and relieving the sick poor of all descriptions at their own habitations, and which is at present chiefly conducted by ladies belonging to the congregation.

A tract society, for the dispersion of religious tracts by the subscribers, to whom they are furnished at reduced prices.

A blanket society, for the gratuitous distribution of blankets to the poor during the severity of the winter season.

The infants' friend society, a female institution, which provides clothing and nourishment for poor women and their children during their confinement.

An auxiliary missionary society, to assist in the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and which by means of contributions of one penny per week, raises the sum of nearly one hundred pounds per annum.

Besides these, collections are made at the chapel for the Hoxton Academy, and every severe winter, on a smaller scale, to assist in relieving the poor of the parish.

In 1795, an attempt was made on the part of the parish, to include the chapel in the assessment for the poor rates. The trustees, however, felt it their duty to resist the rate, and on the case being brought publicly forward at Hickes's Hall, it was determined that the chapel was not rateable, on the ground that the contributions for its support were perfectly voluntary and gratuitous.

PHILLIMORE PLACE.—This elegant row of houses is so called from the owner of the ground, the late William Phillimore, esq.; who died in October, 1818^a.

^a See page 266.

It was begun in 1787, and the houses were first assessed in 1789. It was principally built by Mr. G. Wightman, carpenter, of Kensington, a perspective view of it, originally designed by Mr. Porter, the architect, and exhibited at the Royal Academy, is now in the possession of Mr. Hall, of Kensington Square.

Here reside S. E. Sketchley, esq.; a Magistrate for the County; the Rev. Tho. Wrench; and the Rev. Josh. Phillimore.

In Lower Phillimore Place, resides David Wilkie, esq. R. A. This artist, whose admirable pictures, have very deservedly excited the public attention in a great degree, is a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland. He commenced his studies in the art of painting in Edinburgh, and came to London in the year 1805, and has since that period been employed in painting subjects in familiar life, the chief of which are,

The Blind Fiddler, in the possession of Sir George Beaumont, bart.

The Rent Day, in the possession of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave.

The Village Holliday, in the possession of J. J. Angerstein, esq.

Distraining for Rent, in the possession of the Directors of the British Institution.

The Family Breakfast, in the possession of the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Stafford.

Blindman's Buff, and The Scottish Wedding, in the possession of His Majesty, King George IV.

These pictures having appeared successively in

the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy, are well known to the public, and their merit has been duly appreciated. Mr. Wilkie's devotion to his art affords a laudable example to other artists. Far from having permitted his well earned fame to relax his efforts, he has from year to year, increased in diligent study; and all his works are distinguished for variety of character, chastity of humour, and spirited expression.

Mr. Wilkie was elected an Academician of the Royal Academy in 1811, and in the same year came to reside in Kensington, where the four last mentioned pictures were painted.

Wright's Lane, leading to Earl's Court Fields, takes its name from the late Gregory Wright esq., who built the houses at the south end, about the year 1774. Carmarthen House, part of these buildings, is now occupied by Mrs. Tyass, as a boarding school for young ladies. The adjoining house, was lately occupied by Dr. W. Brown, author of the "Union Dictionary." A little west, is the residence of Captain James Carnegie. This estate consisting of seven acres, with two tenements, was once the property of Sir Isaac Newton; the original deed of bargain and sale, dated 1726, 13 George I. with his autograph, is now in the possession of Mr. Hall, of Kensington Square. It is now vested in the devisees of Mr. G. Wright, and the present possessor for life, is W. Wright Baker, esq.

SCARSDALE HOUSE, situated at the north-east corner of this lane, is now occupied by Miss Winnock, as a ladies boarding school. It was probably

built by the Earl of Scarsdale, on whose death this title became extinct, about the reign of Queen Anne, as we find by the parish books, it was inhabited by Lord Barnard, in 1713, and subsequent years.

Lord Barnard was created a Peer by King William in 1699, and died at the age of seventy, in 1723, at his seat of Fair-lawn, in Kent.

On Kensington Terrace, a neat row of houses, are the mansions of John Butts. esq., and John Alexander, esq.; and immediately west of the latter gentleman's house, resided the late Mr. Bellamy, an eminent silk mercer in Chandos Street, Covent Garden, who, assisted by a few gentlemen, originally instituted the Whig Club, which had inrolled amongst its members, many of the most splendid characters for rank and abilities in England.

Adjoining is a large tavern, known by the sign of the Adam and Eve.

Mr. Buonaiuti, who resides on the Terrace, has in his possession, the last engraving tools made use of by the celebrated engraver Bartolozzi, previous to his leaving this country, and a proof of the last plate which he finished, with an inscription in his own hand writing, expressive of his friendship and esteem.

Having thus in the preceding pages, enumerated the principal houses worthy of notice, it now remains to mention, such eminent persons as have resided in Kensington, at various periods, since the court was held here.

Robert Nelson, esq., the pious and learned son of a wealthy Turkey merchant, was born in London

the 22nd June, 1656. He was left an orphan at the age of two years, and was at first placed at St. Paul's School, and afterwards, under the tuition of the Rev. George Bull, afterwards bishop of St. David's, near his mother's seat at Dryfield in Gloucestershire. He entered as a Fellow Commoner in Trinity College, Cambridge, and while at the University, contracted an acquaintance with Archbishop Tillotson, which ended only with the life of the latter, who expired in Mr. Nelson's arms.

In 1680, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year travelled with his friend and schoolfellow Dr. Halley, first to Paris and then to Rome, where he met with Lady Theophila Lucy, second daughter of George Earl of Berkeley, and widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, bart. This lady he married, but her being afterwards converted to the Roman Catholic religion, was the cause of much uneasiness to Mr. Nelson. After the Revolution, he dedicated himself wholly to the promotion of religion and morality, both with his time and fortune.

Mr. Nelson, in whom the graces of the gentleman were added to the piety of the Christian, was justly valued as the best lay writer upon religious subjects; and his life in all respects corresponded with his zeal. Dr. Johnson always thought that Richardson had him in his thoughts, when he delineated the character of Sir Charles Grandison.

He for some time laboured under an asthma and dropsy of the breast, and for the benefit of the air

at length retired to his cousins Mrs. Wolf, the daughter of Sir Gabriel Roberts, and a widow, who resided at Kensington, where he expired the 16th January, 1715, aged fifty-nine.

Mr. Nelson is well known as the author of several pious and learned works, which have passed through many editions*.

William Penn, was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, knt., and was born on Tower Hill, 14th October, 1644. Having received his education at Chigwell School, Essex, he was entered a Gentleman Commoner at Christ church, Oxford, in 1660. Here he passed two years in the usual academical studies, but on hearing one Low, a member of the Society of Quakers preach, it awakened enthusiasm, and he even supposed he had received some divine communication; he accordingly with some other students, withdrew from the national form of worship, and held private meetings, where they both preached and prayed among themselves. This gave great offence to his superiors, and Penn was fined for nonconformity, and persisting in his religious exercises, the following year he was expelled the College. His father treated him at first with great severity, but was after a short time induced to send him to France. On his return to England, he studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but the plague in 1665, drove him thence, and he was sent to superintend the Admiral's Estates in Ireland,

* See a curious anecdote relative to this gentleman in Nichols' Lit. Anecdotes, vol. IV. p. 190.

where he again met with Low, and from that time he professed himself a Quaker.

Being now abandoned by his father, he publicly taught and preached the doctrines of the sect he had attached himself to; for which he was several times prosecuted and imprisoned, during the space of two years, until 1670, when his father dying left him an estate of 1,500*l.* a year. He now visited Holland, and travelled for some time abroad. In 1681. Charles II. in consideration of his father's services, and a debt due to him from the crown at his death, granted to him a province in North America, lying on the west of the Delaware; and in August of the following year, Mr. Penn, with a number of friends of his own persuasion, embarked for this new colony, which, under the wise regulations adopted by him, soon rose to opulence. In 1684, he returned to England, and was received very favourably by King James, who was at that time courting the dissenters. But at the Revolution he was suspected of disaffection to the government, and again imprisoned and held to bail for his behaviour. In 1699, he again visited Pennsylvania where he staid two years.

Upon the accession of Queen Anne to the throne, he was in great favour with her, and often appeared at court; for his conveniency he took lodgings at Kensington, and afterwards at Knightsbridge, where he resided till 1706, and then removed with his family to a house about a mile from Brentford.

Mr. Penn, finally retired to his estate, near Twy-

ford in Berkshire, where he died 30th July, 1718, at the age of seventy-four.

“The famous speaking doctor at Kensington,” ridiculed by Swift, in the *Tatler*, was James Ford, who professed the art of curing stammering, and removing other impediments in the speech, and taught foreigners the pronunciation of the English language^a.

Mr. Baron Price, a native of Wales, was born the 4th January, 1659. From Wrexham Grammar School, he went to St. John’s College, Cambridge, and thence, when about twenty years of age, to Lincoln’s Inn. Having travelled through France and Italy, on his return he sat in parliament for Weobly.

During the reigns of Charles II. and James II., he held several offices, and attained to considerable eminence in his profession. After the Revolution he became a Welch judge, and on the accession of Queen Anne, was placed upon the Exchequer Bench, where he sat with the greatest credit during that reign, and till 1726, when for the sake of more easy duty, he removed to the Common Pleas. The prevalent disorder in 1732, seized him at Kensington, in common, with a multitude of aged persons, and deprived Britain of one of her wisest and most virtuous patriots, 2nd February, 1732^b.

Ephraim Chambers had two brothers, the second Zachary, was bred a writing master, and became

^a Notes on the *Tatler*, new edit. vol. V. p. 403-4.

^b Biog. Brit.

steward to Sir Henry Gough's grandfather and father, and afterwards deputy surveyor of the crown and lands for near fifty years, in which place his son-in-law officiated for him, till a short time before the death of Mr. Chambers, who was dispossessed of it for his last year.

He died Dec. 20, 1780, aged 86, at Kensington, leaving by a second wife, a daughter, who married 1765, to Sir William Wolsley, bart. by whom she had several children. Mr. Zachary Chambers married to his first wife, a daughter of Mr. Woolley, widow of W. Lomax, esq.^a

John Henry Lydius, Baron de Quade, of Dutch extraction, died at Kensington in his 98th year in 1791: he was born at Albany, in North America, in the year 1694, where his family were possessed of considerable landed property, under the original grant of James the First, among others to his ancestor, who went there in the capacity of a missionary to convert the Indians to the Christian religion. He could speak all the different languages (or rather provincial dialects) of all the Indian tribes, the Cherokees, the Chactaws, the Catabaus, &c.^b

Captain William Locker, a resident at Kensington, in 1792, was born in the year 1732, and entered early into the Royal Navy. The spotless excellence of this gentleman's character would alone entitle him to the notice of the biographer.

While distinguished by good natural parts, by

^a Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. p. 661.

^b Ann. Regist. 1791. March. See page 376.

the highest sense of honour, by an enlarged intercourse with the world, and by that inartificial politeness which had been contracted in the highest society, his conduct uniformly displayed the innocence of a child, and the humility as well as the piety of a saint. He was indefatigable, not only as an active and gallant officer, but in his researches into whatever related to the history of his profession; and in 1792 we find him sanctioning the annexed advertisement: "Capt. William Locker, of the royal navy, resident at Kensington, having put various naval papers for publication into the hands of Mr. Nicholson, of Red Lion Square, it is agreed that Mr. Nicholson shall select the most interesting and valuable, and publish the same on the account of Messrs. Faulder, Leigh and Sotheby, &c. These papers appear to have been the principal basis of the six volumes of "Biographia Navalis."

Having thus noticed the most distinguished inhabitants, it now remains to enumerate such institutions as are of a public nature, connected with the parish.

KENSINGTON BOOK SOCIETY.—Kensington has no public library, nor institution for lectures: the ready access which its most respectable inhabitants have to such establishments in London, render such unnecessary. But in 1801, some gentlemen in the place, formed themselves into a society for the purchase of such books, as might be approved of, at their meetings, which are held, once a fort-

night, at the member's houses, in rotation, the society not exceeding twenty five members.

THE KENSINGTON SELECT BOOK SOCIETY, instituted in 1819, consists of an unlimited number of members, who hold their meetings monthly; and the business of the society is conducted by a treasurer, librarian, and secretary.

The Kensington corps of volunteer infantry, was established in July, 1803, at a period when this country was threatened with invasion, by an implacable enemy.

It consisted of six companies, from sixty to one hundred men each.

The Staff consisted of an Adjutant, Quarter Master, Chaplain, Surgeon, and assistant Surgeon.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers:

Henry Norton Willis esq., Lieut. Col. Commandant.

Alexander Shearer, esq., Major.

Captains. John Chamberlain, esq., Philip Egerton Ottey, esq., John Poole Mair, esq. Hans Sanders Mortimer, esq., John Hollingworth, esq., George Johnston, esq.

Lieutenants. Thomas Peter Marter, gent., Robert Butler, gent., Barton Parkinson Hall, gent., Thomas Stokes, gent., Peter De Charms, gent., Henry Bell, gent.

Ensigns. Francis Frome, gent., William Sea-

* Nichols' Lit. Anecdotes, vol. V. p. 375.

vers, gent., Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy gent., Henry Unston Thomson, gent., Frederick Chamberlaine, gent., William Doe, gent.

Staff. Ensign Vulliamy, Adjutant. Charles Weston, gent., Quarter-Master. The Rev. Richard Taylor, Chaplain. Frederick Thomson, esq., Surgeon, Ensign Thomson, Assistant Surgeon.

The corps remained embodied till the termination of the late war.

CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE, October 1809. The inhabitants met in vestry, to consider the propriety of opening a subscription for the families of the poor, and for affording them some additional comforts on the 25th, being the day on which His late Majesty entered the fiftieth year of his reign.

Present the Rev. Richard Ormerod, Vicar, in the chair. George Aust, esq., Colonel John Drinkwater, Alexander Ramsay Robinson, esq., Frederick Thompson, esq., Rev. Hans Mortimer, John Alexander, esq., Philip E. Ottey, esq., Rev. Thomas F. Dibdin, William Hales, esq., Rev. Henry Taylor, Richard Chase, esq., Michael Foveaux, esq., Stephen Goddard, esq., Major Codd, William Mair, esq., John James Runkell, esq., John Battye, esq., John Dixon, esq., Thomas Hardwick, esq. Mr. George Wightman.

The meeting came to an unanimous opinion, that it would be more becoming the general disposition of loyalty towards a gracious and beloved Sovereign, to celebrate the auspicious day, rather by acts of benevolence, than by illuminations, and they

resolved to make collections at the church and chapel doors in aid of the design.

The committee afterwards reported to the subscribers that they had supplied an ample allowance of meat, bread, and porter, on the Jubilee day, to more than one thousand five hundred and sixty-two families, besides three hundred and thirty-seven persons in the workhouse, Gore Lane School, and the boys' charity school; making a total of five thousand three hundred and thirty-seven persons.

The total of the subscriptions amounted to five hundred and seventy-five pounds.

THE LADIES SOCIETY for promoting the welfare of the Female Poor in the parish of Kensington.—The most satisfactory account of this benevolent institution will be found in the following Report of the Society for the year 1817:—

“The ladies of the Kensington Society feel much satisfaction in reporting the benefit of this useful institution.

The society has now been established sixteen years, and from a very small beginning it has increased to above one hundred members; and the good effects of co-operation in benevolent purposes, are strongly evinced, in the benefit this society has afforded to this parish. The numbers relieved and supported, in various cases of distress, have been very considerable, as may be seen by the secretary's books. In 1814, the numbers amounted to eighty two; in 1815, to sixty-eight; in 1816, to seventy-

one poor families, who had received assistance from the fund.

Lying-in women have received relief, according to their necessities; and, in accidental and sudden illness, that has caused a temporary suspension of labour, the means of support have been supplied."

THE LADIES SOCIETY for the benefit of Poor Lying-in Women. Each member contributes five shillings annually for the purchase of baby linen, and lending the same to such persons as may be considered fit objects, during the time of their confinement.

THE SAVINGS BANK was instituted in April, 1819, for savings for Kensington, Brompton, and the neighbouring district, and was established for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to the industrious classes, and also of friendly societies, in conformity with the acts of parliament of 57th and 58th George III.

The smallest deposit received, is one shilling; there were ninety-five deposits on the books in June, 1819, and the sum deposited, amounted to seven hundred and thirty pounds.

The rules, orders, and regulations, of this Savings Bank, consist of thirty-one articles, and the management is conducted by the following gentlemen:

President, the Right Honourable Lord Holland; Vice-President, the Rev. T. Rennell, M. A. Vicar of Kensington; Trustees, Charles Greenwood, esq. George Aust, esq., John Alexander esq., Richard Chase, esq., Samuel Drewe, esq., William Mair, esq.,

Major Torriano, Henry Norton Willis, esq.; Treasurer, Lieutenant General Fraser; Auditors, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Joseph Delafield, esq., P. E. Ottey, esq.

The Bank is opened every Monday evening, from six to eight o'clock, at the Kensington National School.—Clerk, R. S. Pink.

The Kensington Sunday School was established in January, 1819, for the benefit of such children as cannot be spared by their parents in the week days. The number of boys and girls, now under instruction, exceed one hundred. They attend church on Sundays, and are taught in the morning, and before the evening service, in the National School.



CHAPTER IX.

The Royal Palace, purchased by King William the Third.—Biographical Anecdotes of the illustrious Sovereigns who have successively resided here.—Descriptive Catalogue of the Royal Collection of Pictures.—Gardens.

WHERE Kensington, high o'er the neighbouring lands,
 'Midst greens and sweets, a regal fabric stands,
 And sees each spring luxuriant in her bowers,
 A snow of blossoms and a wild of flowers;
 The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair,
 To gravel walks, and unpolluted air :
 Here, while the town in damps and darkness lies,
 They breathe in sunshine and see azure skies ;
 Each walk, with robes of various dyes bespread,
 Seems from afar a moving tulip bed,
 Where rich brocades and glossy damasks glow,
 And chints, the rival of the showery bow.

Tickell.

THE Royal Palace, which takes its name from the adjoining town, although it is situated in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, was purchased by King William, soon after his accession, from Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham. The premises at this period were not very extensive, and had been in the possession of the Finch family, about half a century. It is said by Collins, that Sir Heneage

Finch, the Recorder of London, occupied a house, and died here in 1631, but we have not been able to trace this to any authentic source. The first mention of the family in the parish books, occurs in 1651, when the marriage of a daughter of Sir Heneage is recorded^a. And in the account of the sale of Hyde Park by Cromwell, in 1653, and 1654, several parcels of the park are there described as bounded by Mr. Finch's house and lands. In 1656, there is an entry in the parish register, of a person buried from the Lady Finch's house^b.

In 1661, Sir Heneage Finch, son of the Recorder, and at that time Solicitor General, purchased the property from his younger brother Sir John Finch, M. D., and in the conveyance Sir John "covenants against incumbrances, &c. committed by his brother Francis^c."

Sir John Finch, was born in 1625, and at the age of fifteen, became a Gentleman Commoner of Baliol College, Oxford. After taking his degrees he set out on his travels, and appears to have studied at several of the Italian Universities. In that of Padua he was preferred to be a Syndic, an office never before borne by an Englishman; and he was chosen a Professor at Pisa, where a marble statue was erected in his honour. He continued abroad till the Restoration of Charles II., when he returned to England, and being introduced to that monarch by the Earl of Clarendon, was knighted the 10th June,

^a See page 360.

^b See page 367.

^c Communicated by Mr. Palmer.

1661; soon after he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1665, he was sent as Resident to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and made a splendid entry into Florence, and in 1670 he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, where he staid ten years. While in this capital, Sir John sustained a severe loss in the death of his friend Sir Thomas Baines, who had been the associate of his studies, and his constant companion in his travels for thirty years.

Sir John Finch died in London, 18th November, 1682, aged 56, and was buried in the chapel of Christ's College, Cambridge, in the same grave with his friend Sir Thomas Baines, whose body he had brought with him from Turkey; and where a handsome monument is erected to their memory, with a long Latin inscription, recording the principal occurrences of their lives, and their munificence to the College; they having founded two fellowships, and two scholarships in that society^a.

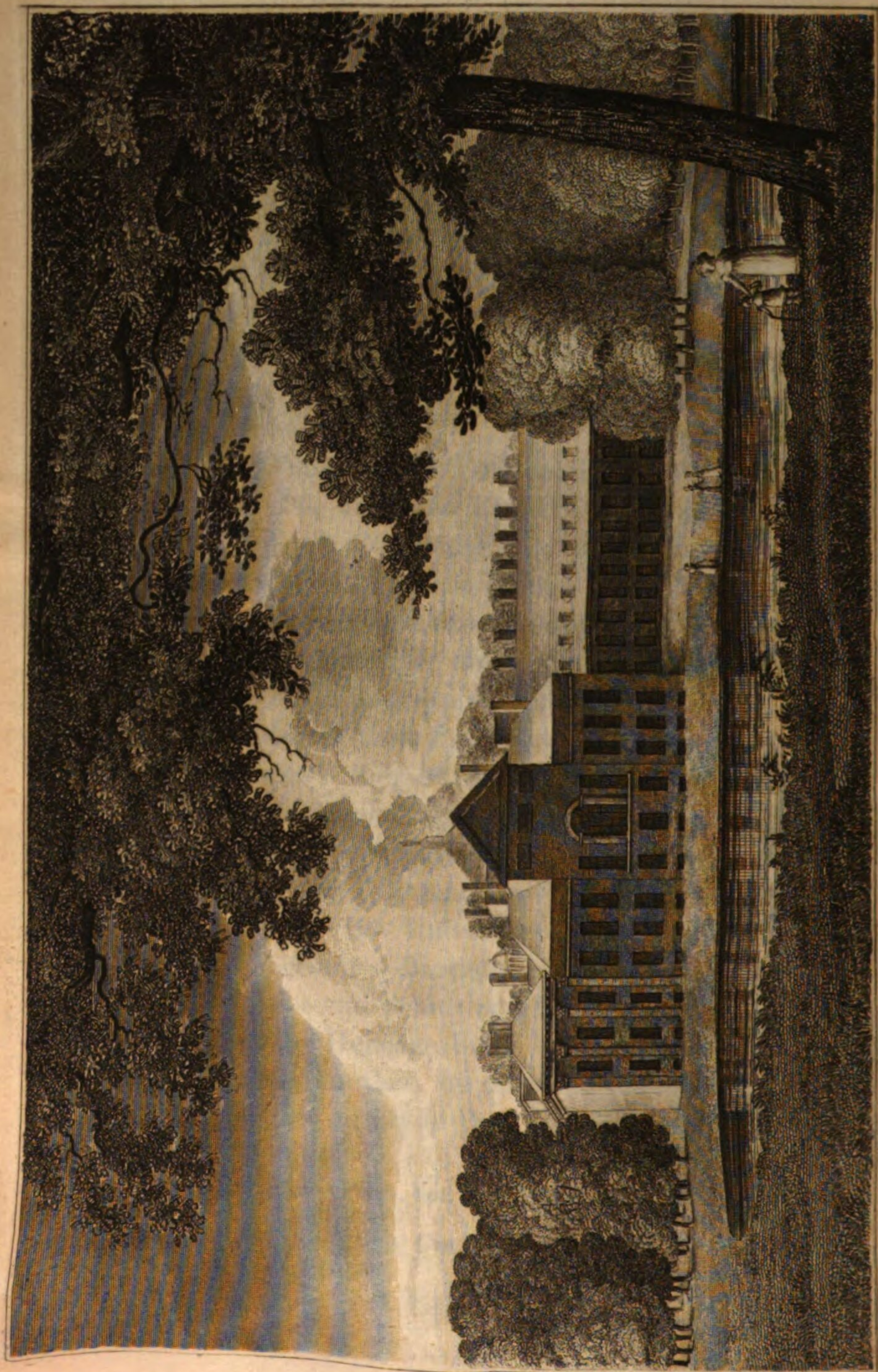
Francis Finch, the brother of the preceding, was also a Gentleman Commoner of Baliol College, Oxford, but left the University without taking a degree, and became a Barrister in the Temple. He was author of some poems and other works^b.

Soon after Sir Heneage Finch had made this purchase from his brother, he obtained the following grant of a part of Hyde Park, in addition to his grounds.

Grant to Sir Heneage Finch, knt. and bart., Solicitor General to

^a Blomefield's *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, p. 146. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol II. p. 59.

^b *Ibid.*



The Royal Palace, Kensington.

the King, of all that ditch and fence which divide Hyde Park from the lands, grounds, and possessions of the said Sir Heneage Finch, adjacent to the said Park, and all woods, underwoods, and timber trees growing, and being within, upon, or about the said ditch or fence, and all the grounds and soil of the said park, being beyond the said ditch and fence, containing in breadth ten feet, and in length one hundred and fifty rods, beginning from the south highway, leading to the town of Kensington, and from thence crossing to the north highway, leading to the town of Acton, which said piece of ground is by this grant, disparked for ever.

To hold to the said Sir Heneage Finch, his heirs and assigns for ever^a.

Sir Heneage Finch made this house, which after his advancement to the Peerage, obtained the name of Nottingham House, his principal residence during his life; and it was afterwards in the occupation of his son Daniel, the second Earl of Nottingham, until 1691, when it was purchased by King William.

It is difficult, at this time, to ascertain precisely, what part of the present pile of building was erected, previous to its being made a royal residence; but it is presumed, it must have been sufficiently capacious for a numerous household. It is probable the buildings surrounding the court yard on the west, which now forms the grand entrance, with the state apartments, usually shewn to strangers; and those now occupied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in the south front, were parts of the original structure.

That portion of the south front, which contains the King's gallery, and the apartments occupied

^a Pat XIV. Car. II. p. 14. No. 32.

by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, were built by King William, when Sir Christopher Wren, and Nicholas Hawksmoor, were the royal architects^a. And the eastern front, with the cupola room, and west drawing room, were added by King George I., from the designs of Kent. The north wing appears to have been a part of the original building.

The whole structure is of brick, and consists of three courts, called the Clock Court, Princes Court, and Princess's Court; but is very irregular in point of architecture; and possesses but little of that grandeur which should characterize the residence of a British Monarch.

King William took immediate possession of the palace after his purchase, and made it his principal residence. From the following extract from the London Gazette of November, 12th, 1691, it appears, that it had nearly been destroyed by fire.

“Whitehall, November 11th.

“Last night a fire happened in their Majesties palace at Kensington, which burnt down the stone gallery, but was happily stopped before it reached their Majesties apartments.”

Queen Mary, during the absence of her royal consort, in Ireland and on the continent, constantly resided here. Queen Anne, although she had

^a Mr. Evelyn has thus made mention of it at this period :

February 25th, 1690-1.

I went to Kensington, which King William had bought of Lord Nottingham, and altered, but was yet a patched building, but with the gardens, however, it is a very neat villa, having to it the park and a strait new way through this Park.

Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. II,

experienced some mortification in this palace, during the preceding reign, frequently honoured it with her residence. And it was equally favoured by George I. and II. Queen Caroline, the excellent consort of George II., effected the most important alterations in the building, and in the gardens; and under her directions the principal embellishments were bestowed on the interior.

All these sovereigns, (with the exception of George I.,) having drawn their last breath at Kensington Palace; and Prince George of Denmark, who also expired here in the year 1708; it may not be inapposite to introduce a few biographical notices of these royal personages.

WILLIAM THE THIRD, was the son of William Prince of Orange, and Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles I., he became Stadtholder of the United Provinces, at the early age of twenty-two; and married Mary, the eldest daughter of James Duke of York, 4th November, 1677. In 1688, on the abdication of his father-in-law, he ascended the throne of these kingdoms.

Soon after his accession, he selected Kensington for his residence, from its contiguity to the metropolis, and its healthy air; and here in the society of his Queen, and a few select friends, found occasional relaxation from his public duties.

Most of his councils were held in this palace, and many of the interesting occurrences of his reign, happened within its walls.

While Prince of Orange, he arrived at Lord

Bristol's, near Sherbourn, in his way from Torbay to London; Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, and Col. Trelawney, came to him. On seeing them, the Prince exclaimed in the words of the Chronicles, "If ye be come peaceably to me, to help me, mine heart shall be knit unto you: but if ye be come to betray me to mine enemies, (seeing that there is no wrong in my hands,) the God of your fathers rebuke it," one of them replied in the words of Amasai, in the same chapter, (the twelfth of the first book of Chronicles,) "Thine are we, David, and on thy side, thou son of Jesse; Peace, peace be unto thee, and peace be to thine helpers, for thy God helpeth thee." The chapter goes on, "Then David received them, and made them captains of the band."

Bishop Burnet preached the sermon at the coronation of this illustrious prince, from the twenty-third chapter of the second book of Samuel, "The God of Israel said," &c.

William never appeared in spirits but when he was at the head of his troops. To some dragoon, who was running away in an engagement, he gave a blow with his sword in the face, saying, "Now I shall know where to find a coward."

Soon after his arrival he received a very elegant compliment from one of the persons from whom it would come with the greatest propriety. Serjeant Maynard, one of the ablest lawyers of his time, waited upon him, with the rest of that learned body, to address him on his safe arrival in England.

William, not very politely, but very honestly said, that he had outlived all the great lawyers of his time, "Sir," replied the Serjeant, "I should have outlived the law itself, if your Majesty had not come hither."

The King's attachment for this palace, seemed to have increased from the circumstance of its having been the favourite residence of his beloved Queen till her death, and he divided his time between Kensington and Hampton Court. In the month of February, 1702, as he was going to Hampton Court, he was thrown from his horse, and broke his collar bone, and was brought back to Kensington the same night.

He appeared for some days in a fair way of recovery, but on the 5th March, taking several turns in the gallery at Kensington, and finding himself somewhat tired, he sat down and fell asleep, which, in the opinion of the physicians, proved the occasion of the fever which seized him soon after. The King was perfectly sensible of his danger, and said to those about him, "*Je tire vers ma fin.*" He signed on the 7th March, a special commission for passing some important bills, and the following morning received the sacrament from the hands of Archbishop Tillotson, between seven and eight o'clock. The commendatory prayer was said for him, and as it ended, he died in the fifty-second year of his age, having reigned thirteen years and a few days. When his body was opened, it appeared that, notwithstanding the swelling of his legs, he had no dropsy. His head and heart were sound, there was scarcely

any blood in his body, his lungs stuck to his body, and by the fall from his horse, a part of them was torn from it^a.

On the 12th of April following, was solemnized in the Collegiate Church of Westminster, his private interment. The procession set out from Kensington, the royal corpse being carried in an open chariot, attended with a very large train of coaches of the servants of the Royal Family, of the Judges, the Lords Spiritual, and Temporal, and the great Officers. The pall was supported by six Dukes; His Royal Highness Prince George, was chief mourner, supported by two Dukes, and followed by sixteen of the first Earls of England, as assistants; and after them the Gentlemen and Grooms of the Bedchamber. The body was deposited in King Henry VII. Chapel, where the service of the Church was performed, and afterwards interred in the same vault with King Charles II. and the late Queen Mary.^b

King William was of middle stature, and had a piercing eye, a hooked nose, round shoulders, and slender legs; his appearance was not uncomely, whether standing or sitting; but he was most graceful on horseback: in his common conversation he was courteous and affable; in matters of importance grave and reserved; and on no occasion did he sink below his dignity. He was so mild and merciful, that he would have pardoned his worst enemies, and even those who had conspired against

^a Burnet, vol. II. p. 303.

^b London Gazette, April 13th, 1702.

his own life, if the parliament had not prevailed with him to the contrary. In various kinds of eloquence, no man was more acute, sententious, or polite. In doubtful or dangerous cases, he displayed wonderful quickness, alacrity, and singular benevolence; and not less address to gain the favor of other princes, and to endear himself to God and man; and such was his benignity, that he seemed not in his private capacity desirous of riches, nor in his public, ambitious of crowns, to gratify his avarice, but to qualify himself to become an instrument of doing good^a.

In his private character, though reserved, he was susceptible of that warmth of affection and friendship, which is peculiar to generous minds. His attachment to his Queen is sufficiently proved, by the eulogium he passed upon her, at her death. "He could not but grieve," said his Majesty, since he had lost a wife, who during his marriage, had never been guilty of a single indiscretion." And by the memorial of her found on his own arm at the time of his decease.

The last act of his life, when with the utmost tenderness he pressed the hand of his favourite and long approved friend, the Earl of Portland, to his heart, after the power of speech had left him, shews how he felt the impressions of one of the noblest passions, and how constant he was in preserving them.

In his convivial hours William felt that glow of

^a Cunningham, vol. I. p. 255.

spirit which men of generous minds are only capable of feeling : laying aside the state of the monarch, he could bear the sallies and contradictions of conversation with perfect equanimity.

He had a strong sense of religion, and all the duties that flowed from it. His resignation at his death, and his participation in the holy rites of the Protestant Church, prove his sincerity in this point.

As a monarch, a general, and a man, William is entitled to our highest applause ; and we are bound to pay honour to his name, and the tribute of gratitude to his memory, for having raised England to that point, in the scale of estimation among nations, which she has so eminently retained in our days : and for the invaluable blessing of religious and civil liberty, which he planted and cultivated among us.

QUEEN MARY was equally attached to this palace : during the absence of her royal consort both in Ireland, and on the continent, her Majesty passed the greatest part of her time here, and its improvements and decorations, formed the principal source of her amusement.

The character of this Queen, written by Bishop Burnet, contains a delineation of every female virtue, and every female grace.

“ Though sovereignty was in her, it was also in another, her administration supplied the other’s absence. Monarchy here seemed to have lost its very essence ; it being a government by one. But as the administration was only in one at a time, so they were more one, than espousals or a joint

tenure of the throne could make them. There was a union of their thoughts as well as of their persons, and a concurring in the same designs, as well as in the same interest. Each of them having peculiar talents, they divided between them the different parts of government, as if they had been several provinces. While he went abroad with the sword in his hand, she stayed at home with the sceptre in her's. He went as the arbiter of Europe, to force a just as well as general peace; she stayed to maintain peace, and to do justice at home. While he had more business, and she more leisure, she prepared and suggested what he executed. In all this there was so close, but so entire a union, that it was not possible to know how much was proper to any one; or if ever they differed in a thought from one another.

“I will say little either of her rank, or of her person; the dignity of the one, and the majesty of the other were born with her. Her sphere was great, and she was furnished with advantages proportioned to it. She maintained her authority with so becoming a grace, and inspired so particular a respect, that in this regard only, she was absolute and despotical, and could not be resisted. The part of royalty, and the humility of christianity, did so happily concur in her, that how different soever their characters may seem to be, they gave a mutual lustre to each other.

“She maintained that respect that belonged to her sex, without any of those diminutions, that though generally speaking, they do not much misbecome

it, yet do seem a little to lessen it. She would never affect to be above it, in common and meaner things : she had a courage and firmness mixed with a mildness that was soft and gentle ; she had in her all the grace of her own sex, and all the greatness of ours.

“ A desire of power, or an eagerness of empire, were things so far below her, though they generally pass for heroical qualities, that perhaps the world never yet saw so great a capacity for government joined with so little appetite to it : so unwillingly assumed, so modestly managed, and so cheerfully laid down. The clearness of her apprehension, the presence of her mind, the exactness of her memory, the solidity of her judgment, the correctness of her expressions, had such particular distinctions in them, that great enlargement might be made on every one of these if a cloud of witnesses did not make them unnecessary. None took things sooner, or retained them longer : none judged truer, or spake more exactly. She writ clear and short, with a true beauty and force of style. She discovered a superiority of genius even in the most trifling matters, which were considered by her, only as amusements, and so gave no occasion for deep reflections.

“ Her age and her rank had denied her much opportunity for study : yet she had gone far that way, and had read the best books in the three languages, that were almost equally familiar to her. It were easy to give amazing instances of her understanding in matters of divinity. She had so well considered

our disputes with the church of Rome, that she was capable of managing debates in them, with equal degree of address and judgment.

“ She had a general and a sublime idea of the Christian religion and a particular affection to the church of England.

“ Next to the best subjects, she bestowed most of her time on books of history, chiefly of the latter ages, particularly those of her own kingdom, as being the most proper to give her useful instruction. Lively books, where wit and reason gave the mind a true entertainment, had much of her time. She was a good judge, as well as a great lover of poetry: she loved it best when it dwelt on the best subjects.”

In the absence of the King, Queen Mary presided at the helm, with masculine prudence, dignity and spirit.

By her gentleness and cheerfulness, she was perfectly qualified to sooth the cares and soften the temper of William, to whom she on every occasion paid respectful attention.

She was particularly careful of her time, which she chiefly divided between the works of her needle, her books and her devotion. When she worked she had constantly one to read to her, and she read herself aloud while she sat to be dressed.

Mr. Addison in his poem to Sir Godfrey Kneller, on his picture of George I., alludes to her Majesty's excellent talent at embroidery, of which the

hangings of a closet at Hampton Court is a beautiful specimen.

And mighty Mars, for war renown'd,
In adamantinè armour frown'd,
By him the milder goddess rose,
Minerva studious to compose,
Her twisted threads, the web she strung,
And o'er a loom of marble hung.

When her Majesty was seized with the small-pox, she prepared with devout resignation for what she believed would be fatal. She spent some time in destroying every paper that might do a prejudice to any one; the remainder of her time in acts of devotion.

On December 28th, 1694, this excellent princess died, deeply and deservedly lamented by the King and every loyal subject.

Her funeral was most singularly solemn; the two Houses of Parliament walking in the procession^a.

Immediately after the demise of King William, this Palace was fitted up for the residence of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, who appear to have had much attachment to the Palace, out of respect to the memory of their son, the Duke of Gloucester, who had been treated here with great kindness and indulgence, by King William and Queen Mary.

His Royal Highness Prince GEORGE OF DENMARK, passed much of his time at Kensington: this

^a Bishop Burnet's Character of Queen Mary.

Prince steadily adhered to the principles of the Revolution, and the Protestant interest.

He died on the 28th of October, 1708, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, after he had been twenty-five years and some months, married to the Queen, who had been, during the whole course of her marriage, an affectionate wife; and in all his illness, which lasted for some years, she would never leave his bed; but sat up some times half the night in the bed by him, with such care and concern, that she was looked on very deservedly, as a pattern in this respect.

This Prince had shewed himself brave, both in Denmark, and in Ireland; his temper was mild and gentle. He had made a good progress in mathematics; had travelled through France, Italy, and Germany; and knew much more than he could well express, for he spoke acquired languages, ill and ungracefully. He was free from all vice; he meddled little in business, even after the Queen's accession to the crown. He was so gained to the Tories, by the act which they carried in his favour, that he was much in their interest. He was unhappily prevailed with, to take on him the post of High Admiral, of which he understood little; but was fatally led by those who had credit with him, who had not all of them his good qualities, but both an ill temper, and bad principles; his being bred to the sea, gained him some credit in those matters. In the conduct of our affairs, as great errors were committed, so great misfortunes had followed on them: all these were imputed to the Prince's easi-

ness, and to his favourites' ill management and bad designs. This drew a heavy load upon the Prince, and made his death the less lamented. The Queen was not only decently, but deeply affected with it^a.

Dying intestate, the Queen ordered an inventory of his personal estates to be made, which amounted to 37,923*l.* 3*s.* His medals and coins were valued at 270*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Jewels 9581*l.* 10*s.* Arms 290*l.* and the lease of his house at Greenwich, 2800*l.* His body was conveyed from Kensington to the Painted Chamber, Westminster, where it lay in state until the 13th of November, when it was privately interred in the vault of King Charles II. in Henry the Seventh's Chapel^b.

QUEEN ANNE was deservedly the idol of her subjects, and had the felicity to see her armies and fleets eminently triumphant. She zealously supported the Protestant religion, was a patroness of learning, and an encourager of the arts.

Among other artists employed by her Majesty, was Boit, a celebrated painter in enamel, who was ordered to paint a large plate of the Queen,

^a Burnet, vol. II. p. 517.

^b I saw Prince George of Denmark, he had a Danish countenance, blonde, of few words, spake French but ill, seemed somewhat heavy, but reported to be valiant, and indeede he had bravely received and brought off his brother the King of Denmark, in a battaile against the Sweeds, when both those Kings engaged very smartly.

28. He was married to the Lady Anne, at Whitehall. Her Court and Household, to be modelled as the Duke's, her father, had been, and they to continue in England.

Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 524. 683.

Prince George, the principal Officers and Ladies of the Court, and Victory introducing the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene; France and Bavaria, prostrate on the ground. Laguerre actually painted the design for it in oil. Prince George, who earnestly patronized the work, procured an advance of 1000 *l.* to Boit, who took a spot of ground in May Fair, erected a furnace, and built convenient rooms to work in. In the mean time the Prince, who had often visited the artist, during his operations, died.

This circumstance occasioned the work to be suspended, during which happened the revolution at court, extending itself even to Boit's work. Their Graces of Marlborough, were to be displaced even in the enamel, and her Majesty ordered Boit, to introduce Peace and Ormond, instead of Victory and Churchill. Prince Eugene also refused to sit for his picture, and the death of the Queen, put an end to the project.

Though Boit never executed the large piece in question, there was one in this Palace of a considerable size, representing Queen Anne sitting, and Prince George standing by her^a.

On the union of England and Scotland, Louis Laguerre, was commanded to prepare a series of allegorical paintings, to commemorate that event, which were to have been wrought in tapestry, for the decoration of some of the royal apartments.

“Mildness, timidity, and anxiety, were con-

^a Anecd. of Painting, vol. III. p. 148.

stitutional ingredients in the temper of this Princess, and to their influence chiefly we may ascribe most of the interesting occurrences in her government and private life. While she relied implicitly on the councils of her favourites, they were not restrained by the fear of her resentment from abusing indulged power, and violating the obligation of gratitude. She discarded the Tories, who from the confidence of her patronage at the beginning of her reign, were running into a course of measures, tending to the disunion of her subjects, and the danger of the protestant succession. Harassed at the close of her days, by the jealousies of the Whigs, and their urging securities for the protestant settlement, which did violence to her affections, she was prevented by the apprehension of personal danger, more than by principle or inclination, from taking any resolute steps, for transferring the succession of the crown to her brother."

The ingratitude of her first favourites rendered Queen Anne more suspicious and guarded, after their dismissal, and a distrust of her ministers, and an unwillingness to yield to their advice, in the last years of her reign, were one cause of their slowness in the prosecution of that system of measures, which was expected from the promises they had made to the Tories, before they came into power. They had gained the Queen's favour by recommending to her the exercise of independent authority; and this made her afterwards the more positive, in

resisting any proposal, which did not immediately meet with her approbation.

She was a kind and dutiful wife, and though depressed with bodily infirmities, she never omitted the minutest conjugal respect, and attended the sick bed of her husband, with a sympathy and tenderness, almost unexampled in the higher ranks of life. She loved her children with the fondest affection, and paid the most assiduous attention to their health and education.

While we ascribe what all have approved of in the domestic behaviour of Anne, to a sense of duty, and her own native disposition, we ought not to overlook those peculiar circumstances in her situation, which afford some apology for the suspension of natural affection, though they do not amount to a justification of it. The habit of a blind deference to the advice of Lord and Lady Churchill, and a conscientious anxiety for the protestant religion, exposed to the extremity of danger, stifled the emotions of filial tenderness, in a moment of singular agitation and perplexity, and precipitated her into an action, which would have been inexcusable if it had been the result of cool deliberation, and originated from motives of interest and ambition.

In the discharge of religious duties, she was regular and exemplary, her zeal for the prosperity of the church, was attested by extending the means of public instruction; by augmenting at her own expence, the livings of the poor clergy, and by

expressing on all occasions, a solicitude for the purity of the clerical character.

She amused herself with music, and painting; and delivered her public speeches with a melodious propriety, that charmed the ears of the audience.

The deceitfulness of grandeur, as a criterion of happiness, has often been inferred from the condition of royalty, and was remarkably verified in the life and reign of Queen Anne. We behold a nation rising under her auspices to the summit of prosperity. While signal success crowned her military exertions abroad, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, science and literature, advanced with rapid steps, at home: every event, and every improvement, which contribute to the opulence, the power and the renown of a nation, distinguish the reign of Queen Anne, as the most propitious and brilliant recorded in the annals of Britain; and how much are we struck with the wide distinction between external grandeur, and personal felicity.

Her Majesty was in person, of the middle size, well proportioned; her complexion ruddy, her features regular, her aspect majestic, her voice was clear and melodious, and her presence engaging; her capacity was naturally good, but not much cultivated by learning, nor did she exhibit any mark of extraordinary genius. She was a pattern of conjugal affection, a tender mother, an indulgent mistress, a munificent patron, a mild and merciful Princess; she was zealously attached to the Church of England, unaffectedly pious, just and

charitable; in a word, if she was not the greatest, she was certainly one of the best and most unblemished of our Sovereigns, and well deserved the expressive, though simple, epithet of **THE GOOD QUEEN ANNE**^a.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.—It is a remarkable circumstance that the Royal Family of England, have possessed the throne considerably more than a thousand years; there have indeed been periods in which several Kings, not of this line, have in succession, sat on the throne, but in the course of time the crown has always reverted to the same dynasty again; a race of Monarchs so prolonged, must be endeared to the hearts of Englishmen.

Under the mild and paternal government of this Illustrious Family, these realms have flourished with unexampled glory, for more than a century, and our labour in the succeeding pages will be confined to the province, of selecting such circumstances as are illustrative of character, but with a constant attention to the respect that is invariably due to exalted rank, and private feeling, while we are mindful of the interests of truth, and desirous of gratifying an innocent curiosity.

It was in 1701, that the act passed, by which it was settled, that after the demise of King William and the Princess Anne, without heirs, the succession to the crown, should devolve upon the Princess Sophia, Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being protestants. The demise

^a Somerville's History of Great Britain.

of this Princess, happening a few weeks before Queen Anne, who expired on the 1st of August, 1714, her son George, Elector of Hanover, was proclaimed King of England.

On his accession, his Majesty King George I. displayed a love of learning and science, he in particular noticed Vertue, who engraved an admirable likeness of him from a portrait by Kneller. The Laureatship, was vacant at the accession, which his Majesty graciously bestowed upon Nicholas Rowe. He encouraged Dr. Desaguliers, who had then made some advance in rendering philosophy popular.

The coronation which took place in Westminster Abbey, October 14th, 1714, was attended by a prodigious crowd of joyful spectators; and the King observed to Lady Cooper, in whose conversation he took great pleasure, that the sight of the place, forcibly brought to his thoughts the day of judgment, "Well it might," replied her Ladyship, "for it was truly the resurrection of England, and of all faithful subjects."

The first time Sir Peter King, Recorder of London, attended the King's levee, the Monarch gave him a very gracious reception, and in the course of some conversation, thus expressed himself: "As you from your office Sir Peter, must have frequent communications with my good citizens of London, and as I am at present a stranger among them, I think it necessary to acquaint them, through you, with my principles :

“ I never forsake a friend, I will endeavour to do justice to every body ; and I fear nobody.”

At the first masquerade the King was at, there happened an incident that did great honour to his good nature. A lady masked, whose name was not known, followed his Majesty, as if she had taken him for a stranger, and invited him to drink a glass of wine, at one of the beaufets ; with which he readily complied, and the lady filling a bumper, said, “ Here, mask, the Pretender’s health ;” then filling another glass, she presented it to the King, who received it with a smile, and replied, “ I drink with all my heart, to the health of unfortunate princes.”

His Majesty also shewed equal good nature on another occasion ; being on a journey, the coach broke down, and he was obliged to stop for some time at the house of a country gentleman, who was zealously attached to the exiled family. The King was shewn into the best room, where in a conspicuous situation, appeared the portrait of the Pretender. The owner of the mansion was in great confusion, when he perceived the attention of his Royal guest, fixed upon the picture ; but the latter relieved him from his embarrassment, by saying, “ Upon my word it is a striking likeness, and very much resembles the family.”

The King was very fond of seeing Shakespeare’s play of Henry VIII., which was once performed in the great hall of the palace at Hampton Court, under the direction of Sir Richard Steele ; and

when it was over, the Earl of Sunderland, meeting the Knight in the colonade, asked him how the King liked the entertainment; to which Sir Richard replied, "So terribly well my Lord, that I was afraid I should have lost all my actors; for I was not sure the King would not keep them, to fill the places at court, which he saw them so fit for in the play."

This Prince understood English so ill, that the only method of communication with him and one of his ministers who could not speak French, was in bad Latin. On coming to the crown of England, he told his ministers, that as he knew very little of the constitution and customs of England, he should put himself entirely into their hands, and be governed by them. "Then," added he, "you become completely answerable for every thing that I do."

A German Nobleman was one day congratulating this monarch, on his being sovereign of this kingdom, and of Hanover, "Rather" said he "congratulate me on having such a subject in one, as Newton; and such a subject in the other, as Leibnitz."

The following account of this excellent Prince, is taken from a pamphlet, written by Mr. Toland, in the year 1705.

The Elector, George Lewis, was born in the year 1660. He is a middle sized, well proportioned man, of a genteel address, and good appearance; he is not much addicted to any diversion, except

hunting; he is reserved, speaks little, but judiciously; he understands our constitution, the best of any foreigner I ever knew, and though he is very well versed in the art of war, and of invincible courage, having often exposed his person to great danger, in Hungary, in the Morea, on the Rhine, and in Flanders, yet he is naturally of very peaceable inclinations; he is a perfect man of business, exactly regular in the economy of his revenues; reads all dispatches himself, at first hand, and writes most of his own letters. I need give no more particular proof of his frugality, in laying out the public money, than that all the expenses of his court, (as to eating, drinking, fire, and candles, and the like,) are duly paid every Saturday night. The officers of his army, receive their pay every month, as likewise his envoys, in every part of Europe; and all the officers of his household, with the rest that are on the civil list, are cleared off every half year.

This monarch died of an apoplexy at Osnaburg, in the arms of his brother, the Prince Bishop of that city, June 22nd, 1727; and when Sir Robert Walpole, was apprized of the melancholy fact, he is said to have killed two horses, in hastening the intelligence to the succeeding prince, who to reward his fidelity, confirmed him in his place as prime minister.

A short time before his demise, his Majesty founded a professorship of modern history, in the University of Cambridge. He also purchased for the use of that University, at a price of six thousand guineas,

the extremely curious library of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely.

Kensington Palace, experienced some material alterations, during the reign of George I. ; Kent was employed here, and built the cupola room, and the great stair case, and it appears that the groups of portraits, of well known persons, belonging to the court, painted on the stair case, by this artist, were introduced by the particular command of his Majesty.

When his Majesty KING GEORGE II. came to the crown in 1727, he was a great favourite with the people of England. He had early distinguished himself in the field, as a volunteer in the army commanded by the immortal Marlborough, at the battle of Oudenarde, (fought July 11, 1708,) his Royal Highness, putting himself at the head of a squadron of Hanoverian dragoons, charged the enemy, sword in hand, with the greatest intrepidity. His horse was killed under him, and Col. Luschky, who commanded the squadron, was killed by his side.

The manners of the court and of the people of high fashion, at the accession of this monarch, are well exemplified by an anecdote of Gay, the author of the Beggar's Opera, whose comic opera of Polly, gave such offence to Queen Caroline, that the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, became voluntary exiles from the court, in consequence of their friendship for the author.

At an early period, this Prince was looked up to, as a patron of literature, and in 1732, Tindal dedi-

cated to him his edition of Rapin's *History of England*; his Royal Highness sent that gentleman a gold medal, worth forty guineas, as a mark of distinction, and of future favour.

When the rebellion broke out in 1745, the cabinet ministers, assembled to take proper measures for the security of the kingdom. While they were sitting, the King entered the council chamber, and requested to know what was the subject of their deliberations, and on being told that they were consulting how to provide for the safety of his Majesty's person, and government; "Aye, is it so," replied the monarch, laying his hand on the hilt of his sword, "my lords and gentlemen, take care of yourselves, but for me, it is my resolution to live and die King of England."

In 1745, the guards were serving in Germany, whence they were speedily recalled; but as they had been already so much engaged, it was thought hard to send them at once into Scotland. By the advice of a general, however, the King held a military levee, at which he made this speech:

"Gentlemen, you cannot be ignorant of the present precarious situation of our country, and though I have had so many recent instances of your exertions, the necessity of the times, and the knowledge I have of your hearts, induce me to demand your services again; so that all of you that are willing to meet the rebels, hold up your right hands; all those who may from particular reasons, feel it an inconvenience, hold up your left." In an instant, all the right hands in the room, were held up, which so

affected the King, that in attempting to thank the company, his feelings overpowered him, he burst into tears, and retired.

The guards next morning, marched to Finchley, and Hogarth, some years afterwards, made a sketch of this march ; but the king did not seem pleased with the idea, and said he would not have his brave soldiers turned into ridicule.

When Dr. Newton, was appointed sub-almoner, his great friend, Archbishop Gilbert, informed him that among other things the King had said, that though he had no reason to find fault with the length of Dr. Newton's sermons, yet, as he would now preach often before him, he must desire that he would be particularly short, especially on the great festivals; for he was an old man, and if the sermon was long, he was in danger of falling asleep, and catching cold, and it would fatigue him too much, especially on those days, when he was afterwards to come down into the chapel, to receive the sacrament. The doctor says that he had before taken care in his sermons, at court, to come within the compass of twenty minutes, but after this, especially on the great festivals, he never exceeded fifteen; so that the King sometimes said to the clerk of the closet, " A short good sermon."

This Prince was very anxious to save the life of Dr. Cameron, against whom execution was enrolled for treason, five years after the act of attainder. When he was desired to sign one of the death warrants, for a similar offence, he said in the true spirit of mercy, that he ever distinguished this

house. "Surely there has been too much blood already spilt upon this occasion."

His Majesty came one day to the Richmond Gardens, and finding the gates of them locked, while some decently dressed persons were standing on the outside, called for the head gardener, and told him to open the door immediately. "My subjects," added he, "walk where they please."

The same gardener complaining to him one day, that the company in Richmond Gardens, had taken up some of the flower roots, and shrubs that were planted there, his only reply was, "Plant more you blockhead you."

His Majesty and Queen Caroline, were greatly pleased with the situation of this Palace and passed much of their time here, living in the utmost harmony. The Queen expended large sums upon the improvement of the palace and gardens, and generally resided here with the Royal Family, in the absence of the King, when on the continent. Her Majesty held a court at Kensington, regularly every Sunday, after divine service.

Queen Caroline was said to have been very handsome at her marriage, soon after which she had the small pox, but was little marked by it, and retained a most pleasing countenance. It was full of majesty or mildness, as she pleased, and her penetrating eyes expressed whatever she had a mind they should. Her voice was captivating, and her hands beautifully small, plump and graceful. Her understanding was uncommonly strong, and so was her resolution. From their earliest connection she

had determined to govern the King, and deserved to do so; for her submission to his will was unbounded, her sense much superior, and his honour and interest always took place of her own; so that her love of power that was predominant, was dearly bought, and rarely ill employed; she was ambitious too of fame, but shackled by her devotion to the King, she seldom could pursue that object.

One of the Queen's delights, was the improvement of the gardens at Richmond; and the King believed that she had paid for all with her own money; nor would he ever look at her intended plans, saying, he did not care how she flung away her own revenue. He little suspected the aid Sir Robert furnished to her from the treasury. When she died she was indebted 20,000*l.* to the King.

The Queen's greatest error, was too high an opinion of her own address and art: she imagined that all who did not dare to contradict her, were imposed upon; and she had the additional weakness of thinking that she could play off many persons without being discovered. That mistaken humour, and at other times the hazarding very offensive truths, made her many enemies; and her duplicity in fomenting jealousies between the ministers, that each might be more dependent on herself, was no sound wisdom.

The Queen's great secret was her own rupture, which till her last illness nobody knew but the King, her German nurse Mrs. Mailborne, and one other person. To prevent all suspicion, her Majesty would frequently stand for some minutes in

her shift, talking to her ladies; and though labouring with so dangerous a complaint, she made it so invariable a rule never to refuse a desire of the King, that every morning at Richmond, she walked several miles with him, and more than once, when she had the gout in her foot, she dipped her whole leg in cold water, to be ready to attend him.

The Queen was constant in her protection of Sir Robert Walpole, and the day before she died, gave a strong mark of her conviction that he was the firmest support the King had. As they two alone were standing by the Queen's bed, she pathetically recommended, not the minister to the sovereign, but the master to the servant. Sir Robert was alarmed, and feared the recommendation would have a fatal impression,—but a short time after, the King reading with Sir Robert, some intercepted letters from Germany, which said, that now the Queen was gone, Sir Robert would have no protection, “On the contrary,” said the King, “you know she recommended me to you.” This marked the notice he had taken of the expression; and it was the only notice he ever took of it: nay, his Majesty's grief was so excessive and so sincere, that his kindness to his minister seemed to increase for the Queen's sake^a.

Although racked with extreme agony, almost without intermission, during twelve days and nights, Queen Caroline bore her feelings not only with patience, and resignation, but almost without a

^a Lord Orford's Works, vol. IV.

groan ; maintaining to the last moment of her dissolution, serenity, temper, dignity, greatness of soul, and an unaffected submission to the ways of providence. In all this melancholy scene, she behaved with such invariable courtesy, to every one about her, that one of the physicians observed, “ he never had met with a similar instance in the whole course of his practice.” She repeatedly expressed to her attendants her grateful sense of their laborious watchings, and distinguished each of them with appropriate marks of regard. She recommended her servants in the most affecting and solemn manner, to the King’s favour and protection ; extended her concern to the lowest of them, and was equally warm in her solicitude for their welfare, recounting to him the faithfulness of their services.

This firmness and resignation were not the effect of insensibility, or stoical indifference, but derived from the strongest exertions of reason and religion. On the second day of her illness she was observed to shed some tears, occasioned either by the lowness of her spirits, the anguish of her sufferings, or by tenderness for the despair of her family ; she soon however recovered from her debility, and resumed her accustomed fortitude. Apprehensive that during a painful operation, she had so far forgotten herself as to use peevish expressions, she reproached herself with having shewn an unbecoming impatience. She frequently declared that she had made it the business of her life, to discharge her religious and social duties, she hoped God would pardon her infirmities, and accept the sincerity of her en-

deavours, which were always intended to promote the King's power, and the prosperity of the nation. She declared that she was a hearty well wisher to the liberties of the people ; and that if she had erred in any part of her public conduct, it arose from want of judgment, not from intention.

A little before Queen Caroline died, she said to her physician, " How long can this last ?" on his answering, " your Majesty will soon be eased of your pains," she replied " the sooner the better." She then repeated a prayer of her own composing, in which there was such a flow of natural eloquence, as demonstrated the vigour of a great and good mind. When her speech began to falter, and she seemed expiring, she desired to be raised up in her bed, and fearing that nature would not hold out long enough without artificial supports, she desired to have water sprinkled on her, and a little after desired it might be repeated. She then with the greatest composure and presence of mind, requested her weeping relations " to kneel down and pray for her." Whilst they were reading some prayers, she exclaimed, " Pray aloud that I may hear ;" and after the Lord's prayer was concluded, in which she joined as well as she could, she said, " So!" and waving her hand, lay down and expired.

Queen Caroline was blessed with a natural serenity and calmness of mind, and often expressed her thankfulness to God, that he had given her a temper, which was not easily ruffled, and which enabled her to support every difficulty. It was truly said of her, that the same softness of behaviour,

and command of herself that appeared in the drawing room, went along with her, into her private apartments, gladdened every body that was about her person, accompanied her as well in the gay and cheerful seasons of life, as under the most trying circumstance, and did not fail her even in death itself.

One part of her conduct, which reflects the highest honour on her memory, was her maternal attention to her children, and particularly to her daughters. She superintended their education, directed their behaviour, formed their manners, and tempered her reproofs with a mixture of proper serenity and kindness, which rendered her equally beloved and respected. Her charities were limited only by her revenue, though she avoided all appearance of ostentation, so much, that many persons who had subsisted by her bounty, were wholly ignorant of their benefactress, and she was so liberal, that her public and private lists, amounted to near a fifth part of her whole income.

A conspicuous part of the character of Queen Caroline, was her great patronage of learned men. The protection she afforded to the first luminaries of the church, has been slightly mentioned. She distinguished Clarke, Hoadly, Butler, Sherlock, Secker, and Pearce, with peculiar marks of regard. The gracious manner in which she listened to recommendations of literary eminence, is well displayed in an anecdote relative to the celebrated author of "The Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion." Secker, while he was King's

Chaplain, mentioned in conversation with the Queen, Butler, who was then rector of Stanhope. The Queen said she thought he was dead, and making inquiries of Archbishop Blackburne, if he was not dead, his answer was, "No madam, but he is buried." Soon afterwards she appointed him, without solicitation, Clerk of her Closet, and he used to attend her every day from seven to nine in the afternoon. She also caused his name to be inserted on the list for a vacant bishopric^a.

Her chief pleasure consisted in promoting the cause of virtue, in relieving the afflicted, and assisting modest merit. She corresponded with Leibnitz, on the most friendly terms, but she encouraged Dr. Clarke, in his controversy with that lively, but superficial metaphysician, and the Doctor used to say, "that she understood what answers were to be given to Leibnitz's arguments, before he drew up his reply to them."

The talents and knowledge of this illustrious Princess, gave her great influence with her husband, which she always employed to good purposes; and which, perhaps, were never better exercised than in causing that great and excellent minister, Sir Robert Walpole, to be continued in his employments on the accession of George II.

One hundred thousand pounds were wanted to pay the debts that monarch had incurred when he was Prince of Wales. The parties in opposition had

^a Coxe's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole.

refused to procure the money. Sir Robert Walpole, however, offered it, and remained prime minister^a.

Words cannot sufficiently express the sensibility and affection of George II. during Queen Caroline's illness, and his regret for her loss. He watched at her bed side with unabated affection, and could scarcely be prevailed on to take any rest till she expired. As soon as the first emotions of grief had subsided, he loved to talk of his departed Queen; recounted her virtues, and considered how she would have acted on occasions of difficulty.

He continued the salaries of all the officers and nominal servants, who were not taken into his household, and commanded a list of her numerous benefactions to be laid before him; saying that it was his intention that nobody as far as possible should be a sufferer besides himself.

Some time after the Queen's death, before his hour of rising, the King said to Baron Brinkman, one of his German pages, "I hear you have a picture of my wife, which she gave you, and which is a better likeness than any in my possession,—bring it to me." When it was brought, the King seemed greatly affected: and after a short pause, he said, "put it on the chair at the foot of my bed till I ring my bell," and when the Baron entered, the King said, "take this picture away, I never yet saw the woman worthy to buckle her shoe."

King George II. died in this palace, on the 25th October, 1760, at the age of seventy-seven, after a

^a Seward, vol. II. p. 335.

long reign of thirty-four years, distinguished by a variety of important events, and chequered with a vicissitude of character and fortune.

His Majesty was waited on as usual in the morning, without any apparent signs of indisposition, drank his chocolate, enquired about the wind, as if anxious for the arrival of mails, opened the window of his room, and perceiving it a fine day, said he would walk in the gardens. His chocolate maker being the last person with his Majesty, observed him give a sigh on quitting the presence, and soon after hearing a noise, like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire, he returned, and found the King dropt from his seat, as if attempting to ring the bell. His Majesty in the fall, received a small hurt on the temple; proper assistance being immediately procured, he was put to bed, and an attempt was made to bleed him, but without effect, and his Majesty soon expired, notwithstanding all possible methods used for his recovery.

The King was, in his person, rather lower than the middle size, well proportioned, erect, with eyes remarkably prominent, a high nose, and a fair complexion. In his disposition he is said to have been hasty, especially in his youth, yet soon appeased; otherwise mild, moderate and humane; in his way of living, temperate, regular, and methodical in every branch of private economy. He was fond of military parade, and personally brave. He loved war as a soldier, and studied it as a science, and corresponded on this subject, with some of the greatest officers whom Germany has produced.

His Majesty had lived with the Queen in that kind of harmony and confidence that is seen between the best suited couples in private life. He had a numerous issue in which he had great cause of satisfaction, and very little of disquiet, but what was alone almost the necessary consequence of a life protracted to a late period: he survived several of his children.

He had the satisfaction to see in his successor, what is very rare, the most affectionate obedience, the most dutiful acquiescence in his will; and what is no less rare, he never possessed more perfectly the love of his subjects than in the last years of his life. And he died at the very point of time when the terror of his arms, the power of his kingdom, and wisdom of his government, were raised to almost as high a pitch as they could possible arrive at; they were indeed at that height of prosperity and glory as never had been exceeded in the reign of the most fortunate of his predecessors.

The King was always sufficiently deliberate and attentive to the interest of his own subjects. He was plain and direct in his intentions; true to his word; steady in his favour and protection, to his servants, and never changed them willingly; this appeared clearly in those that served more immediately on his person, whom he scarce ever removed; but they grew old with him, or died in their places.

He has been censured as a little too attentive to money; but there are two considerations which greatly enervate this objection to his character. First, that this disposition never shewed itself in

one rapacious act; and secondly, that it never influenced his conduct on any important occasion.

The State Apartments.

The state apartments of Kensington Palace, which are now to be described, have remained unoccupied since the death of King George II.; and have undergone no alteration since that period. Several of them are spacious and grand; but whatever may be wanting in the style of their internal structure, yet the effect of the whole is generally pleasing, from the profusion of pictures with which every room is decorated.

The Royal collection of paintings has been forming for some centuries^a. HENRY VIII. possessed many pictures, and had several painters in his service, among whom Holbein shines pre-eminent. Though there is no evidence that QUEEN ELIZABETH, had much taste for painting, yet many were added during her reign. Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I., had begun a separate collection, which on his premature death, devolved to his brother Charles, who had already imbibed a predilection for such pursuits, from the magnificent taste of the Duke of Buckingham, his preceptor.

This Monarch began to form his collection immediately after his accession to the throne. He not only possessed a critical taste, but extensive knowledge in the Fine Arts; he was a generous benefactor to the professors of painting, and invited and encouraged the most celebrated foreign masters, to reside in England. He sent commissions into

^a Anecdotes of Painting.

France and Italy, to purchase pictures; and dispatched artists thither and into Spain, to copy those of the most eminent painters. The value of pictures was doubled in Europe by the emulation between this Sovereign and Philip IV. of Spain, who was touched with the same elegant passion.

When the royal taste became known, many valuable pictures were brought over and offered for sale. The ministers and nobility were not backward with presents of the same nature; and in the printed catalogue of King Charles's collection, are recorded the names of several of the court, who ingratiated themselves by such offerings. But the noblest addition was made by the King himself, who purchased at a great price, the entire cabinet of the Duke of Mantua, then reckoned the most valuable in Europe.

King Charles was not long permitted to enjoy his acquisitions: and the arts were in a manner expelled with the Royal Family from Britain. One of the first acts of the parliament, after the death of the King, was the disposal of the pictures, statues, tapestry, and other splendid ornaments of the Royal Palaces. In March, 1648, the parliament ordered commissioners to be appointed to inventory the goods and personal estate of the King and Queen, and appraise them for the use of the public^a. This inventory (which is still extant in the British Museum,) is a magnificent folio, of near one thousand pages, fairly written, but with little know-

^a Whitelocke's Memorials.

ledge of the objects which the writer describes. Every article was appraised, and nothing sold under the affixed price. The names of the purchasers also appear, who are usually English, but probably many were agents for foreign courts; as foreign Princes were eager to enrich their cabinets with the works, which the superior taste of Charles had selected for his own. And the Kings of France and Spain, the Queen of Sweden, the Archduke Leopold, and Cardinal Mazarine are known to have obtained several of the finest pictures^a.

After the Restoration, attempts were made to recover the paintings, but with little success. Notwithstanding the havock that had been made, it is evident however, from the printed catalogue of King James IInd's collection, that the crown still possessed a great number of valuable pictures, but the fire at Whitehall, in January 1698, destroyed many, that the rage of civil war had spared.

King William having selected Kensington Palace for one of his principal residences, caused the greater part of the royal collection, to be removed hither, as appears from a catalogue taken in the year 1700, now in the British Museum^b.

The collection was considerably augmented at the expence of Queen Caroline; for justly lamenting the dispersion that had taken place, her Majesty sought every means of recovering the pictures.

^a D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. ^b Harl. MSS. No. 7025-18,

From the circumstance of this Palace having been unoccupied during the last reign, several of the finest pictures have been removed to Windsor and Buckingham House. But his present Majesty in 1818, having commanded Mr. West, the late venerable President of the Royal Academy, to survey the collection, an accurate catalogue was taken, and the whole have been arranged through the several apartments under his inspection. A copy of this catalogue, by the liberality and kindness of Mr. West, I have been permitted to take, and have been favoured by him, with every possible information respecting the pictures.

The principal entrance to the Palace is on the west side, through the clock court. A long unornamented corridor leads to the great staircase, communicating with the state apartments; at the foot of which is an arcade, supporting the gallery above. The stairs are of black marble, commencing under the first arch, with two landings in the ascent, and ornamental balustrades of wrought iron, covered with a mahogany hand rail. The gallery and landings are paved with black and white marble. The staircase is lighted by three windows on the west, and the opposite sides are painted to represent a gallery, behind a colonade of the Ionic order, which is crowded with figures, supposed to be the spectators on a court day. Beneath this the walls are decorated with spirited and tasteful representations in chiaro scuro of sea horses, warlike trophies, and other devices, and the frieze is embellished with heads of unicorns,

masks of lions, and festoons of foliage. On the walls of the gallery are also represented in *chiaro scuro* Hercules, Diana, Apollo, and Minerva; and in the centre of it stands a marble statue of a crouching Venus.

The cieling is painted in imitation of a dome, supported by galleries; in three of which are seen musicians playing on various instruments; and in another, the painter has introduced his own portrait, with those of two young persons, supposed to have been his pupils, and a beautiful actress, with whom he lived on terms of intimacy. The outer part is enriched with sea-horses, and masks of lions, in a similar manner to the walls beneath.

The groups of figures represented under the colonade are presumed to be portraits of persons well known in the reign of George I.; they consist of ladies, yeomen of the guard, pages, a quaker, two turks, a highlander and Peter the wild boy.

The youth without the balcony appears to have been an after-thought of the artist, and is said to represent a page of Lady Suffolk.

A young man in a polish dress is Mr. Ulric, who was page to George I.

The two persons in Turkish habits, Mahomet and Mustapha, were taken prisoners by the Imperialists in Hungary, and entered the service of George I., whose life they are supposed to have saved at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1685. When the King ascended the British throne, they came with him to England, and were constantly about the royal person. Mahomet became a Chris-

tian, and died of a dropsy, 1st November, 1726, leaving a family, by a Hanoverian lady, who survived him. Pope has recorded his worth in one of his epistles :

“ From peer or bishop ’tis no easy thing
To draw the man who loves his God or king.
Alas ! I copy (or my draught would fail,)
From *honest Mah’met* or plain Parson Hale.”

Mustapha continued in the service of George II. after the death of his former master, and is supposed to have died in Hanover.

Peter the Wild Boy, was found in the woods near Hameln, in Hanover, in 1725. When first discovered, he was walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees with the agility of a squirrel, and feeding upon grass and moss, and was supposed to be about thirteen years of age. He was presented to his Majesty George I., then at Hanover, who ordered him to be taken care of. He was sent over to England, in April, 1726, and again exhibited to his Majesty and many of the nobility. He could not speak, and appeared to have but few ideas; he was pleased with the ticking of a watch, and the splendid habits of those around him. He at first disliked the confinement and incumbrance of cloaths, and was with difficulty persuaded to lie on a bed; he however soon walked upright, and became quiet in his demeanour. He was at first placed under the care of Dr. Arbuthnot, who had him christened by the name of Peter, but was unable to bring him to the pronunciation of any words. He resisted all instruction and was sup-

ported by a pension allowed by the three sovereigns in whose reign he lived. He resided latterly at a farmer's near Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, till February 1785, when he died at the supposed age of nearly ninety years.

The staircase was built by Kent, who also executed the paintings, and which are esteemed to be the least defective work of his pencil, as he by no means excelled in that art. He was a painter, an architect, and the father of modern gardening. In the first character, he was below mediocrity, in the second the restorer of the science, in the last an original. Kent was a native of Yorkshire, and put apprentice to a coachmaker, but feeling the emotions of genius, he left his master without leave, and repaired to London; where he studied a little, and gave indications enough of abilities to excite a generous patronage in some gentlemen of his own county, who raised a contribution sufficient to send him to Rome, whither he accompanied Mr. Talman, in 1710. There he formed an acquaintance with Lord Burlington, who brought him to England, in 1719, gave him an apartment in his own house, and added all the graces of favour and recommendation; through this he obtained considerable employment, as a painter both in history and portrait, but with little success in either. To compensate for his bad painting, he had an excellent taste for ornament, and an exuberance of fancy, which acquired him much fame among people who had the power to patronize his pencil, and whose ignorance of the arts led them to bow to his dictates, on such sub-

jects. In architecture his designs were deservedly admired.

By the patronage of Queen Caroline, the Dukes of Grafton and Newcastle, Lord Burlington and Mr. Pelham, he was made, successively master carpenter, architect, keeper of the pictures, and after the death of Jervas, principal painter to the crown. The whole, including a pension of 100*l.* a year, which was granted to him for his works at this palace, produced about 600*l.* a year.

Mr. Kent died 12th April, 1748, at Burlington House, in the sixty-fourth year of his age; and was buried in a vault at Chiswick^a.

From the Gallery we enter

The Presence Chamber.

A room of good dimensions, fitted up in a plain and unornamented style. The walls are hung with tapestry, but which, like all the other apartments, being covered with pictures, is concealed from view. The chimney-piece has some carved decorations, consisting of flowers, fruit and heads, from the hand of Grinling Gibbons. The cieling is painted by Kent, in the manner of those discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum; it consists of rich ornaments, red, blue, and gold, upon a white ground; and is a beautiful imitation of those ancient paintings. It was the first specimen introduced into this country, and does credit to the classical taste of the artist; and a proof of his liberal zeal, for the interest of his profession, is

^a Anecdotes of Painting, vol. IV.

clearly evinced by his adopting this antique ornament, rather than his own historical compositions. *The numbers affixed to the pictures, correspond with those in the Catalogue, taken by B. West, Esq., in 1818, by command of his present Majesty.*

Over the Fire Place.

No. 1. The Story of Cimon and his Daughter, as related in Valerius Maximus^a.—*A Hanneman.*

This subject is sometimes called "The Roman Charity," or more properly "The Grecian Daughter." The picture is a good specimen of the master, a native of Holland, who came over to England in the reign of Charles II., and resided here sixteen years.

2. An ancient Female Head.

3. The Last Supper, a small long picture over the fire place.—*Young Palma.*

4. An ancient Female Head, companion to No 2.

5. Head of a Young Man in a hat, laughing, a very spirited picture.—*F. Hals.*

This artist was an admirable painter of portrait, and only inferior to Vandyck: his pictures are well drawn, and coloured with much force and nature.

6. The Head of our Saviour, an oval.

7. Head of a Young Woman, green drapery, fine.—*Old Palma.*

8. Our Saviour and the Scribes.

9. A Flower Piece with Insects &c., 1ft. 7in. by 1ft. 4in.—*W. Withoos.*

10. Another, its companion, a watch, &c. 1ft. 7in. by 1ft. 4in.—*W. Withoos.*

These are exquisitely finished, with great force and truth.

^a Lib. 5. Cap. 4. de Pietate in Parentes.

11. The Marriage of St. Catherine, half length.—
After Corregio.

An old copy, possessing much of the character and spirit of the original. It was a present to Charles I. from the Duke of Buckingham. See Catalogue of King Charles's Pictures, p. III. No. 18.

12. The Two Daughters of Philip II. of Spain, richly attired, painted in a masterly manner, and a faithful representation of the costume of that age, 4ft. 4in. by 4ft. 9in.—*Sir A. More.*

It is thus inscribed, "Isabella Clara Eugenia, filia Philipi II. Regis Hispaniarum, ætatis suæ. XI. A.D. 1571. Catherina filia Philipi, ætatis suæ X."

13. A Lady's Head, in a ruff.

14. A Head of the Virgin, an oval, companion to No. 6.

15. A Man's Head, purple drapery.

16. A very curious and interesting picture of a Battle between the French and Germans, supposed to represent that called the *Battle of Spurs*, between the Emperor Maximilian I. and Louis XII. or that of *Pavia*, between Charles V. and Francis I., but most probably the former.

It was apparently painted near the time, and faithfully describes the arms then in use, with the manner of fighting.

17. Bacchus and Ariadne, a classical composition, in chiaro scuro, of 16 figures, a large Cartoon.—*Carlo Cignani.*

18. A Female Saint bearing a Cross, an ancient picture.

19. The Marriage of Joseph and Mary.

20. St. Peter released from Prison by an Angel.—*Steynwick.*

A highly picturesque representation of a gloomy dungeon, faintly illuminated by two lamps. This was a favourite subject of the Artist,

and frequently repeated by him, with a variation of the architecture, and the grouping of the figures. It is supposed to have been one of King Charles's collection.

21. Jupiter, Juno, and Io, 1ft. 1lin. by 2ft. 6in.

An ancient picture, curiously representing the metamorphosis of Io, with the story of Argus, as related by Ovid.

22. Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII, a head, richly dressed.

Supposed to have been presented to Henrietta Maria, by her brother Louis XIII. It is inscribed "Anne d' Autriche, Femme de Louis XIII. Roy de France et Navarre."

23. Cupid sitting on the Back of an Eagle armed with Jupiter's Thunder, a circular Cartoon in chiaro scuro—*Carlo Cignani*.

24. The Virgin and Child.

25. Judith with the head of Holofernes, whole length.

26. The Death of Cleopatra, very fine, 3ft. 1in. by 2ft. 4in.—*Stile of Guido*.

The dying expression of the Queen, admirably described.

27. A Female Portrait, the Wife of Thomas Baker.

28. St. Sebastian, half length.

29. Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, when old, order of the Garter.

30. Sir George Carew, half length

31. Christ bearing the Cross, half length.

32. An Ecce Homo, a single figure, half length.

33. Jupiter and Europa, a large Cartoon, in chiaro scuro, companion to No. 17. and of equal beauty and classic truth.—*Carlo Cignani*.

34. Portrait of the Duke of Wharton, in crayons.—*Rosalba*.

35. Portrait of Hans Holbein, by himself, in water colours, on canvas.

It is very highly finished, and preserved with a glass before it. This and its companion, No. 37. were presented to Queen Caroline, by Sir Robert Walpole.

36. A Tyrolese Girl, in crayons.—*Rosalba*.

37. Holbein's Wife, companion to No. 35. in water colours, and equally valuable.

38. Portrait of Rosalba, in crayons.—*By herself*.

Rosalba Carriera, a native of Italy, carried crayon painting to a high degree of perfection; her works are not numerous in England, but are justly held in high esteem. She died in 1757, at the age of eighty-two, having been deprived of her sight, during the last ten years of her life, by her incessant application.

39. An Old Man's Head, with a beard and black cap, very expressive.

40. Sir Thomas More, in a furred habit, with red sleeves and black cap.

This is probably a copy from Holbein.

41. Pharaoh Dreaming, apparently a study for a large picture.

42. St. George, a Female Figure, and another in the distance.

43. Portrait of Mary de Medicis, Queen of Henry IV. of France, and Mother of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in black.

44. A Landscape and Figures with a Bridge, (inscribed F. M.)—*Mola*.

45. The Apotheosis of St. Sebastian, a small oval on pannel.—*After Carracci*.

46. A Lady's Head in a laced ruff.—*Sir A. More*.

47. Portrait of John Schorel, with pallet and pencils,—*By himself*.

Schorel, was the disciple of John de Mabuse, and the master of

Sir Antonio More. He resided for some time in Rome, and was the first of the Flemish Painters, who introduced the Italian taste and style into his own country. He died in 1562.

48. Lazarus Spinola, uncle to the governor of the Low Countries, 1ft. 6in. by 1ft. 1in.—*W. Kay*.

Inscribed "Ann. Dom. 1566, ætatis 22." From King Charles's collection. See catalogue p. 6. No. 20. The portraits of this master, are very little inferior to those of Sir A: More.

49. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, on pannel, 1ft. 8in. by 1ft. 4in.—*Lucas Van Leyden*.

50. Joseph brought before Pharaoh, the same size.—*Lucas Van Leyden*.

These pictures are very curious specimens of the early state of oil painting, and are from the collection of King Charles I., who purchased them from Sir James Palmer. Catalogue, p. 10 and 159. No. 35.

51. Cupid with a Torch, bestriding a Globe, a circular Cartoon, in chiaro scuro.—*Carlo Cignani*.

A looking glass of large dimensions, is placed between the windows of this apartment, which was tastefully decorated with festoons of flowers, painted with great truth and spirit, by John Baptist Monnoyer, an artist who was brought to England, by the Duke of Montagu, to embellish his house, now the British Museum. It is remarkable that Queen Mary, sat by the painter, during the greatest part of the time he was employed in painting it. It is now much defaced.

The Privy Chamber.

This apartment appears from the general character of its architecture, to have been the work of Kent: and is fitted up with wainscot and tapestry, in the pannelling. The chimney-piece, is of dark

veined marble. The cieling is a good specimen of the rich ornamented style of this artist; it is divided into compartments, the center of which is a large oval, with an allegorical representation of Minerva, attended by History and the Arts. Between the windows, are two marble tables supported by brackets, richly carved and gilt.

52. A German Lady with a Dog, fine.—*Parmegiano*.

An Orrery and some Astronomical instruments on a table by her, a very interesting portrait.

53. An Italian Lawyer, a portrait, represented reading a deed.—*Bourdon*.

Designed in a good style and painted with vigorous effect:

54. Saint William, divesting himself of his arms to take upon himself the monastic order of the Carthusians, half length.—*Giorgione*.

The countenance very expressive, the colouring sober, and the effect studied and well arranged.

55. The Queen of Francis I. King of France.—*L. Da Vinci*.

A three quarters portrait, on pannel, in a rich satin dress, ornamented with jewels, holding in her hand a letter.

This picture has been erroneously called the *Duchess of Valentia*, mistress to Francis, and said to be painted by *Janet*, but the superscription of the letter, "A la Christianissima grany gooli nostra Senora la Regina muy Senora," and a fine duplicate by *Leonardo Da Vinci*, lately brought from the Continent, incontestably prove it to be of this Queen^a.

56. Henry Prince of Wales, Son of James I., in a black habit, three quarters, inscribed in one corner, "Genus et Genius," in the other, "Æt. 17. A. D. 1617."

^a Pine's Royal Residences.

57. Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.—
Van Somer.

A very large picture, representing her Majesty in a hunting dress, and hat and feather, with her horse, and five dogs. A view of the old palace at Oatlands, in the back ground. It is inscribed "Anna D. G. Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regina, anno ætatis suæ 43."

58. A Man's Head, Hat and Feather, a small ancient picture.

59. The Father and Mother of Holbein.

Represented in a room, on the wall of which hangs a landscape. It is a curious picture, and probably executed by the father himself, or by his brother *Sigismond*, who is said to have practised in England.

60. A Female Head, one breast uncovered, 1ft. 1in. by 10in.—*Giovanni Bellini.*

A very beautiful picture, from King Charles's Collection, see catalogue, p. 4. No. 15, where it is said to have been obtained in exchange from the Earl of Pembroke. The artist died in 1512, and is accounted the founder of the Venetian School.

61. A Knight of Malta, three quarters.

Spirited in handling, and bold in effect.

62. Lucretia, half length.—*The School of Titian.*

63. A Countess of Derby, in a black habit, and high ruff.

64. An Old Man's Head, looking upwards.

65. William Duke of Gloucester, 4ft. 10in. by 3ft. 4in.—*Kneller.*

A child sitting, a cap and feather, a shock dog by his side. This has been engraved in Mezzotinto by Smith.

66. A Man's Head, left hand on his sword.—
Venetian School.

67. David with the Head of Goliath, whole length.

68. A Naked Child playing with a Dog.

Probably a portrait of one of the royal children.

69. Portraits of two Girls, whole length.

These are probably children of George II.

70. Alderman Lemon, three quarters, Arms.—

Levinus.

71. A Man's Head, in a ruff.

72. Virgin and Child, whole length, a small picture.

73. A Girl with a Dog, and Flowers in her lap.

Apparently a royal portrait.

74. The Duchess of Brunswick's Son, whole length.

75. Three Boys with a Goat, 2ft. 3in. by 2ft. 8in. supposed to be portraits.

76. William Duke of Gloucester in Armour.—

Sir P. Lely.

77. A Woman with a Flute in her hand, a Man in Armour behind her, half length, 3ft. 2in. by 2ft. 10in.

78. A Female Head, habited as a Nun, with her hands clasped, inscribed "La Sconsolata."

79. Portrait of the celebrated James Crichton, a book in one hand, the other on his sword, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft.

80. Francis I. of France, and the Duchess of Valentinois, half lengths.

81. Portrait of the Gardener of the Duke of Florence, 2ft. 1in. by 1ft. 7in.---*Andrea Del Sarto.*

An old man in a grey habit, writing, his keys and gardening tools hanging up behind him. This fine picture is from King Charles's collection. See Catalogue p. 128. No. XIV. and with

No. 90. and 113, were by the permission of His Majesty, exhibited at the British Gallery in 1819.

82. Portrait of a Venetian Senator, red velvet habit.—*Il Tintoretto*.

83. Head of an Old Woman, blowing lighted charcoal, 1ft. 10in. by 1ft. 6in.—*Schalcken*.

84. Frederick William, King of Prussia, in a military dress, whole length, large.

85. A Man's Head, in a laced scalloped ruff, in the style of Vandyck, very fine.

86. A Wild Boar's Head, very spirited.—*Snyders*.

87. A Man's Head, falling band, companion to No 85. and equally fine.

88. A Woman's Head, yellow and red drapery.

89. A man shewing a Trick, inscribed "carpendo carperis ipse."—*Leonardo Da Vinci*.

90. A Portrait of a Man, in a black habit, very fine.—*Sir A. More*.

91. A Man in Armour, truncheon in left hand.—*Giorgione*.

92. Christiana Duchess of Savoy, in a large ruff.—*Sir A. More*.

93. A Man with a Bass Viol.—*Honthorst*.

94. Margaret, Daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Savoy, married Ranutius, Duke of Parma, and died 1663, half length.—*Sir A. More*.

95. Portrait of a Man in Armour, apparently copied from Lely.

96. The Evangelist St. Matthew, a head.—*After Guercino*.

97. Catherine Empress of Russia, whole length, in robes, very large.

98. A Madonna, with St Catherine and St. John, 1ft. 3in. by 2ft. 7in.—*Old Palma.*

From the collection of Charles I. See Catalogue p. 10. No. 37.

99. Tobit and the Angel, 1ft. 10in. by 2ft. 6in.—*Cooke.*

100. St. Catherine at the Altar, very fine.—*School of Paul Veronese.*

101. An Old Man's Head looking upwards, hand on breast.

102. Portrait of a Lady, companion to No. 95.

103. A Female Head, apparently of the time of Henry VII.

104. A Painter with a Pencil in his hand.—*Il Tintoretto.*

105. A Woman's Head, smiling, fine.

106. A Man's Head in black.—*Il Tintoretto.*

107. A Man in Armour, truncheon in his left hand, style of Sir P. Lely.

108. The Wise Men's offering, after Schiavone.

109. The Salutation, an ancient picture.

110. Three Boys with a Lamb, fine.—*School of Rubens.*

111. An Old Man's Head, pointing upward.

112. A Holy Family.

113. A Bishop of the Greek Church, holding a book.—*Sir A. More.*

114. A Portrait of a Lady, companion to No. 107.

115. A Man's Head in a ruff.

116. Henrietta, Daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Savoy, and Wife of Ferdinand Elector of Bavaria, died 1676, 2ft. 7in. by 2ft. 1in.—*Sir A. More.*

117. Cupid and Psyche, a very beautiful picture, finely coloured, and executed with great spirit, 6ft. 6in. by 6ft. 3in.—*Vandyck*.

In this room is an antique statue of Matidia, niece to the Emperor Trajan, and a small ancient one of Bacchus, the head of which is modern, and a curious bust of a Moorish Prince, executed in various coloured marbles.

The Queen's Drawing Room

Is fitted up in a similar manner to the preceding, with tapestry and dark wainscotting. The cieling is coved.

The first picture over the door is

118. Portraits of Three Princesses, Daughters of King George II. and Queen Caroline. Anne, born 22nd October, 1709, married 1734, to William Charles Henry Prince of Orange, and who died 1759. Amelia Sophia Eleonora, born 30th May, 1711, died unmarried, 31st October, 1786, and Elizabeth Carolina, born 30th May, 1713, and died unmarried 1757. 5ft. 8½in. by 3ft. 1½in. half lengths.—*Main-gaud*.

119. Admiral Beaumont, copied from *Dahl*.—*G. Bockman*.

120. Admiral Benbow, from *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.—*G. Bockman*.

121. Admiral Sir Stafford Fairborne, *ditto*.—*G. Bockman*.

122. A Head of an Old Man, in a red habit, apparently intended for an Apostle or Saint.

—123. The Resurrection, a Vision, inscribed, “Martin Van Heemskerck, inventor, 1565.” A very

singular, curious and interesting picture, 2ft. 4½in. by 5ft. 1½in.

124. Portrait of a Man, three-quarters, left hand on his hip. Arms.

125. Portrait of a Bishop, three quarters, sitting in a chair covered with velvet.

126. A Man's Head, clasped hands.—*Venetian School*.

127. A Portrait of a Doge of Venice, a head, in his robes, 2ft. 4in. by 1ft. 7½in.

Probably one of the set collected for James I. by Sir Henry Wotton.

128. Admiral Sir George Byng, after *Kneller*.—*G. Bockman*.

129. A Man in Black, half length, gloves in his left hand, inscribed “Ph. Bolognatus Tarvisinus, Catherinæ Æmiliæ Pater.” This, as well as 124 and 126, are evidently portraits of distinguished persons.

It is much to be regretted that Portrait Painters, have so frequently omitted to inscribe their pictures, with the names of the persons represented, defeating thereby, the end generally proposed, of transmitting to posterity, the resemblance of those whose actions or talents are worthy of record.

130. A Portrait in Armour, said to be the Duchess of Orleans.—*Wright*.

131, 132, 133. Three Female Heads, of the fifteenth century.

134. Admiral Sir John Gradon, after *Kneller*.—*Bockman*.

135. Two Portraits in one piece, supposed to represent a Burgomaster and his Secretary.

136. Admiral Sir Thomas Dilkes, after *Kneller*.—*G. Bockman*.

137. Admiral Sir John Jennings, after *Kneller*.—
G. Bockman.

138. Admiral George Churchill, after *Kneller*.—
G. Bockman.

These eight portraits of Admirals, are copied from the originals at Hampton Court, and were painted in the reign of George II. by G. Bockman, who was an engraver in Mezzotinto, as well as a painter.

139. The Interior of an Eastern Temple, or Place of Worship, with a representation of some religious ceremonies.

140. A Woman's Head, in her right hand a flute.

141. Our Saviour at the House of Martha,
3ft. 11in. by 5ft. 5in.

A curious and fine composition, ascribed to *Bassan*; but Lord Orford imagined it to be the work of *Francis Cleyn*. It is an excellent specimen of the architecture and internal decoration of the time of James I. "At Kensington, (Lord Orford remarks,) I have lately found a picture, which I do not doubt is of Cleyn's hand. It represents Christ and Mary in a chamber, the walls and windows of which, are painted in grotesque: different rooms are seen through the doors; in one I suppose is Martha, employed in the business of the family. There is merit in the piece, particularly in the perspective and grotesque, the latter of which, and the figures in the manner of the Venetian School, make me not hesitate to ascribe it to this master*."

142. Diana and Acteon, a very good copy.—
School of Titian.

143. A whole length Portrait of a Child, with a coral.

144. Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, a head.—
M. Chamberlain.

A very pleasing portrait, and considered an excellent likeness.

* Anecdotes of Painting.

—HER LATE MAJESTY THE PRINCESS SOPHIA CHARLOTTE CAROLINE OF MECKLENBURGH, was born on the 19th May, 1744 ; and it is said that our late King, first formed the idea of demanding the hand of this Princess in marriage, in consequence of a letter which was written by her, about the year 1758, to the King of Prussia, which for its elegance of language, and strength of expression, excited the admiration of all Europe. Never did a royal marriage occasion more real joy through any nation than that of our beloved Sovereign, with this august Princess. The metropolis, as well as the remotest towns, shared in the general exultation. The result abundantly confirmed the prudence of the choice, and the conduct of the illustrious Person, who was the object of it, soon justified the opinion on which it was founded.

Her Majesty distributed large sums of money, in the exercise of private charity, and it was an express injunction which accompanied every act of benevolence, that it should be kept secret. Among the many instances of her charity, the following may be selected : The wife of a labouring man at Old Windsor, with a large family, and in great distress, was brought to bed of twins ; which being communicated to Her Majesty, she gave twenty pounds to be laid out for their benefit. In doing this, the person found, that the sum would be inadequate to purchase clothing for all the children ; relying, however, upon the Queen's goodness, she ventured to add another twenty pounds, to the Royal donation, and, on making her report, (which

she did with some apologies), her Majesty stopped her by expressing the warmest approbation of her conduct, and graciously saying, that She took it as a particular favour.

In the year 1779 the Quebec frigate, Captain Farmer, was blown up; upon which occasion the Queen took a tender interest in the concerns of Mrs. Farmer, for whom and her family, she procured a pension of 800*l.* a year.

One day a female, wholly unknown to the Queen, presented a petition at Windsor. The memorial stated that she was the widow of an officer, and left with twelve children wholly unprovided for. The Queen directed the strictest enquiries to be made into the character of the applicant, and the result being satisfactory, she took the whole of the children from the mother, and sent them to school.

Her Majesty took charge of and educated the orphan child of an officer who died in the West Indies, the infant being brought to England by the serjeant of the regiment. The Queen's notice was attracted by an advertisement in the public papers, and her Majesty not only amply provided for him during his youth, but also in his more advanced years; and it is well known that the Queen took under her protection the widow of another officer, who was killed at Bunker's Hill, and educated her son. Many a retired and solitary sufferer, has been cheered by her Royal beneficence, without knowing the hand from whence the succour proceeded.

In her natural disposition, her Majesty was pleasing and good humoured, and that with a pecu-

liar aptitude, (especially in her younger days) for sprightly and facetious conversation, abounding in anecdotes, which were always characteristic, and marked by an acute and discriminating observation, and a thorough insight into the springs of human conduct.

Her Majesty's literary attainments were highly respectable, she was attached to the Belles-Letters, and wrote poetry with facility and even elegance; but her attention was chiefly directed to the improvement of the state of society, by the publication of moral and religious works. In consequence, we find that Freylinghausen on the Christian Religion was translated, and printed by her Majesty's command, with the advice and assistance of Bishop Porteus; for whom her Majesty always entertained the highest esteem. The Lectures on the Gospel composed by this excellent Prelate, which made such a powerful impression on the public mind, at a period rendered awful by the designs of infidel writers, and the machinations of factious demagogues, were also published by Her Majesty's express concurrence and desire.

But the consummation of all her other excellencies was, that entire unity of affection which for above half a century, joined her heart with that of our late beloved Monarch; nor can we ever reflect but with a feeling of national gratitude, on that constant attention which Her Majesty continued, in so exemplary a manner, to pay our revered and lamented Sovereign, for years after he had become unconscious of her kindness.

And hence we may justly infer, in Scripture language, that the remembrance of the righteous shall not die with them, but that the page of history shall hold up their bright examples for the imitation of posterity. In them it shall be written, that in Her Majesty we lost one of the best of women, and the best of Christians in the country. The brightest jewel in whose crown was the charity which adorned it; whilst the duties of the wife and parent, the pattern of every virtue, which ought to be the grand characteristic of her sex, was by her, held up as practicable to the world, and enforced by her countenance and example. In the purest court in Europe, rendered so by her example, licentiousness never dared to shew her head, nor was laxity of morals ever supported by a smile. Peace to her spirit! and may the sufferings of her last moments, be compensated by a superior degree of glory hereafter.

In short in whatever point of view we contemplate the character of this illustrious Princess, we are bound to consider her as one of the most benevolent, and exemplary Queens, that ever adorned the crown of these realms.

After a long and painful illness, borne throughout with the utmost christian fortitude and resignation, Her Majesty departed this life, in the 75th year of her age, on the 17th of November, 1818, in the midst of her afflicted, and illustrious family.

**UIT HOC LUCTUOSUM SUIS, ACERBUM PATRIÆ,
GRAVE BONIS OMNIBUS. Cic.**

145. The Four Elements, represented by Four Nymphs, in a Landscape, with their respective attributes, consisting of birds, fish, flowers, fruit, &c. beautifully and naturally painted.

146. Boys drawing a Boat, a long narrow picture, 1ft. by 4ft. 8in.—*Polidore*. Over the window.

147. Joseph Interpreting the Dreams of the Chief Butler, and Baker, in the Prison, an octagon.

148. A Sea Piece, with a Castle.

149. Breaking the Boom at Cadiz.

150. Cupids Hunting Swans, 1ft. by 4ft. 8in. companion to 146.—*Polidore*.

Over the window, these are from the collection of Charles I.

151. A Sybil, half length.—*Hor. Gentileschi*.

152. Portrait of a Woman, half length, in a white laced dress.

153. Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharoah, an oval.

154. Jacob sending Joseph to seek his brethren, an oval, its companion.

The Queen's Dining Room.

This small plain apartment was the private dining room of Queen Caroline; it contains many valuable pictures.

155. Henry V. profile, half length, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in. ascribed to *Holbein the elder*.

156. Henry VI. half length, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.—*Mabuse*. A posthumous portrait.

157. James IV. of Scotland, at his devotions, died 1513, ætat. 41.

166. Margaret his Queen, daughter of Henry VII. She died 1539, aged 50.

This very curious painting, is in complete preservation, though executed in the fifteenth century. It was originally intended for an altar-piece, and is in two divisions, painted on both sides, and opens on hinges. The first division contains the King and his brother Alexander praying, attended by St. Andrew. On the reverse is a representation of the Trinity, the Father an old man with the dead Christ on his knees, while the Holy Ghost is as usual typified by a dove. The other division presents the Queen on her knees, attended by a Saint, in the curious plate armour of the time, apparently St. George; the reverse exhibits an angel, crowned, playing upon an organ, and another angel blowing the bellows, with a person in an ecclesiastical habit at prayers, which is evidently designed for a portrait, though not recognized at this distance of time. It is probable this picture was painted for the Royal Chapel at Stirling, but by whom it is not known; it has been attributed to *Mabuse*, but without much foundation.

158. Henry VII. in the Collar of the Order of the Garter, a head, attributed to *Hans Holbein the elder*.

159. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, K. G. died 1467, ætat. 71. 1ft. 2in. by 10in.

160. Richard III. on pannel, in good preservation, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

161. Henry VIII. half length, in a rich dress, with white fur.—*Holbein*.

162. Portrait of Raffaello, by himself, presented to his late Majesty George III. by the late Earl Cowper.

A head on pannel, a broach on his breast, inscribed with his name.

Raffaello Sanzio D'Urbino, born in 1483, acquired from his father, a moderate painter, the first rudiments of his art, and was afterwards placed with Perugino. Invited to Rome, by Bramante his uncle, he was by that artist presented to Pope Julius II., who

immediately employed him in decorating the Vatican. Here his talents, his wit, his character, his accomplishments, gave him such consideration, that Cardinal de St. Bibiani, offered him his niece in marriage, but Raffaello had a higher ambition, and the painter of Urbino, aspired to place himself among the Princes of the church; he had the hopes given him by Leo. X. of obtaining a Cardinal's hat, and would perhaps have attained that honour had he lived, but he died in 1520, at the age of 37.

Every qualification necessary to form an illustrious painter was combined in Raffaello; he excelled in every part of his profession, to so elevated a degree, as to secure the applause of the age in which he flourished, and the admiration of all succeeding times. Eulogiums on his talents and genius have been so numerous, that it would be almost impossible to select new terms to characterize his accomplishments. The attempt indeed is superfluous. His own works are sufficient testimonies of his skill. We shall only extract a few lines from the discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who of all other artists, was perhaps the most capable of appreciating his merit

“The excellence of this extraordinary man lay in the beauty and majesty of his characters, the judicious contrivance of his composition, his correctness of drawing, purity of taste, powers of invention, and the skilful accommodation of other men's conceptions to his own purposes. Nobody excelled him in that judgment, to which he united his own observations on nature, the energy of Michael Angelo, and the beauty and simplicity of the Antique.

“Though some of his successors carried the minor beauties of the art, to greater perfection than he did, yet no man has united in himself to so great a degree, all the higher qualifications of a painter.”

163. Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in. probably by *Holbein the elder*.

164. A Duchess of Burgundy, wife of Philip the Good.

165. Edward VI. a Head, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in. attributed to *Holbein*.

167. Henry IV. half length, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in. probably by *Holbein the elder*.

A duplicate or copy from one at Hampton Court, in Herefordshire.

168. A Princess of Castile.

169. Philip Le Bel of France, died 1314.

170. A Man's Head, with a scroll in his hand, in the stile of *Holbein*, 1ft. 3in. by 10in. fine.

171. Ferdinand V. of Arragon, died 1516, 1ft. 3in. by 10in.

172. Charles VIII. of France, died 1498.

173. Isabella of Arragon, died 1504, 1ft. 3in. by 11in.

174. Maximilian I. Grandfather of Charles V. K. G. died 1519.

175. Louis XII. of France, died 1515.

176. Hans Holbein, gloves in his left hand, inscribed H. B. A. D. 1539, 1ft. 4in. by 1ft. 1in. very fine.---*Himself*.

John or Hans Holbein, born at Basle in 1498.

This admirable artist painted equally well in oil, water-colours and distemper; and excelled all his cotemporaries in portrait. Holbein resided many years in England, patronized by Henry VIII. and many of the nobility; and died of the plague in 1554, at the age of 56.

177. An Ancient Altar Piece, on board, the subject, *the Calling of St. Matthew*.

The ten principal figures half as large as life, several others in the distance, the ornamental parts and accessories highly finished, the whole very curious. This picture was taken at the siege of Cadiz, in the reign of Elizabeth, and was a present to Charles I. as appears by the catalogue of his pictures, page 93. No. 13. It has been attributed to *Albert Durer*, but more probably was painted by *Mabuse*.

178. Maximilian Archduke of Austria, son of Rodolph II., painted in 1610.

179. A Man's Head, in red, black cap and scarf.

180. A Female Head, laced ruff, jewels in her hair.—*Sir A. More.*

181. Portrait of Titian, looking to the left.

Tiziano Vecelli, was born in 1477, and died in 1576.

The portraits of Titian, from the boldness and simplicity of character, entitle him to the greatest respect, as he undoubtedly stands in the first rank in this branch of the art: and in landscape he has not been surpassed.

In colouring, Titian, of all the moderns, comes nearest to nature, and of course to perfection. He enjoyed the highest reputation in his own country, and spent in a noble and munificent manner, the fortune he acquired by his works.

182. Portrait of Dr. Linacre, a celebrated Physician, and founder of the College of Physicians.

Painted in 1521, by *Quintin Matsys*. See *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I. p. 65.

183. Portrait of Jacobo Da Ponte, called Bassan, ruff and furred gown.—*By himself*, curious and fine.

Bassan was an artist of the Venetian School, and studied from the works of Titian. His pictures partake more of landscape than history, which may be attributed to his constantly residing in his native place, Bassano, where he died in 1592, aged 82.

184. Portrait of Giacopo Robusti Il Tintoretto,—*By himself.*

This artist obtained the name of *Il Tintoretto* from being the son of a dyer. He was instructed in the School of Titian, and made such progress as to excite the jealousy of his master. He excelled in portrait, but from the expedition with which he finished his pictures, they are unequal and frequently incorrect. He died at Venice in 1591, aged 83.

185. A Madona, three quarters, by *Lorenzo Sabbatini*, a pupil of *Raffaello*.

186. Head of a Young Man, resembling Milton.—*Walker*.

187. A Woman Reading by Candlelight, on ivory, with a glass before it, damaged.—*Schalcken*.

188. A Man's Head, red hair, black cap and furred gown, 1ft. 2in. by 10in.—*Albert Durer*.

From King Charles's collection. See catalogue, p. 157. No. 27.

189. Philip II. of Spain.—*Jouvenet*.

190. Adam and Eve in Paradise, with Satan, a small picture.

191. Holy Family, a boy offering fruit, in a landscape.

192. John Da Bologna, an Italian Sculptor, a head, died 1608, aged 84.

193. St. Matthew the Evangelist reading, a head.

194. A Madona, with the child at her breast, a very ancient picture.

195. A Woman, half length, in a red dress, and turban.—*Andrea del Sarto*.

196. Edward IV. half length, putting a ring on his finger.

197. A Man's Portrait, three quarters, left hand on his hip.

198. A Woman's Head in a veil.

199. A Man's Head, a small circle.

The portraits of the royal and illustrious Persons in this room, have, for the most part, every appearance of being painted from the life; those which are posthumous, are equally supposed to be faithful resemblances. They are all in excellent preservation.

The Queen's Dressing Room.

200. The King of Bohemia, a head.—*C. Jansen.*

201. The Queen of Bohemia, ditto.—*Ditto.*

202. The Descent from the Cross, small.

203. An Emperor on Horseback, with attendants.—*After Julio Romano.*

204. Lions, in a landscape, 1ft. by 1ft. 3in.—*Roland Savery.*

A present to Charles I. from his nephew, the Prince Elector. Catalogue, p. 155. No. 16.

205. The Shepherds' Offering, small.—*Zuccherro.*

206. St. Peter in Prison, a small circle.—*Steenwyck.*

207. Sophonisba, half length, fine. *Gaetano*, after *Leonardo Da Vinci.*

208. St. Catharine, half length, fine, 1ft. 10in. by 1ft. 8in. after *Leonardo Da Vinci.*

209. The Children of Henry VII. Prince Arthur, Prince Henry, and Princess Margaret, playing with oranges, at a table, 1ft. 1in. by 1ft 6in.—*Mabuse.*

A copy from the original at Windsor, from the collection of Charles I. Catalogue, p. 119. No. 60. It has been engraved by *Vertue.*

210. A Lady in Black, a small whole length, in imitation of *Vandyck.*

211. A Landscape, a small circle.

212. Dutch Boors, playing at cards.—*Hemskerck.*

213. The Martyrdom of St. Bartholemew, small, after *Spagnoletto.*

214. A piece of Architecture, a small circle.—*Steenwyck.*

215. Hungarians at the Tomb of Ovid.—*Schoenefield.*

216. Henry VII. and his Queen, and Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, 2ft. 11in. by 3ft. 3in.

This is a copy from a large picture by *Holbein*, painted on the wall in the Privy Chamber at Whitehall, and which perished in the fire in 1698. It was painted by command of King Charles II. by *Remee Van Lemput*, who was a scholar of *Vandyck*, and died in 1675, and for which he was paid 150*l*. The architecture of this picture is very rich, and parts of it are in a good style. *Vertue* engraved his print from this copy.

217. A Witch riding on a Goat, Four Cupids at play, 5½in. by 4in.—*Elsheimer*.

Presented to Charles I. by Sir Arthur Hopton. See Catalogue, p. 2. No. 5.

218. Francis II. of France, when Dauphin, very transparent.—*Janet*.

219. Mary Queen of Scots, in a white dress, half length, 1ft. by 9in.—*Janet*.

A delicate small portrait, and probably authentic, as it was in Charles Ist's. collection, to whom it was presented by Lord Denbigh. See Catalogue, p. 155. No 15.

220. A Man Reciting a Speech to a Lady sitting, apparently a dramatic scene.—*Palamedes*.

Executed with the usual delicacy and high finishing of this master.

221. Venus and Adonis, small, on copper.—*Gennari*.

222. A View of Florence, 2ft. 10in by 5ft. 9in.—*Patch*.

223. The Battle of Forty.—*Snayers*.

This was a battle fought under the walls of Bois le Duc, between two rival commanders; and derives its name from the number of the combatants. The picture represents the various features of this extraordinary contest, with the inhabitants as spectators on the distant walls.

224. Nymphs Bathing, a small neat picture.—*Elsheimer*.

225. A Landscape with Goats, small—*P. Brill.*

See Charles I.st's Catalogue, p. 19. No 75.

226. A Man's Head, book in his hand, said to be *Petrarch*.—*Janet.*

227. A Man with a Horse's Bit in his hand, small, fine.—*Perugino.*

228. The Interior of a Church, with figures.

229. Edward Earl of Clarendon, who died 1674. and his Countess, three quarters, sitting, 1ft. 3in. by 1ft. 6in. after *Sir P. Lely*.—*Russell.*

230. An Ecce Homo, three figures, half length, Pilate, Christ, and a Soldier.—*School of Titian.*

231. A Man with a Guittar, three quarters.

232. Venus, Cupid, and Satyrs, a small oval, on copper.—*Rotenhamer.*

See Charles I.st's Catalogue, p. 2. No 7,

233. Lucretia, a whole length.

234. Mars, Venus, and Cupid, with a Mirror, small.—*P. Veronese.*

235. Christ and Mary at the Sepulchre, called the "Noli me tangere."—*Holbein.*

236. A Sea Piece, a Calm.—*Vandervelde.*

237. A Landscape and Figures, small, in the manner of *Ferg.*

238. Portrait of Frobenius the Printer, 1ft. 9in. by 1ft. 1in.—*Holbein.*

The architecture in this picture; was afterwards added by Steenwyck. From the collection of Charles I. See Catalogue, p. 12. No. 43.

239. Portrait of Erasmus, 1ft. 9in. by 1ft. 1in. after *Holbein.*

The original of this was also in the collection of Charles I., who exchanged it with M. De Liancourt, for a picture by Leonardo Da

Vinci. They were both presented to King Charles by the Duke of Buckingham. The Erasmus was purchased for the Duke, at Basil, by Le Blond, a Dutch painter, for an hundred ducats. In the sale of the King's pictures, in 1653, these two portraits are valued at 200*l*. King Charles's Catalogue, p. 13 and 18. No. 49. 71^a.

240. A Woman in Red, a dog in her arms.

241. Head of a Woman, in a high collared dress.

242. Cherries in a China Dish.—*David De Heem*.

243. A Woman Sleeping, a book in her lap, small, damaged.—*Gerard Dow*.

244. Interior of a Church, small, from Smith's collection.—*Canaletti*.

245. A Landscape and Figures, a long slip, over the window, 8in. by 3ft. 5½in.—*Schiavone*.

Fine, and richly coloured.

246. Virgin and Child, St. Catherine and St Ignatius, 3ft. 2in. by 4ft. 5in.—*Giorgione*.

Purchased for Charles I. by Lord Cottington. Catalogue, p. 106. No. 9.

247. Virgin and Child, Tobit and the Angel, in a landscape.—*Titian*.

248. Portrait of a Man, on copper, an octagon.

249. A Landscape, Temple and Ruins.

250. Portrait of a Man, on copper, an octagon, companion to 248.

251. A Landscape and Figures, a long slip over the window.—*Schiavone*.

252. Portrait of Baron Wemmélius, Lord Englebert, 2ft. 1in. by 1ft. after *Vandyck*,

This has been engraved by Galle.

253. A Profile of a Man, a fine sketch.

* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. 1. p. 72.

254. The Children of the King and Queen of Bohemia, in a landscape.—*Polemberg*.

A pleasing picture. Charles 1.st's Catalogue, p. 124. No. 7.

255. A Dying Saint, a sketch.—*Diepenbeck*.

The Queen's Gallery.

Is 84 feet in length, and 21 feet in breadth. It is a plain apartment, with very little ornament, the wainscot painted white and gold. From the ceiling are suspended five gilt chandeliers, and at the upper end of the gallery is an organ. Ten mahogany cabinets are placed around the room, and four Egyptian marble tables occupy the side opposite the windows, between the fire place; upon these are placed two female busts, a sleeping cupid, and a very curious and highly finished amber cabinet, a present from Lady Fane to Queen Anne. On the sides of it are represented, in basso relievo, subjects of Heathen Mythology, in a very elaborate stile of workmanship.

The Pictures are,

256. The Destruction of Pharaoh and his Host in the Red Sea.—*Jordaens*.

257. Henry VIII. whole length, after *Holbein*.

258. Catherine of Arragon, in a rich dress, with a dwarf, whole length.—*Holbein*.

259. Queen Elizabeth, in a fantastic habit, apparently Persian.—*Zuccherò*.

In Melville's Memoirs, mention is made of her having, and wearing dresses of every country. In this picture too, appears the Queen's romantic turn; she is represented in a forest, a stag behind her, and on a tree are inscribed these mottos and verses, which

as we know not, on what occasion the piece was painted, are not easily to be interpreted.

“ Injusti justa querela.”

A little lower, “ Mea sic mihi.”

Still lower, “ Dolor est medicina dolori.”

On a scroll at bottom,

“ The restless swallow fits my restlesse minde,
In still reviving, still renewinge wronges :
Her juste complaints of cruelty unkinde,
Are all the musique that my life prolonges.
With pensive thoughts my weeping stag I crown,
Whose melancholy teares my cares express :
His teares in sylence and my sighes unknowne,
Are all the physicke that my harmes redresse.
My only hopes was in this goodly tree,
Which I did plant in love, bring up in care,
But all in vaine, for now too late I see,
The shales be mine, the kernels others are.
My musique may be plaintes, my musique teares,
If this be all the fruite, my love tree beares.”

Tradition gives these lines to Spenser. “ I think” says Lord Orford, “ we may fairly acquit him of them, and conclude they are of her Majesty’s own composition, as they much resemble the style of those in Hentzner^a.

260. George Prince of Denmark, whole length, in armour and robes.—*Kneller*.

261. James I. whole length, in his robes.—*Van Somer*.

The King is represented in one of the state apartments of the old palace at Whitehall, from which, through a window is seen the new building, the Banqueting house.

262. Anne of Denmark, whole length, feather fan.—*Van Somer*.

^a Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. p. 141.

263. A Duchess of Brunswick, in a court dress, whole length.

264. An Elector of Bavaria, in a shooting dress, with dogs and a gun, whole length.

265. A Duke of Cologne, robes, whole length.

266. Portrait of a Young Man, hand resting on a helmet.

267. A Man in Black, whole length, a laurel crown, and branch of palm.

268. Another Portrait, whole length, gloves in his hand, with a dog.

269. The Duke of Buckingham, and his Brother, after *Vandyck*, by *Hanneman*.

270. Two Portraits in one piece, half length, one a sword in his left hand.

271. A Doge of Venice, three quarters

272. Portraits of Two Female Children, one naked, with flowers.

Probably of the Royal Family.

273. Charles II. of Spain, when a Boy, with a Lion, 6ft. 4in. by 4ft. 1in.

Inscribed "Don Carlos II. Rei De Espan, ed. 4 anos. anno 1665." It is a whole length, he wears his hat, and holds a sceptre. On a table are a crown and cushion.

In this Gallery, are also fourteen models in cork, of ruins of ancient Roman buildings. They were executed by I. Altieri, an Italian artist, at Rome, in 1769, they represent:

The Temple of Faustina; the Temple of the Sun; the Arch of Septimius Severus; the Arch of Constantine; Three Columns of the Temple of Jupiter Stator; the Temple of Janus; the Temple of Peace; the Tomb of Metellus; and six others.

The King's Great Drawing Room.

The walls of this noble apartment, which is a part of the building erected by Kent, for King George I., were originally hung with paper in imitation of velvet flock, but are now entirely dismantled. The cieling is also from the hand of Kent, and represents the story of Jupiter and Semele. The following pictures, which formerly adorned the walls, still remain in the room. This, with the apartments on the same floor, are now added to those in the occupation of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

274. Venus and Cupid, over the door, a copy from *M. Angelo*.

275. A large Landscape with an Encampment.
Possibly the view of Tangiers, by Danckers.

276. Charles XI. of Sweden, an equestrian portrait.—*Wyck*.

The horse very spirited. The back ground, a landscape of Swedish scenery.

277. An Historical Landscape.

278. Portrait of a Lady, a Parrot on her right hand.

279. A Landscape.

280. The Siege of Tournay.—*Wootton*.

This picture is of very large dimensions, and represents in good perspective, the town with its fortifications. The lines and approaches of the besiegers are accurately displayed, and every part of the extensive scene is occupied with the operations of a large army. In the fore ground, is the Duke of Marlborough attended by all the principal officers of the combined armies.

281. Portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales.

282. Diana and Actæon, a large picture, 3ft. 1in. by 6ft.—*Giorgione*.

See King Charles's Catalogue, p. 131. No. 3.

283. St. John the Baptist.—*L. Spada*.

284. Portrait of Edward III. ermine robes.

285. Sir Nicholas Bacon, in a ruff, fine.

286. A Landscape.—*Danckers*.

287. Another, with a vase.

288. Ruins and Figures. —*Peter Van Laer*, called *Bamboccio*. A fine composition.

289. View of the Old Palace at Greenwich, attributed to *Danckers*.

King Charles II. with several of his courtiers, are introduced.

290. View of the Old Palace at Hampton Court. —*H. Danckers*.

This artist painted views of all the Royal Palaces, and many of the seaports of England, by command of Charles II. King James II. possessed twenty-eight of these pictures, and most of them still remain in the Royal Collection.

291. A Landscape and Castle.

292. View of Windsor Castle.—*J. Vosterman*.

293. A Bird's Eye View of a House and Gardens.

294. Portrait of the Duke of Alva, a fine head.

295. Head of an Ecclesiastic.

296. Head of a Man in a cap.

297. Venus. A copy from, or of the School of *Titian*.

298. A Man's Head in black, collar turned over.

299. St. Peter in Prison.—*Steenwyck*.

Differently treated from No 20.

300. The Siege of Lisle.—*Wootton*.

This picture is of the same dimensions as the Siege of Tournay; and equally faithful as an historical composition. The portraits of the principal commanders are also introduced.

301, 303, and 304. Three Views of Park Place, 3ft. 3in. by 5ft.—*Wootton*.

This artist has introduced portraits of King George II., his Queen and children, with their carriages and horses.

302. A Landscape.

305. Restoring Sight to the Blind, in the style of *Hemskerck*.

306. Portrait of a Female.

Inscribed "Rossa Femme de Soliman, Empereur des Turcs."

307. Lot and his Daughters.

308. St. Jerome with a Crucifix.

309. Portrait of Henry IV. of France.

310. Portrait of Giorgione, attributed to himself.

311. A Hunting piece.—*Wootton*.

The portraits of Frederick Prince of Wales, and several noblemen, his attendants, are introduced. The horses and dogs are also drawn from nature.

312. Interior of the Senate House at Venice, with Sir Henry Wotton presenting his credentials as ambassador from James I. A curious and interesting historical picture.—*Fialletti*.

The King's Gallery.

This noble room is ninety-four feet in length, by twenty-one in breadth, and is lighted by nine windows. The cieling is divided into seven compartments, elaborately painted with allegorical subjects; and the walls are hung with crimson damask. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, richly carved; over which is a curious wind dial, and a small circular Madona, in fresco, by, or after *Raffaello*. Between the windows are placed, on alabaster pedestals, two

large female busts, four Cupids with attributes of the Seasons, and three large handsome japan cabinets. At the upper end of the room is a beautiful marble table, the centre inlaid with lapis lazuli, and cyphers of A.R. at each corner. On the mantle-piece, are two small antique busts; and various pieces of ornamental china are dispersed through the gallery. Several fine pictures, which formerly enriched this extensive apartment, have been removed of late years, to the other Royal residences; but those which remain, being chiefly original and authentic portraits, are tastefully disposed.

313. Portrait of a Sculptor, a small statue in his hand.—*Bassan.*

314. Head of a Female, in a ruff.

315. Mary I. when a child, a small head.

316. William Frederic Margrave of Anspach, brother to Queen Caroline, whole length, 9ft. by 5ft. 7in.

317. Portrait of Giorgione, 1ft. 10in. by 1ft. 4in.—*By himself.*

From King Charles's collection. Catalogue, p. 1. No. 1.

Giorgio Barbarelli, a native of Castel Franco, in the Frioul, was a fellow pupil with Titian under Bellini, the father of the Venetian School. His portraits have every excellence, which mind, air, dignity, truth, freshness and contrast can confer. He died in the flower of his age, at Venice, in 1511, aged 33.

318. Head of an Old Man reading with spectacles

319. Head of a man in black, label in his hand.—*Quintin Matsys.*

320. Portrait of Mary Princess of Orange.—*Adrian Hanneman.*

Eldest daughter of Charles I. and mother of King William.

321. Head of an Old Man with a beard, a shell in his hand.—*Mirevelt.*

This portrait in the old Catalogues is called, "Johnson the Virtuoso."

This may possibly be a portrait of Thomas Johnson, an apothecary, who published an improved edition of Gerarde's Herbal, in 1633, and was honoured by the University of Oxford, with the degree of Doctor of Physic, for his labour in that work. He was killed in September, 1644, during the civil wars, in a sally from the Garrison at Basinghouse, where he was acting as Lieutenant Colonel.

322. A Bandit, with a drawn sword, to the waist. 2ft. 1in. by 1ft. 6in.—*M. Angelo da Caravagio.*

323. Michael Angelo Bonaruoti, a fine portrait.

"Michel piu che Mortal, Angiol divino." Ariosto.

The exalted father, and founder of modern art, of which he was not only the inventor, but which by the divine energy of his own mind, he carried at once to its highest point of possible perfection. From him, all his contemporaries and successors, have derived whatever they have possessed of the dignified and the majestic; he was the bright luminary from whom painting has borrowed a new lustre; under his hands it assumed a new appearance, and became another and superior art^a. He died in 1564, aged 90.

324. A Man's Head, with a beard, in black.—*Venetian School.*

325. The Duke of Cambridge, son of James II. when young, in Robes of the Garter.—*Wright.*

326. Queen Elizabeth when a Child, a small head, companion to No. 315.

327. Christiana Charlotte Margravine of Anspach, Daughter of the Duke of Wirtemberg, whole length, 9ft. by 5ft. 7in. companion to No 316.

328. Portrait of Hans Holbein.

Probably a copy from one of his own painting.

^a Sir Joshua Reynolds' Discourses.

329. A Duchess of Tuscany, three quarters,

330. An Old Man with a white beard, half length, cap in his hand.—*G. Bassan.*

331. A Head in a Turban, fine.—*School of Rembrandt.*

332. The Princess Anne, when a child, with a Dog, three quarters.

333. Head of an Old Man in black.

334. The Princess Royal, when a child, with a Dog, now Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg.—*Hoppner.*

335. Portrait of James I., a head.—*Vansomer.*

336. Paolo Veronese, a head.—*Himself.*

Paolo Cagliari, the great master of what is called the ornamental style, was born at Verona, in 1530, and died at Venice, in 1588.

His style of composition exceeds that of any other master of the splendid Venetian School; even his rivals expressed their admiration at his exuberant pencil.

337. Virgin and Child, three quarters.—*P. Veronese.*

338. Portrait of Mary de Medicis, a head.

339. Portrait of Catharine of Medicis, in a ruff.—*Sir A. More.*

340. The Nabob of Arcot, whole length.—*Willison.*

341. Portrait of Julio Romano.—*Himself.*

From the collection of Charles I. Catalogue, p. 134. No 21.

Giulio Pippi was born at Rome, in 1492, and died in 1546. He was the principal scholar of Raffaele, his heir, the continuator of his works, and the head of a school himself.

342. Portrait of Inigo Jones, three quarters.—*Nogari.*

“If a table of fame,” says Lord Orford, “like that in the Tatler, were to be formed, for men of real and indisputable genius in every

country, Inigo Jones would save England from the disgrace of not having her representative among the arts^a." He died at Somerset House, 21st July, 1651.

343. Head of Henry IV. of France, 1610.—*Pourbus*.

344. Artemisia Gentileschi, painting.—*Herself*.

The daughter of Horatio Gentileschi was reckoned not inferior to her father in history, and excelled him in portrait. She was sometime in England, but the chief part of her life was passed at Naples, where she lived splendidly, and was as famous for her amours, as her painting.

345. William Duke of Gloucester, a head, in an oval frame.—*Kneller*.

346. A Female, with Flowers, three quarters.—*Leonardo da Vinci*.

347. A Lady in a rich riding dress.—*Style of Lely*.

348. An Old Lady in Black, three quarters.

349. Head of Van Cleeve, black cap, furred gown, 2ft. 1in. by 1ft. 8in.—*By himself*.

This portrait, and that of his wife, No. 354, were in the collection of Charles I. See Catalogue, p. 153. No. 7, and 8.

Ioas Van Cleeve, came into England, in the reign of Queen Mary, expecting encouragement from King Philip, who was making a collection. But being disappointed, he became deranged, and is supposed to have died in confinement. Charles I. and James II. had several pictures by this master.

350. A Man's Head, a fine portrait.

351. Portrait of the Duke of Alva —*School of Titian*.

352. William Duke of Gloucester, whole length, in robes.—*Claret*.

353. A Lady with a Muff, companion to No. 348.

354. Portrait of the Wife of Van Cleeve, 2ft. 1in. by 1ft. 8in.—*Van Cleeve*.

This and its companion, No. 348, are excellent portraits.

^a Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II.

355. Will Somers, Jester to Henry VIII.—*Holbein*

This extraordinary person is portrayed behind a glazed lattice, his countenance replete with that expression of humour, peculiar to the character of such whimsical retainers of the court.

356. The Hon. Robert Boyle, three quarters, sitting, 4ft. 2in. by 3ft. 4in.—*Kerseboom*.

Mr. Boyle, who was born the same year in which Lord Bacon died, seems to have inherited the penetrating and inquisitive genius of that illustrious philosopher. We are at a loss which to admire most, his extensive knowledge, or his exalted piety.

357. The Adoration of the Magi.—*Sebastian Ricci*.

A large picture, at the east end of the gallery.

358. Charles II. three quarters, in armour.—*Wissing*.

359. His late Majesty George III. three quarters, sitting.—*Zoffany*.

His Majesty King George III. was born in 1738, and ascended the throne of these kingdoms in 1760. This venerable Monarch, after guiding throughout a long and troubled period, the destinies of a mighty nation, is now severed for ever from our anxieties and our hopes. But he can never be erased from our grateful remembrance, there he is embalmed, and there his image is preserved imperishable, realizing a fonder commemoration than the proudest ambition can hope, from the most splendid historic monument to its fame. The long continued suffering of the late King, only saddened and solemnized the impatient sympathy with which its first access was universally regarded. The most considerate retrospect of the public character of

George III. will make no one blush for the feelings with which his individual fortunes were contemplated by his subjects. What vicissitudes of storm and sunshine, chequered his long reign. What a wide expanse of light and shade does its history present, yet in every alternation of the public fortunes, we find the Monarch maintaining a dignified consistency of character, faithful at once to the majesty of his throne, and resolute in sustaining the high hopes and the best interests of his people. In the novel and appalling trials to which the Royal fortitude was put, the Monarch uniformly acquitted himself, so as to command the general confidence. He was himself a profound Reverer of our national institutions, and, in the stern virtue with which he resolved their defence, the nation saw the pledge of its own security, prosperity, and glory.

It is in this point of view, assuredly the most interesting and important, that the public character of our late revered Monarch ought to be studied and appreciated.

It is the highest praise of George III., that he was truly a British Monarch in all his feelings, principles, and habits, and it may be justly affirmed of him, that by example as well as by policy, he was the great patron of all that is most generous, solid, and characteristic of his people.

The great and prominent event which distinguished the reign of our late Sovereign, was the French Revolution, during which his Majesty was still worthy of himself and his subjects. As a British Monarch, reposing upon the deep and stable foun-

dations of a constitution, adapted at once to the dignity and the imperfection of our common nature, and turning to scorn all the illusions of theory, he could not look with favour upon a system over which empiricism presided. As a Christian, he could not behold with indifference the march of the most daring impiety, nor, as a MIGHTY PRINCE, could he listen with equanimity, to the ruin of neighbouring thrones, or view with composure, the subversion of empires. But above all, as the BELOVED CHIEF of a generous and noble people, deeply participating their genius, and attached to their proud habits of thought and action, he could not but contemplate with horror, the advance of an appalling spirit which declared war against all that had been consecrated by their veneration for ages, and which threatened to eradicate whatever was most hallowed to their remembrance.

The popular and beloved Monarch of England, in the highest and most generous sense of that term, could not take part in this foul conspiracy, or refrain from animating, by his own resolute defiance, the wavering resolution of his subjects. And for this great work, it was the good fortune of the late King, to find a minister equal to the undertaking. It was the glory of the King that he could select, appreciate, and confide in this great minister. The mind of William Pitt, was indeed majestic, nursed and cherished in the rich mould of English freedom. There was in all things a close sympathy betwixt him and his Royal Master, a conspicuous unity of aim, and equal devotion of patriotism, a love of

England, and of all that is implied in that venerable name. Together they walked in noble sincerity of purpose, and heroic energy of resolution, throughout the darkest period of modern history, struggling to defend the Ark of the British constitution, and the Majesty of the British name, against the storms by which they were assailed ; maintaining the native hue of courage and of constancy, amid the wreck of empire, and the dissolution of the civilized world, and putting their humble and assumed trust in the immortal energy of principles, of which it did not please Divine Providence, that they should witness the final triumph, but which, through the prevailing power of their spirit and their example, was destined, at last, to hold its rejoicings over the honoured tomb of the great minister, and around the unconscious solitude of his royal and revered Master.

Such was the career of a Prince who was justly revered as the idol of his people, whose regrets now gather round his tomb, while their affections shall beam for ever upon his blessed memory.

At the west end of the gallery :

360. The Transfiguration of our Saviour.—
By Casanova.

A fine copy in black chalk, of the celebrated altar piece of *Raffaello*. It is the size of the original, about 18 feet by 12, and was presented by Lord Baltimore to his Majesty George III.

It is inscribed, “ Raphael Sanctius Urbinus pinxit Romæ, Anno MDXX. Joan Casanova Venetus. Aug. Polon. Reg. Stipendarius del. anno. MDCCLX.”

In this picture *Raffaello* has preferred the humbler to the more exalted subject. The Disciples, in the absence of their Master, had

attempted to dispossess a demoniac : they failed in their attempt. The painter seizes this moment to express their surprize and concern at their disappointment. Their sentiments on the occasion are finely varied, and happily adapted to their different characters. The beauties of this picture are to be felt, not described^a.

361. A Youth in Armour.

*361. A Child with a Bird, a portrait.

**361. Le Comte D'Overstein, a head.

The Cube Room.

Is thirty-seven feet square, and is highly decorated, but in an incongruous style. Six antique gilt statues of heathen deities, are placed around the room, in marble niches, above which are busts of ancient poets, of the same garish material, on marble consoles. Over the chimney is a bust of Cleopatra, and a Basso Relievo, of a Roman marriage, finely executed by Rysbrach, in marble. In the centre of the cieling is a large star, with painted compartments around it. There are also six handsome marble tables supported on gilded sphynxes of elegant workmanship. The effect of the whole has an imposing grandeur, although it is by no means in a pure style of architecture.

362. A Sea Piece, 3ft. 4in. by 4ft. 1in.—*Monamy*.

Representing the landing of George II. on his return from Hanover.

363. Lot and his Daughters.

364. Hawks, Ducks, and Water Fowl. 3ft. 4in. by 3ft. 6in.—*Bogdani*.

365. A Monkey, and various Birds.—*Bogdani*.

366. View of the Tower of London.

^a Webb on Painting.

367. A Sea Piece.

368. Haymaking, with a View of a Gentleman's Seat.

369. View of Windsor Castle.

370. View of the Temple Gardens, from the Thames.

It has the date 1703, on one of the barges.

373. A White Horse.

374. A Boy carrying Flowers.

375. A Summer House and Garden.

376 to 388. Thirteen upright Pictures of Heathen Deities.

389. A view of Tangiers, 4ft. 7in. by 5ft. 2in.—
“H. Danckerts, fec. 1669.

390. A Holy Family.—*Venetian School*.

391. Our Saviour in the Temple, Healing the Sick.—*Verrio*.

An original sketch.

392. An upright Landscape.

394. Mary Magdalene, dated 1599.—*Giacopo Palma the younger*.

395. The Judgment of Paris, *Bolognese School*.

396. Cupid and Psyche, a large picture, after *Polidore*.

397. His late Majesty, and his brother Edward Duke of York, when young, shooting at a Target. The Duke of Gloucester in petticoats, Princess Augusta nursing the Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Louisa, sitting in a chaise drawn by a favourite Dog, the scene in Kew Gardens, painted in 1746.

402^a. Queen Elizabeth's gigantic Porter, 9ft. 9in. by 5ft. 6in.—*Zuccherò*.

403. A Sea Piece.

404. A Monkey, Parroquets and Fruit. 6ft. by 5ft. 2in.—*Bogdani*.

406. A large Historical Picture.—*School of Prete Genoese*.

407. Pan and Cupid, a Cartoon.—*Carlo Cignani*.

408. Apollo and Daphne, a Cartoon.—*Ditto*.

409. The Triumph of Venus, a Cartoon.—*Ditto*.

These three Cartoons are somewhat damaged.

410. Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, crowning with laurel the Bust of George III. "Talibus auspiciis efflorescant artes."—*D. Martin*.

411. Frederick Prince of Wales on horseback, painted in 1727.

412, 413. Two large Landscapes, Women washing linen, &c.

Queen Caroline's Bed Room.

Is hung with tapestry, in a similar style to the preceding apartments. Over the chimney-piece is an elegant bordure of carving in limewood, by Gibbons, representing fruits and flowers.

414. Cupid holding a Mirror to Venus, three quarters, after *Titian*.

415. Venus Disarming Cupid, a large picture, lengthwise.

416. Another of the same subject, larger, after *M. Angelo*.—*Bronzino*.

^a The numbers of the pictures here omitted, will be found dispersed through the several apartments.

417. Susannah and the Elders, a large picture.
418. Satyrs Unveiling a Nymph, 4ft. 9in. by 5ft. 7in. after *Poussin*.
419. Danae in the Shower of Gold, 5ft. 9in. by 6ft. 10in.
420. Head of one of the Roman Emperors.
421. A whole length sketch of a Man.—*F. Hals*.
422. A Man's Head.
423. Another, smaller.
424. King George II. after *Sir G. Kneller*.—*Shackleton*.
426. Portrait of His late Majesty George III.
427. Portrait of Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. These are after *Gainsborough*.—*Stewart*.
429. Henry Lord Darnley, aged seventeen, and his brother, Charles Stuart, a boy, 1569, whole lengths.—*Lucas De Heere*.
430. Diana and Actæon, 3ft. 2in. by 6ft.
431. Judith with the Head of Holofernes, very large, after *Guido*.
432. The Virgin and Child, St. Andrew, and St. Michael, 2ft. 4in. by 5ft.
A very curious and ancient picture, apparently of the fifteenth century.
433. The Marriage of Joseph and Mary, a large picture.
434. Europa, a large picture.
435. Canada Geese and their young.—*Hondekoeter*.
436. Adam and Eve in Paradise, after *Domenichino*.
437. Jupiter and Danae, 2ft. by 2ft. 6in. after *P. Veronese*.

438. A Holy Family, with a Female Saint, half length, after *Giorgione*.

439. The Virgin and Child.

440. Pordenone, with his Wife and Daughter.—
By Himself.

From the collection of Charles I. p 133. No. 19.

Giovanni Antonio Licinio, called Il Pordenone, died in 1540, aged 56. This artist, a pupil of Giorgione, was highly esteemed and ennobled by the Emperor Charles V. and resembles his master, in grandeur of mind, vigour of conception, and manner of execution, more than all his scholars.

441. A small Female Head.

442. An ancient Head of a Bishop.

443. A Venetian Lady, three quarters, left hand on a Dog, 3ft. 8in. by 3ft. 1in.

444. The Rape of Helen, 8in. by 3ft. 5in.—
Schiavone.

445. A Magdalen, after *Titian*.

446. Lucretia, a half length.

447. A Man's Portrait, three quarters.

448. The Resurrection, on pannel, an ancient picture, apparently intended for an altar piece.

449. A Holy Family, much damaged—*Perin Del Vaga*.

450. The Adoration of the Magi.

451. A Sick Lady, her Husband and a Physician.—
Giorgione.

Passage leading to the Dressing Room.

452. Landscape and Figures, in the manner of *Watteau*.

453. An Italian Greyhound, on a cushion, 5ft. 2in. by 2ft. 9in.—*G. Wilson*.

454. Landscape and Waterfall, 2ft. 1in. by 3ft 2in.
Everdingen.

Queen Caroline's Dressing Room.

455. Vase and Flowers, a Guernsey Lilly, 2ft.
1in. by 1ft. 7in.

456. A Man's Head.—*Raph de Modena.*

457. A large Allegorical Picture, after *Julio Romano.*

Inscribed "In pavidum ferient."

458. The Adoration of the Shepherds, 3ft 11in.
by 2ft. 5in. after *Giorgione.*

459. The Virgin and Child, a boy offering flowers.

460. Head of a Soldier.—*Bolognese School.*

461. Lucretia, whole length, in a red garment.

462. The Battle of Brentford Bridge, in the
Civil Wars.

463. Venus, Cupid, and Doves.—*Young Palma.*

464. A Sea Piece, night, lengthwise.—*Parcelles.*

466. Herodias with the Head of John the Baptist,
whole length, 3ft. 7in. by 1ft. 6in. after *L. da Vinci.*

467. Julius Cæsar entering the Senate House at
Rome, an eagle upon his shoulder, attributed to
Julio Romano, 3ft. 11in. by 3ft. 1in.

See King Charles's Catalogue, p. 132. No. 7.

468. Portrait of a Lady, three quarters.

469. Flora, a three quarters.

470. A Banquet of the Gods, a circle, 2ft. 1in.—
Spranger.

471. Adam and Eve, 5ft. 6in. by 3ft. 8in. on
board.—*Mabuse.*

From the collection of King Charles I: See Catalogue, p. 90.
No. 1. This very curious picture, formerly hung in the gallery

at Whitehall, which thence obtained the name of the Adam and Eve Gallery. It is described in the catalogue as much defaced, but having been cleaned and repaired, it now appears in good preservation.

472. Judas Betraying Christ, an ancient picture.

473. A Man with a Pipe in his Mouth.

474. A Child reposing on a Cushion.

475. A curious Picture in black and white, representing the Downfall of Popery. The Evangelist trampling on the Pope and Cardinals.

476. A long Slip, over the window.

477. A Madona, with flowers, a large picture.

478. A long Slip, over the window.

479. The Repentant Malefactor on the Cross.—

P. del Vaga.

480. The other Malefactor, 4ft. by 2ft. 9in.—

P. del Vaga.

* These are from King Charles's collection. Catalogue, p. 137. No. 34, and 36.

482. William Count of Nassau.

483. A Cobler.

484. A Dog belonging to Queen Anne.

485. A Landscape.

486. Another, an upright.

487. An Ecce Homo.—*Schiavone.*

488. Tobit restored to sight.

489. A Dead Christ, after *A. Carracci.*

490. Mars, Venus, and Cupid.—*School of Giorgione.*

491. Queen Anne, a head.

492. William Duke of Gloucester and his Nurse.

493. William Duke of Cumberland, a small whole length.

- 494, 495. Two Landscapes and Ruins.
496. A View of Switzerland, 1ft. 4in. by 1ft. 11in.
- R. Savery.*
497. The Assumption of the Virgin, after *Titian*.
498. Portrait of a Lady with a Dog.
499. A naked Venus.
500. St. John sleeping.
501. A naked Female figure.
502. King William and Queen Mary on horse-back, in the style of *Wyck*.
503. The Palace and Gardens of Queen Anne, at Greenwich.
504. Diana and Nymphs.
507. Queen Elizabeth, when a child, aged seven, A. D. 1540, three quarters, with a feather-fan in her hand.
508. Portrait of a Lady, in a rich dress.
510. Portrait of the King of Poland, a head.
511. An Indian Queen.
512. A Man's Head.
513. The Duke of Norfolk.
514. A Man's Head.
- 515, 521, and 523. Three Female Portraits.
- 516, and 522. Two Portraits.
- 517 and 518. Two Heads in each picture, apparently sketched from the Cartoons.
519. View of Tivoli.
520. Our Saviour at the House of Mary and Martha.
524. A Man's Head in a ruff.
525. A Portrait inscribed, "*Mr Gorge*," in white, with a red scarf.

526. Marconese Femme de Clotaire, Roi de France.

527. La Belle Gabrielle. The Duchess of Beaufort.

528. Two Heads, from Smith's collection.

Closet adjoining to the Dressing Room.

529. A Man with a Guittar.

530. Our Saviour healing the Sick.

531. Birds, Pigeons, &c. 3ft. 2in. by 4ft. 8in.—*Bogdani.*

532. Ditto, various kinds.—*Bogdani.*

533. The Nativity, a small picture, 10in. by 8in.—*Bassan.*

534. Frederic V. King of Denmark, an oval.

535. Louisa, Queen of Denmark, ditto.

536. Another of the King of Denmark.—*Dance.*

537. The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, 1ft. 3in. by 1ft. 8in.

538. Christ in the Garden, 1ft. 3in. by 1ft. 8in. attributed to *Zuccherò*.

539. Another of the same subject with an angel, 1ft. 4in. by 1ft.—*Aug. Carracci.*

540. An old Landscape.

541. An Historical Landscape, after *Schiavone*.

542. Dead Game, Vegetables and Fruit.—*Snyders.*

543. The Charity of St. Roch, after *Ann. Carracci.*

544. Danae, a small picture.

545. A Landscape, 1ft. by 1ft. 4in.—*Everdingen.*

546. A Sea Piece, a Storm.—*Parcelles.*

547. St. Roch visiting the Sick, after *Tintoret.*

548. A Holy Family, an old picture.

549. A Female Head, front face, 1ft. 7in. by 1ft. 1in.

550. Christ and St. John, infants.

551. Mars, Venus, and Vulcan, 1ft. by 1ft. 6in. attributed to *Rotenhamer*.

The Queen's Private Closet.

552. A large Sea Piece. The Return of Charles Prince of Wales, to England, after his visit to Spain, 4ft 10in. by 10ft. 3in.---*Parcelles*.

The Prince and the Duke of Buckingham are on board the Royal Yacht, attended by the St. Andrew, the Defiance, and other ships; Dover Castle in the distance.

There is a picture of this subject in King Charles's Catalogue, p. 93. but it is there described as the haven of St. Andero.

553. The Raising of Lazarus.

554. Le Duc d'Aumale, in armour, half length.

555. Sir Peter Carew, in a curious slashed leather dress.

Thus inscribed, " Sir Peter Carewe, knt, sonneto Sir W. Carewe, buried at Waterford, in Ierland, 1575."

556. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, a head.

557. View of a Town, on the bank of a River.

558. Philip II. of Spain, and his Mistress, after *Titian*.

559. Our Saviour on the Mount.

560. An Eagle and various Birds.—*Bogdani*.

561. A Balsam in a Pot.—*Zoffany*.

562. A representation of Purgatory, very curious, 2ft. by 2ft. 8in.—*Breughel*.

563. A Female figure standing on a globe.

564. An Old Man's Head.—*Q. Matsys*.

565. Still Life, a Turkey carpet, fruit, &c. ft. 3
1in. by 2ft. 5in.

566. A Sea Piece.

*Passage leading to the Private Closet, from the
Queen's Gallery.*

567. Cupids, Satyrs, and Nymphs, a long
picture.—*P. Panini.*

568. Susanna and the Elders, an ancient picture,
2ft. 10in. by 1ft. 3in.

569. A Madona in the clouds.—*School of Tintoret.*

570. A Sea Piece, a calm, in black and white,
inscribed “ W. V. Velde, F. 1682. 8½in. by 1ft. ½in.

571. Another, its companion, inscribed the same,
8½in. by 1ft. ½in.

572. A Sketch, Shepherds, a long picture, 8in.
by 3ft. 5in.—*Schiavone.*

These pictures by Schiavone, though now somewhat defaced,
and hanging in bad lights, being chiefly placed above the windows,
are fine, and richly coloured.

573. Head of Sir Francis Walsingham.

574. The Flight into Egypt, by torch light, 2ft.
by 2ft. 6½in. style of *Bassan.*

575. The Earl of Leicester, in a black cap and
a furred gown, a head.

576. Lorenzo de Medici, a head.

577. A Landscape with figures, a sketch, 8in. by
3ft. 5½in.—*Schiavone.*

578. A Man's Head, in armour.

579. Portrait of Aretin, the Italian Poet

Here are also twelve busts of ancient Poets and
Philosophers.

In an adjoining Passage.

580. A Woman sitting, putting on her shift, half length, 3ft. 3in. by 2ft. 7in. after *Titian*.

King Charles I. obtained it in exchange from the Duchess of Buckingham. Catalogue page 96. No. 4.

581. A Boy's Head.

582. Head of a Negro.

583. A Gondolier, a Head.

584. A Sea Piece.

585. A Flamingo and other Birds, 5ft. 11in. by 5ft. 2in.—*Bogdani*.

586. A Dog.

587. Venus and Cupid, after *Titian*.

588. A Portrait, three quarters.

589. The Daughter of Herodias, with the head of John the Baptist, half length, a large picture.

590. Portrait of a Lady, three quarters.

591. A Head in Mosaic.

592. Portrait of a Lady, in the character of Diana, three quarters.

593. An ancient picture, a Man in Armour, sitting, three naked women standing before him, an old man looking from behind a tree, near which is the soldier's horse, Cupid in the air, aiming an arrow at the man in armour, 1ft. 8in. by 1ft. 2in. very curious.

594. Judith and Holofernes, in a Tent.

Passage leading to the Queen's State Bedchamber.

595. Cupid with a bow, three quarters, large, attributed to *Corregio*.

596. Two Musicians, three quarters, fine, from Smith's collection at Venice.

597. A Lady sitting, three quarters, in a rich and curious dress, some ladies entering from a door in the back ground, 3ft. 9in. by 3ft.—*Venetian School*.

598. A Boy opening Muscles, after *Murillo*.

599. A Holy Family, a female Saint offering flowers, finely coloured.

600. An Alchemist and another person, a lamp-light piece.

601. An Ancient Castle, an Inn in the foreground, and several figures.

602. A large Piece of Architecture.

603. A crouded group of Cupids, a large picture.

604. A representation of Spring, Birds and Animals.

605. Autumn, its companion, Birds and Animals.

Small Room adjoining the Queen's Bed Chamber.

606. An Old Man leaning on a table, bald head, half length, 2ft. 8in. by 2ft. 2in.

607. A Woman in a red scarf, a helmet in her hands, half length, 3ft. by 2ft. 6in.

608. A Man's Head, hand on a Book, three quarters, after *Giorgione*.

609. A Vase, Medals, Drawings, and a Scull, upon a table.—*Roestraten*.

610. An Old Man's Head, from Smith's collection.

611. A King of Scotland, half length, in a ruff and black cap.

612. Two Youths' heads, from Smith's collection.

613. A Female Sea Monster, giving suck to her young ones.

614. A singular Picture, representing St. Christopher, with Popes, Emperors, Kings, Queens, &c. the heads only, 1ft. 2in. by 2ft. 9in.

615. The Cenotaph of Lord Darnley, 4ft. 9in. by 7ft. 5in.

James I. when a child, and the Earl and Countess of Lenox, kneeling before it.

On this picture is the name of the painter, but so indistinct, that Vertue, who engraved it for the Society of Antiquaries, could not be sure whether it was "*Levinus Vogelarius*" or "*Venetianus*." He imagined it might be the same person with *Levino*, nephew of Pordenone^a.

616. A Man in Black, half length, small.

617. Still Life, a violin, a cup, &c.

618. A Man's Head, hand on his breast, after *Giorgione*.

619. Apollo and Diana slaying the children of Niobe.—*Rotenhamer*.

620. The Birth of Jupiter, 3ft. 7in. by 4ft. 8in. after *Julio Romano*.

See Charles Ist's Catalogue, page 101. No. 9.

621. A Parrot and other Birds, fruit, &c., 2ft. 5in. by 3ft. 5in.—*Bogdani*.

622. A Landscape and Figures.

623. The Meeting of Henry VIII. and the Emperor Maximilian, at the Siege of Terouenne, August 9th, 1513, 3ft. 8in. by 6ft. 9in.

A curious picture, apparently painted at the time.

624. Jupiter nursed by a Goat, 3ft. 7in. by 4ft. 8in. after *Julio Romano*.

See Charles Ist's Catalogue, page 133. No. 14.

625. A Cockatoo and other Birds, fruit, &c. 2ft. 5in. by 3ft. 5in.—*Bogdani*.

^a Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. p. 158.

626. A Man's Head, right hand on breast, after *Giorgione*.

627. A Woman putting on her shift, a copy of No. 580, after *Titian*.

*627. Prince George of Denmark, in robes of the Garter, a drawing.

There are also five elaborate drawings of the Colonna Gallery, on vellum, in this apartment.

Private Closet.

628. St. John the Baptist, half length, 1ft. 10in. by 1ft. 2in.

629. Queen Elizabeth, half length, feather-fan in her hand, 1ft. 10in. by 1ft. 5in.

630. Henry IV. to the waist, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 5in.

631. Leopold Arch Duke of Austria, 1610, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 5in.

632. A Man's Head in a red cap.

633. Edward III. a head, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

634. Richard II. ditto, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

635. An Emblematical Picture, representing Queen Elizabeth as excelling the three Goddesses, Juno, Pallas, and Venus; in power, wisdom and beauty, 2ft. 1in. by 2ft. 9in. inscribed HE. 1569.—*Lucas De Heere*.

Lord Orford thus notices this curious picture, "There is a very remarkable picture on board, by Lucas De Heere, at Kensington. Queen Elizabeth richly drest, with her crown, sceptre and globe, is coming out of her palace, with two female attendants; Juno, Pallas, and Venus, seem flying before her, Juno drops her sceptre, and Venus her roses, Cupid flings away his bow and arrows, and clings to his mother. On the old frame, remain these lines,

probably written by the painter himself, who dabbled in poetry too^a,

“ Juno potens sceptris et mentis acumine Pallas.
Et roseo Veneris fulget in ore decus :
Adfuit Elizabeth, Juno perculsa refugit ;
Obstupuit Pallas, erubuitque Venus.”

636. Henry V. a Head, 1ft. 11. by 1ft. 6in.

637. Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

638. Henry VI. 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

639. Henry VII. 1ft. 10in. by 1ft. 5in.

640. Edward IV., a head, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

641. Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

642. Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

643. Catherine of Arragon, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

644. Henry VIII., hat and feather, dark habit, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

645. Anne Boleyn, 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 5in.

646. Edward VI., 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

647. James I., 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

648. Queen Mary, “ Filia Henrici Octavi.” 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

649. Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., 1ft. 11in. by 1ft. 6in.

650. A Count of Nassau, large ruff.—*Zuccherò*.

651. Portrait of a Man, red hood, gold chain.

652. A Man in Black, with ear-rings.

653. The Emperor Maximilian.

^a Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. p. 134.

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654. A large upright Landscape and Waterfall.
655. St. John the Evangelist, writing, 1ft. 4in. by 1ft. 8in.
656. James I. of Scotland, Arms, I.R.S. 1ft. 8in. by 1ft. 4in.
657. An Altar Piece, on board, in several parts, representing the Annunciation.
658. A Flower Piece, a drawing.
659. An Illumination, on vellum, representing a Cardinal sitting at a table; St. Andrew, and other Saints, it is inscribed, "*D. Julio Clovio, F.*"

The heads of the Kings and Queens in this apartment, are copies from authentic portraits, and apparently those from which Vertue engraved his prints. They form a very curious collection.

The Denmark Staircase.

371. The Rape of Ganimede, 6ft. 4 in. by 3ft. 9in. after *M. Angelo*.
372. Achilles instructed by the Centaur, 4ft. 3in. by 2ft. 9in. after *Julio Romano*.
393. Jeffery Hudson, a Dwarf at the Court of Charles Ist. He is represented holding a dog by a string, in a Landscape, warmly and freely coloured. —*Mytens*.

This diminutive personage, was born at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, in 1619, and about the age of seven or eight, being then but eighteen inches high, was retained in the service of the Duke of Buckingham. Soon after the marriage of Charles I. the King and Queen being entertained at Burleigh, the Duke's seat, little Jeffery was served up to table in a cold

pye, and presented by the Duchess to the Queen. He is said not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. In 1644, he attended the Queen to France, where he had a quarrel with a Mr. Crofts, and a duel ensuing, Crofts was shot dead at the first fire. Jeffery returned to England at the Restoration, and was afterwards confined in the Gatehouse, at Westminster, on a suspicion of being concerned in the Popish plot, where he died in 1682 in the sixty-third year of his age^a.

401. Landscape and Ruins, a large picture.—*F. L. Peters.*

425. A Duke of Brunswick in armour, whole length.

428. A Holy Family, with St. Anne, the infant playing with a cock.—*G. A. De Ferrara.*

465. A Child playing with a Lamb, probably a portrait.—*Lely.*

481. Psyche exposed on a Rock, 2ft. 10in. by 5ft. 3in.—*Polidore.*

From the collection of Charles Ist. See Catalogue, p. 131. No. 6.

505. A Fete in honour of a Marriage in the family of the Duke of Wharton.

A beautiful cabinet picture.

506. Fruit.—*Michel Angelo Di Campidoglio.*

509. The Death of Adonis, a fine old picture.

398. A Deer, Parrots and other Birds, 6ft. 7in. by 9ft. 4in.—*Bogdani.*

399. Turkeys, Peafowls, &c. 6ft. 7in. by 8ft. 9in.—*Bogdani.*

^a Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. p. 9.

400. Geese, Ducks, and Waterfowl, 6ft. 7in. by 9ft. 4in.—*Bogdani*.

Hawks and Ducks, smaller.

Another large Picture, various poultry.

These Birds and Animals, all belonged to King George I. and were painted by his orders.

George II. when Prince of Wales, whole length, in robes.

A Portrait inscribed “Stephanus Bathori, Roi de Pologne.”

Apartments of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The lower apartments in the south east part of the palace, beneath the King's Gallery, have been for some years occupied by His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, whose premature decease, this nation has so recently and deeply lamented; and they are still the residence of Her Royal Highness the Duchess.

Edwárd Duke of Kent and Strathern, the Fourth Son of King George III., was born the second of November 1767.

His Royal Highness was tall in stature, of a manly and noble presence; his manners were remarkably elegant, affable, condescending; dignified, and engaging; his conversation animated; his information varied and copious; his memory exact and retentive; his intellectual powers quick, strong, and masculine; and he resembled the King in many of his tastes and propensities. His Royal Highness was an early riser, a close economist of his time; temperate in eating, indifferent to wine, though a lover of Society, and heedless of slight

indisposition, from confidence in the general strength of his constitution; a kind master, a punctual and courteous correspondent, a steady friend, and an affectionate brother.

The latter years of the Duke of Kent, were distinguished by the exercise of talents and virtues in the highest degree, worthy of a beneficent Prince, and of an enlightened English gentleman. There was no want nor misery which he did not endeavour to relieve to the extreme limits of his fortune. There was no public charity, to which his time, his presence, his eloquence were not willingly devoted, nor to the ends of which, they did not powerfully conduce.

The traces of his intercourse with the inhabitants of the metropolis, on occasions of a salutary tendency to the morals and happiness of his poorer fellow creatures, will never be effaced from the grateful hearts of those who heard and saw him.

In conversation, his Royal Highness particularly excelled, and he was perhaps one of the most correct and elegant speakers of his time, and his memory was so retentive as never to forget a face he had once seen, or a circumstance he had heard, that deserved to be remembered.

His Royal Highness was married on the 29th of May, 1818, at Coburg, (and re-married at Kew Palace, on the eleventh of July, same year,) to her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, widow of his late Serene Highness the Prince of

Leinengen, and sister of his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg.

The issue of this marriage, has been a Princess, born in this Palace, 24th May, 1819.

On the 24th of June following, the ceremony of christening the infant Princess took place. The Royal Gold Font was brought from the Tower, and fitted up in the Grand Saloon, with crimson velvet covering, from the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London. The Princess was named Alexandrina Victoria. Her Sponsors were the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, represented by the Duke of York; the Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg, represented by Princess Augusta; and the Duchess Dowager of Coburg, represented by the Duchess of Gloucester. The Prince Regent, and nearly all the Royal Family were present at the ceremony, or at the dinner in the evening.

On Sunday the 27th June, in the afternoon, Her Royal Highness the Duchess, was publicly churched in the Parish Church, by the Bishop of Salisbury.

His Royal Highness died the 23rd January, 1820, at Sidmouth in Devonshire, after a few days illness, to the deep regret of the whole nation.

The following is the answer returned by the Duchess, to the address of condolence which was presented to Her Royal Highness, from the House of Commons, by Lords Morpeth and Clive, in the

drawing room at Kensington Palace. “I am very sensible of the feelings which have induced the House of Commons to condole with me on the calamitous and untimely death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and I request that they will accept my grateful acknowledgments for their message, as it shews me that my beloved Husband’s memory will be preserved in this country, now I am proud to say become mine, by affection and inclination, as well as from my connexion with it by marriage to a most amiable and most excellent Prince, whose loss is to me irreparable.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, occupies the south wing of the more ancient part of the Palace; where during the last ten years his Royal Highness has formed a valuable collection of books, amounting to upwards of fifty thousand volumes, a catalogue of which is now making, and it is his Royal Highness’s intention to open this library for the benefit of the public, as soon as the whole shall be properly arranged.

The books are disposed in six apartments, as follows:—

I. Contains Roman, Civil, English, and Ecclesiastical Law.

II. Divinity, Polemics, Bibles.

III. Dictionaries, Grammars in all languages, and Periodical Works.

IV. History.

V. Greek and Latin Classics, among which are the Bipont Edition, of the Classics in one hundred and

ninety-six volumes 8vo. the **Delphin Classics** complete in sixty-three volumes, 4to. bound uniform; and an immense collection of early printed Greek, and Roman Authors.

VI. Biography.

The Dining Parlour contains the following pictures :

An Equestrian Portrait of his Royal Highness **William Duke of Cumberland**, at the Battle of Culloden.

The King of Naples, whole length, sitting at a table.

The late Queen of Naples sitting; sister to Maria Antoinette, Queen of France; presented to His Royal Highness, by the Queen of Naples.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, when young, standing by the side of his horse.

The Apotheosis of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, three quarters.—*Dawe.*

Soon after the accession of King George II., Queen Caroline found in a bureau at Kensington, a noble collection of **Holbein's** original drawings, for the portraits of some of the chief personages of the court of **Henry VIII.** How they came there is quite unknown. After Holbein's death they had been sold into France, from whence they were brought and presented to King Charles I., by M. de Liencourt. The King exchanged them with William Earl of Pembroke, for a St. George by **Raphael**, which is now at Paris. Lord Pembroke gave them to the Earl of Arundel, and at the dis-

persion of that collection they might be bought for the King. There are eighty-nine of them^a, a few of which are duplicates; a great part are exceedingly fine, and in one respect preferable to his finished pictures, as they are drawn in a bold and free manner, and though they have little more than the outline, being drawn with chalk upon paper stained of a flesh colour, and scarcely shaded at all, there is a strength and vivacity in them, equal to the most perfect portraits. The heads of Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas Wiatt, and Broke Lord Cobham, are masterpieces. Vertue had undertaken to engrave them, but only traced off on oil-paper about five and thirty, these tracings are little inferior to the originals, and are now in the collection at Strawberry Hill. In an old inventory, belonging to the family of Lumley, mention was made of a book containing such portraits, with a remarkable note that it had belonged to Edward VI. and that the names of the persons were written on them by Sir John Cheke. Most of these drawings have names in an old hand, and the probability of their being written by a minister of the court, who knew the persons represented so well, is an addition to their value^b.

^a A list of them is subjoined to the catalogue of the collection of James II. 4to. 1758. In King Charles's catalogue they are supposed to be French nobility, and said to be but fifty-four, and that they were bought of, not given by M. de Liencourt. King Charles's Catalogue, p. 57. No. 42.

^b Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. p. 79 and 80.

A set of etchings from these drawings was published by Richard Dalton, who was keeper of the King's drawings about the year 1770; and since that period they have become well known to the public by the beautiful etchings of Bartolozzi, published by Mr. Chamberlayne, in 1793. The drawings are now in His Majesty's library.

PALACE GREEN, on the west of the Palace, was the military parade, while the court was held here, and the royal standard was hoisted daily. Barracks are here for the foot soldiers, who mount guard at the palace. This spot, which abounds with fine springs, is called in ancient records, the "Moor."

The conduit, erected by King Henry VIII, for the use of Queen Elizabeth, and the curious bell tower situated here, have already been described^a.

A low circular stone building erected on the Green by Queen Anne, as a summer recess, facing which is an avenue of elms, is now converted into an engine house, for supplying the palace with water. Near this spot are His Majesty's forcing grounds, and from hence Carlton Palace and other Royal Residences are supplied with early vegetables and fruit. The kitchen gardens which extend northward of the palace towards the Gravel Pits, consist of about twenty acres.

THE GARDENS.

It has been before stated that Sir Heneage Finch resided in Kensington about 1631^b. Although the precise extent of the estate held by his family can-

^a See page 37.

^b See page 453.

not be ascertained, yet from some deeds and surveys still remaining in the Rolls Chapel, the property can be distinctly traced from Sir Henry Rich, to Sir William Cope, and from Sir William Cope, to Sir George Coppin, knt. By a survey taken by James Tooke, gent., His Majesty's Feodarie, 16th Nov. 1619, and another survey taken 17th June, 1631, it appears that Robert Coppin, esq. died, seized of the following property among others, in the county of Middlesex, as son and heir of Sir George Coppin, and which descended to Thomas, his brother and next heir.

“ One messuage called the White Hart, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, another messuage adjoining, thirty-six and half acres of land, in St. Margaret's, Westminster, Kensington and Paddington; one other messuage with its appurtenances, in the same parishes, and a close called Thomas's Field, also in the same parishes; valued at 10*l.* per annum. One parcel of land, called the Long Park Close, and two other closes in the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, containing together eleven and a half acres, and valued at 20*l.* per annum.”

Part of this is, undoubtedly, the estate that became, soon after the time of this survey, the property of the Finch Family, and which, as has been already shewn, was purchased by King William.

During the residence of King William at Kensington, the extent of the gardens was about twenty-six acres; they were then laid out in the prevalent formal style. In Kip's views of the seats of the nobility and gentry, are many good representations

of the tiresome uniformity of gardens at that period. Long and strait gravel walks, with clipped hedges extended throughout; only varied by giants, animals and monsters, in yew and holly^a.

In a view of the gardens near London, in December, 1691, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Vice President, from an original MS. in his possession, these gardens are thus described.

“Kensington Gardens are not great, nor abounding with fine plants. The orange, lemon, myrtle, and what other trees they had there in summer, were all removed to Mr. London’s and Mr. Wise’s greenhouse, at Brompton Park, a little mile from them. But the walks and grass laid very fine, and they were digging up a flat of four or five acres, to enlarge their garden^b.”

Bowack, who wrote in 1705, has given an account of the improvements, then going on, by order of Queen Anne.

“But whatever is deficient in the house, is, and will be made up in the gardens, which want not any advantages of nature to render them entertaining, and are beautified with all the elegancies of arts, (statues and fountains excepted.) There is a noble collection of foreign plants, and fine neat greens,

^a September 2nd, 1701. I went to Kensington and saw the house, plantations and gardens, the work of Mr. Wise, who was there to receive me.

Evelyn’s Memoirs, vol. II. p. 75.

^b Account of Gardens near London.

Archæologia, vol. XII. p. 183.

which makes it pleasant all the year, and the contrivance, variety, and disposition of the whole is extremely pleasing, and so frugal have they been of the room they had, that there is not an inch but what is well improved, the whole with the house not being above twenty six acres. Her Majesty has been pleased lately to plant near thirty acres more towards the north, separated from the rest only by a stately green-house, not yet finished; upon this spot is near one hundred men daily at work, and so great is the progress they have made, that in less than nine months the whole is levelled, laid out and planted, and when finished will be very fine. Her Majesty's gardener has the management of this work."

The following notice of them, from the pen of Addison, appeared at this period :

I think there are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry. Your makers of pastures and flower gardens, are epigrammatists and sonnetteers in this art; contrivers of bowers and grottoes, treillages and cascades, are romance writers. Wise and London, are our heroick poets, and if, as a critic, I may single out any passage of their works to commend, I shall take notice of that part in the upper garden, at Kensington, which was at first nothing but a gravel pit. It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have thought of forming such an unsightly hollow into so beautiful an area, and to have hit the eye with so uncommon and

^a Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 20. London, 1705.

agreeable a scene as that which it is now wrought into. To give this particular spot of ground the greater effect, they have made a very pleasing contrast; for, as on one side of the walk you see this hollow bason, with its several little plantations lying so conveniently under the eye of the beholder, on the other side of it there appears a seeming mount, made up of trees rising one higher than another in proportion as they approach the centre. A spectator who has not heard of this account of it, would think this circular mount, was not only a real one, but that it had been actually scooped out of that hollow space, which I have before mentioned. I never yet met with any one who had walked in this garden, who was not struck with that part of it, which I have here mentioned.*

But it was not till the reign of George II., that any considerable alteration took place, when the fine taste of Queen Caroline, induced her to extend the boundaries, and lay out the interior in a more pleasing and picturesque manner. The late Daines Barrington, in his very ingenious paper on the progress of gardening, gives this account of her Majesty's designs and improvements.

“It is believed,” says he, “that George I. rather improved the gardens at Herenhausen, than those of any of his English Palaces. In the succeeding reign, Queen Caroline threw a string of ponds in Hyde Park into one, so as to form what is called the Serpentine River, from its being not exactly

* Spectator, No. 477.

straight, as all ponds and canals were before. She is likewise well known to have planted and laid out the gardens of Richmond and Kensington, upon a larger scale, and in better taste, than we have any instances before that period. She seems also to have been the first introducer of expensive buildings in gardens, if one at Lord Barrington's is excepted."

Nearly three hundred acres of land were added, from Hyde Park; and Bridgeman was employed by her Majesty, to plant and lay them out; verdant sculpture was now banished^a, and though the artist still adhered to strait walks and clipped hedges, yet he diversified his plan with wilderness, and loose groves. About 1762, a plan of these gardens was engraved by Rhodes, from which it appears that the formal Dutch style was still visible on the north of the palace, but nearly the whole has now disappeared, and has been succeeded by a more natural and pleasing style.

The superb building situated to the north of the palace, originally designed by Queen Anne for a banqueting house, and frequently used by her Majesty as such, is one story in height; the south front consists of a centre ornamented with four rusticated pillars, supporting a pediment, of the Doric order; over which is a semicircular window, both ends terminate in a semicircular recess; and the brick work of the whole is justly admired.

The interior is divided into three apartments, against the wall of the centre are placed pillars of

^a See an excellent paper on these absurdities by Pope, in the Guardian, No. 173.

the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature. The roofs of the circular pavilions at each end, are coved, and supported by eight fluted pillars of the same order.

This building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now filled with a collection of his Majesty's exotic plants; amongst others are the following valuable specimens.

Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranate, Olive Tree, Myrtles, Geraniums, Tea Tree, Camphor Tree, Norfolk Island Pine, Chinese Pine, Qua-fa, Loquat, Yucca, or Adams Needle, Curlisia, or Cape Hasagay Tree, Royal Bay, Fan Aloe, Dwarf Fan Palm, Camellias, varieties with double flowers, Banksias, Youlan, Oleander, New Holland Gum Trees, Carob Tree, &c.

The mount at the south-east extremity of the gardens, raised from the soil dug out of the adjoining canal, was planted with evergreens by Queen Caroline, and on the summit was erected a small temple, made to turn round at pleasure, to afford shelter from the wind. When this mount was first made, it afforded a fine view of the circumjacent country, but which is now intercepted, by the growth of the surrounding trees.

On the north-east, the expanse of Hyde Park was judiciously connected with the display, by means of a fosse and low wall, designed by Kent, who was now called in to give his assistance. This kind of fence was the invention of Bridgeman, an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them Ha Ha's, to express their surprize at

finding a sudden, and unperceived check to their walk.

The Serpentine River having been made to unite its beauties with those of the gardens, some fine disclosures of scenery, rendered impressive by dark masses of wood, are attained, and several fine touches of landscape gardening, are perceptible in various parts of the grounds.

The whole of the gardens are about three miles and a half in circumference, forming an ample and inviting district, and a fine ornament in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis.

In the time of King George II. the gardens were opened to the public only on Saturdays, whilst his Majesty and the court went to Richmond, when the company appeared in full dress.

They are now open every day, winter and summer, under certain regulations, and the number of the gate keepers have lately been encreased, who are uniformly clothed in green; the great south walk leading to the palace, is crowded on Sunday mornings in the spring and summer, with a display of all the beauty and fashion of the great metropolis, and affords a most gratifying spectacle, not to be equalled in Europe.



CHAPTER XI.

*Hyde Park—Bayswater—Kensington Gravel Pits
—Manor of Knotting Barnes—Knotting Hill.*

HYDE PARK obtained its name from having been the Hyde Farm, of the Monastery of Westminster, and was probably first enclosed during the time it was in the occupation of the Abbot and Convent. At the Reformation it became vested in the crown, and the first keeper on record, was George Roper, who had 6*d.* per day granted him for this service.

In 1554 Francis Nevell (in consideration of the faithful services performed by him as well to King Edward VI. as to Queen Mary) had a grant of the office of one of the keepers of the Park of Hyde, in the county of Middlesex, which office George Roper, deceased, lately held, and the said Francis Nevell had exercised the same well and faithfully from the time of the death of the said George Roper, of the gift and appointment of King Edward VI., To hold by himself or his sufficient deputies for life; and the fees to the same theretofore due and accustomed, viz. 4*d.* per day, and pasture for twelve cows, one bull, and six oxen; together with all other profits to the said office belonging^a.

^a Pat. I Mary, p. 2. Jan. 16. m. 13.

A patent of the 16th of Elizabeth, after reciting the above grant, and that the office of the other keeper, was in the hands of the Queen, grants to Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, K. G. the aforesaid office of Keeper of the said Park. And all the herbage, pannage, and browsewood for the deer, To hold the said office, then in the Queen's hands, from the date of the grant; and to hold the other office from the time of the death of Francis Nevell, with the fee of 4*d.* per day for each office^a.

In 1596, the custody of Hyde Park was granted to Sir Edmund Carey, knt., with all the lodges, houses, and edifices in the same, with a fee of 8*d.* per day, reserving to Anne Baroness Hunsdon, during her life, the lodge and mansion in the Park, with the herbage and pannage of the same^b.

In 1607, Robert Earl of Salisbury obtained a grant of the same as above^c. In 1610, a grant of this office was made to the above Earl, and Sir Walter Cope, jointly, during their lives, and the life of the survivor^d.

On the death of the Earl of Salisbury in 1612, the reversion after the death, surrender or forfeiture of Sir Walter Cope, was granted for life to Sir Henry Rich, knt^e. In 1630, in consideration of the services of Sir Henry Rich, then Earl of Holland, and at his request, the reversion of the office was granted to Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, after the death of the

^a P. 12. m. 2. July 31.

^b Pat. 38 Eliz. p. 16. Sept. 20.

^c Pat. 5 Jac. p. 13. Nov. 26.

^d Pat. 8 Jac. p. 55. Nov. 16.

^e Pat. 10 Jac. p. 23. No. 17.

Earl of Holland, and to Sir John Smith, knt., after the death of the Earl of Newport^a.

During the Usurpation of Cromwell, Hyde Park was ordered to be sold with the other crown lands, and for that purpose was divided into three lots; the particulars of which are fully described in the following curious records.

Perfect Passages, 26th November to 3rd December, 1652.—December 1st.

“The House this day passed several votes for the sale of several lands, the particulars whereof are as followeth, viz. Resolved that Hyde Park be sold for ready money.”

“By indenture, dated 20 June, between Thomas Cooke, esq., and others, (trustees and contractors, authorized and appointed by an Act of Parliament, for exposing to sale divers castles, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen, or Prince, exempted from sale by a former act) of the one part, and Richard Wilcox of Kensington, esq., of the other part, the trustees, in consideration of 4141*l.* 11*s.*, sold to Richard Wilcox,

“That parcel of ground called the Gravel Pit Division, adjoining or lying near to the Great Gravel Pitts, upon Acton Road, being part of that impaled ground, called Hide Parke, lying within the several parishes of Martin’s-in-the-Fields, Margaret’s Westminster, and Paddington: and those two ponds lying between the two upper pooles of Middle Division, and the pooles intended to be comprehended within Kensington Division; bounded on the Great Road to Acton on the north, the ground lying near the Gravel Pitts, and part of Finche’s ground on the west; with Kensington division on the south, and the middle division on the east, and containing, by estimation 112 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches, Except all conduits, pipes, &c. for conveying water through the premises, which premises are in the particular thereof, mentioned to be

^a Pat. 6 Charles, p. 13. n. 1. July 13.

parcel of the possessions of CHARLES STUART LATE KING OF ENGLAND, and of the yearly value of 149*l.* 7*s.* And all the woods being within this division, which, in the particular are valued at 2428*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*^a.

“ By indenture, dated 11 October, between Thomas Cooke, esq. of the one part, and John Tracy of London, merchant, of the other part, the trustees, in consideration of 3906*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, sold to John Tracy, That piece of ground, called Kensington Division, bordering upon Kensington Towne; and those two pooles or ponds to be inclosed with the same, lying and being between the poole designed for Gravel Pitt Division, and the poole in the lower corner of Middle Division; and that parcel of meadow ground lying in the south-west part of this division, inclosed for the use of the deere, but measured in with the rest of the division; the whole being bounded on the east with part of Old Lodge Division, on the north-east with Middle Division, on the north with Gravel Pitt Division, on the west with part of the house and ground usually taken to belong to Mr. Finch of Kensington, and on the south with the highway leading from Knightsbridge through Kensington town, aforesaid; containing together, in the whole, 177 acres, 1 rood, 17 poles; all conduits, &c. excepted, of the yearly value of 280*l.*; and all woods, &c., which are mentioned to be of the value of 261*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*^b.

“ By indenture, dated 20 June, between Thomas Cooke, esq. and others trustees of the one part, and Anthony Deane of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, esq. of the other part. The Trustees, in consideration of 9020*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* granted and sold to Anthony Deane, that parcel of ground called the Banqueting House Division; and also a parcel of enclosed ground lying on the north-east corner of this division, formerly used as a meadow, commonly called Tyburne Meadow, bounded with the Old Lodge Division on the south, with part of the way leading from Brentford Road and Acton Road on the East, with the great Road to Acton on the north, and with the Middle Division, on the west; and also that building intended at the first erection thereof for a banquetting house, situate near the south-west corner of this division, containing to-

^a Claus. 1654, p. 37, No. 10.

^b Claus 1653, p. 6. n. 6.

gether in the whole 100 acres of the yearly value of 130*l*. And the materials of the banquetting house are mentioned to be worth in gross, 125*l*. 12*s*.; and the wood to be worth 419*l*. 5*s*.

“And also a parcel of ground called the Middle Division, lying between two divisions of the said Park, viz. the Banquetting House Division, and Gravel Pitt division, and three pooles within this division, that is to say, two at the upper corner thereof, next to a place called BAYARD’S WATERING, and one other, at the lower corner, betwixt the pooles set out to go with the Old Lodge Division, and Kensington Division, bounded with Banquetting House Division on the east, with Acton Great Road on the North, with Gravel Pitt Division on the west, and part of Kensington Division on the south-west; containing in the whole 83 acres, 2 roods and 38 poles, of the yearly value of 110*l*.; the woods, &c. worth 1225*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. And also that parcel of ground called the Old Lodge Division, and those four pooles, together with a parcel of ground inclosed without the same division, called the Spittle Mead, bounded on the east with part of way from Brentford Great Road to Acton Great Road on the north, with Banquetting House Division on the west, with Middle Division and Kensington Division, and with Knightsbridge Highway on the south; with that small parcel of ground formerly taken out of the Parke, and used as a fortification, being at the corner of this division called Parke Corner, containing 147 acres, 3 roods, 16 poles.

“And several tenements, &c. near Knightsbridge, and all the Old Lodge, with the barn and stable belonging which are mentioned to be of the yearly value of 225*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. The materials of the lodge are valued at 120*l*. clear of all charges of taking down the same, and the woods, &c. at 765*l*. 6*s* 2*d*. And the deere of several sorts within the said park, which are valued at 300*l*.^a”

Hyde Park was the scene of several interesting occurrences at this eventful period. The following extracts from some of the periodical papers of the time, may not prove unacceptable to our readers.

^a Claus. 1654, p. 42. n. 24.

Opposite to St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park corner, stood a large fort, with four bastions, which formed one of the many flung up in the year 1642. It is incredible with what speed the citizens threw a rampart of earth all round the city and suburbs of London, strengthened with batteries and redoubts at proper intervals. This was occasioned by the alarm of an attack from the royal army. Men, women and children, assisted by thousands. The active part which the fair sex took in the work, is admirably described by the inimitable author of *Hudibras*, who, (says he,)

“ March'd rank and file, with drum and ensign,
T' entrench the city for defence in;
Rais'd rampiers with their own soft hands,
To put the enemy to stands :
From ladies down to oyster wenches,
Labour'd like pioneers in trenches,
Fal'n to their pick axes and tools,
And help'd the men to dig like moles.”

Another similar rampart stood upon the site of the present Mount Street, and from which it took its name.

Moderate Intelligencer, 26 April to 3 May, 1654.

Hyde Park, May 1st. This day there was a hurling of a great ball, by fifty Cornish gentlemen on the one side, and fifty on the other; one party played in red caps and the other in white. There was present, his Highness the Lord Protector, many of his Privy Council, and divers eminent gentlemen, to whose view was presented great agility of body, and most neat and exquisite wrestling, at every meeting of one with the other, which was ordered with such dexterity, that it was to show more the strength, vigour, and nimbleness of their bodies, then to endanger their persons. The

ball they played withall, was silver, and designed for that party which did win the goal.

Several proceedings of State affairs, 27th April to 4th May, 1654.

Monday, 1st May, 1654. This day was more observed by peoples going a maying, than for divers years past, and indeed much sin committed by wicked meetings with fiddlers, drunkenness, ribaldry, and the like; great resort came to Hyde Park, many hundreds of rich coaches and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted and spotted women, some men played with a silver ball, and some took other recreation.

But his Highness the Lord Protector went not thither, nor any of the Lords of the Council, but were busie about the great affairs of the Commonwealth, and among other things had under consultation how to advance trade for the good of the people with all speed that might be, and other great affairs for the good of the Commonwealth.

Weekly Post, 3 Oct. to 10 Oct. 1654.

His Highness the Lord Protector, went lately in his coach from White Hall, to take the ayr in Hide Park; and the horses being exceedingly affrighted, set a running, insomuch that the postilion fell, whereby his Highness was in some danger; but (blessed be God) he was little hurt.

Miles Syndercombe alias Fish, was indicted 9 Feb. 1656, for high treason, for that he and one William Boyes, had conspired with others, against the life of his Highness the Lord Protector. He was found guilty and received sentence to be hanged at Tyburn.

By the evidence of one Cecill, it appeared that they were upon the road several times to assassinate him when he went abroad, and were in Hide Park with swords and pistols charged, and had notice given them by one Toope, (of his Highnesses Lifeguard,) of his coming. That the hinges of Hyde Park gate, were fyled off in order to their escape.

That the first time they rode forth to kill him, was the latter end of September last, viz. the Saturday after he had left going to Hampton Court.

That the second time was when he rode to Kensington, and thence the back way to London.

The third time when he went to Hide Park in his coach.

The fourth time, when he went to Turnham Green, and so by Acton home, at which they rode forth to kill him, and resolved to break through all difficulties to effect it.

The fifth time, when he rode into Hide Park, where his Highness alighting, asked him the said Cecill, whose horse that was he rode on, Syndercomb being then on the outside of the park; and then Cecill was ready to have done it, but doubted his horse, having at that time got a cold.

Mercurius Publicus, 19 April to 26 April, 1660.

The Commissioners of the Militia of London, in pursuance of an order of the council of state, appointed on Tuesday, the 24th of April, to rendezvous their regiments of trained bands and auxiliaries at Hide Park. Major Cox, Quarter-Master General of the City, hath since, by their order, been to view the ground, and hath allotted a place to be erected for reception of the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commissioners for the Militia. The Lord Mayor intends to appear there with his collar of esses, and all the Aldermen in scarlet robes, attended with the mace and cap of maintenance, as is usual at great solemnities.

An exact Account, 20 April to 27 April, 1660.

This day, according to former order, the militia and auxiliaries of the city of London, had their rendezvous in Hide Parke, where was erected a spacious *fabrick*, in which the Lord Mayor in his collar of SS., and the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns, with many persons of quality sate, by which the respective regiments in a compleat order marched, giving many vollies of shot as they passed by. In the White Regiment of Auxiliaries, in the first ranke, Major General Myse, trailed a pike, who was followed with a numerous company of people, with great acclamations.

The regiments of the trayned bands and auxiliaries were so full, wherein many persons of quality trayled pikes, that the like hath hardly been seen, it being conceived that there could hardly be lesse than twenty thousand men in arms, besides the Yellow Regi-

ment which came out of Southwark, and also that compleat regiment of horse, which was commanded by Major General Brown, where was likewise present so great a multitude of people, that few persons hath seen the like: after they were ranged in battalia as the field could afford them room, and had discharged many vollies of shot, they marched out of the field in the same handsome order, to the great honour and repute of the City of London, and satisfaction and content of all the spectators: and which is observable, that in the height of this show, the Lord Mayor received notice that Colonel John Lambert was carried by the Parke, a prisoner unto Whitehall.

On the restoration of Charles II. the King granted the office of Keeper of Hyde Park to his brother Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the deed reciting that the Earl of Holland was dead, and Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, had by deed of the 28th June, 1660, surrendered all his interest in the said office^a. But the Duke dying the 24th of September following, James Hamilton esq., one of the grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, was appointed to the office^b. In 1664, a grant of part of the Park, was made to this gentleman, for the purpose of planting fruit trees, but which was not acted upon^c; the following grant was made two years afterwards.

Indenture between the King and James Hamilton esq., one of the grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Ranger of Hyde Park, and John Birch, esq., Auditor of the Excise. Reciting that the indenture between the same parties, in the 16 Car. II. was cancelled. The said James Hamilton, and John Birch, had undertaken to plant with choice and fit apple trees, to supply his Majesty with apples or cider, all that parcel of ground, containing fifty-five acres, ditched and severed from the said Park, lying in the north-

^a Pat. 12 Car. II. p. 18. No. 13.

^b Pat. 12 Car. II. p. 28.

No. 19. Nov. 24.

^c Pat. 16 Car. II. p. 18. No. 17.

west corner thereof, bounded on the north with Uxbridge Way, on the west with lands of Sir Heneage Finch, and on the south and east, by the said Park. The King granted and demised the same to them for forty-one years, at the rent of 5s. The said Hamilton and Birch, to inclose the same at their own expense, towards the Uxbridge Way, and Finch's Land, with a brick wall of eight feet, and plant the same with pippins and redstreaks, at ten yards distance or less, one tree from another, and to deliver to the Lord Steward, or Treasurer of the Household, one half of the apples there growing, in apples, or cider, according to his Majesty's pleasure. If in cider, his Majesty first to deliver to them casks and bottles to contain the same^a.

In 1673 a renewal of the grant was made to Mr. Hamilton^b, since which period no other separate appointment to this office has been recorded. The following list of Rangers enumerated by Mr. Lysons, are only of St. James's Park: though from the circumstance of the grant of the Lodge, (where Apsley House now stands,) to the Earl of Jersey by King William in 1700, it is probable that their jurisdiction extended over this Park also:

William Harbord, Esq., 1684^c.

William Earl of Bath, 1694.

The Earl of Jersey, 1700.

Henry Portman, Esq., 1703.

The Earl of Essex, 1739.

Viscount Weymouth, 1751.

T. Earl of Pomfret, ditto.

The Earl of Ashburnham, 1759.

George Earl of Orford, ditto.

^a Pat. 18 Car. 2. No. 10. April 12. ^b Pat. 23 Car. II. p. 9. Feb. 9.

^c Pat. 4 Gul. & Mar. p. 5. No. 18.

But in 1792, the grant to Lord Grenville, includes Hyde Park with St. James's^a. In 1794, on the surrender of Lord Grenville, the Earl of Euston (now Duke of Grafton,) was appointed^b. And in 1807, Viscount Sydney, received a grant of the office^c, who is the present Ranger.

For several years after the Restoration, Hyde Park was let out by Mr. Hamilton, the Ranger, in farms, and it was not till after the year 1670, that it was again stocked with deer, and surrounded with a wall.

During the Usurpation, several houses were built on the skirts of the Park, between Hyde Park Corner and Park Lane. These were afterwards granted on lease to James Hamilton, esq., and the lease was renewed to Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, for ninety-nine years, in 1692. Hamilton street takes its name from this family.

The lease was again renewed, and is vested in Sir John Smith Burgess, bart., and Drummond Smith, Esq., who erected for their own residences, two very handsome houses on the site.

Apsley House, built by the late Lord Bathurst, (when Lord Chancellor) stands on the site of the old Lodge, and is held under the crown. It is now the property and residence of the Duke of Wellington.

Grosvenor Gate was made 1724, in compliance of a petition of the inhabitants of Hanover Square, and

^a Pat. 32 Geo. III. p. 7. No. 4. May 14.
p. 6. No. 3. May 3.

^b Pat. 34 Geo. III.
^c Pat. 47 Geo III. p. 8. April 16.

the Streets adjacent, on condition of their keeping the Lodge in repair, and paying the keeper's wages.

The reservoir, which nearly adjoins it, was made the same year, by the corporation of the Chelsea Water Works, for supplying Kensington Palace and Gardens, the upper parts of Westminster, and the buildings near Oliver's Mount.

King James I. by letters patent of 24th March in the 17th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Day, of Chelsea, licence to carry and convey the springs and waters within Hyde Park, and elsewhere near thereunto, unto the city of Westminster, through the said Park, and to make conduits, and lay pipes therein. In Hilary term, 9 Charles, a writ of scire facias was awarded out of Chancery, against Thomas Day, and judgment given against him in the King's Bench, that the above letters patent should be revoked. And in 1663, Charles II. granted to Thomas Hawes, of Westminster, gent., All the springs, waters and conduits in the Park, to hold for ninety-nine years, rendering to the Exchequer, 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. All these pipes and water courses were repurchased by the Crown about the year 1730, for 2,500*l.* and removed to complete the Serpentine River, which was begun by command of King George II. in that year. The expense of the excavation, four hundred yards in length, and forty feet deep, was estimated at 6000*l.* The whole was at first under the direction of Charles Withers, esq., Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods, but he dying about 1733, Mr.

Kimberly was employed by Queen Caroline to complete the work.

Great improvements in the general appearance of the Park, have taken place within these few years, under the late and present Rangers; by the erection of new bridges, the forming of young plantations in various parts, and in manuring and laying down with grass, where it had been destroyed by the exercise of the cavalry. On the north bank of the Serpentine River, the Royal Humane Society have an establishment for the recovering of persons, who may meet with accidents either in bathing in summer, or skating in winter.

BAYSWATER.—This village, called in old deeds, Bayard's Watering Place^a, extends from the Gravel Pits, on the north of Kensington Palace, to the west end of the wall of Hyde Park. It has increased within these few years, to a populous neighbourhood, and, from its contiguity to Kensington Gardens, and enjoying an excellent air, is likely to become a favourite spot. Lord Chesterfield, in one of his poems, has celebrated the salubrity of its situation. The height of the ground from a late admeasurement, is ascertained to be considerably above the level of the Thames.

The conduit at Bayswater, belongs to the city of London, the water is conveyed by brick drains to the houses, in, and about Bond Street, which stands upon the city lands.

^a See page 576.

Bayswater Tea Gardens, were some years ago, the property of the celebrated Sir John Hill, who cultivated there, his medicinal plants, and prepared his "Water Dock Essence, and Balm of Honey." The springs at this place lie near the surface, and the water is very fine.

THE QUEEN'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, of which her late Majesty was patroness, was instituted in the year 1752, for delivery of poor pregnant women, married or not married, to as great an extent, as its accomodation would admit of; and of attending them at their own habitations within a limited distance. It was first established at a house in St. George's Row, near Tyburn turnpike, whence it was removed to Bayswater, in 1791. It is computed that upwards of forty-five thousand women, have received the benefit of this charity^a. This hospital, had almost fallen into disuse, but is now rapidly advancing to prosperity; chiefly owing to the active exertions of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.

Near to Kensington Palace is erected a new range of buildings, called St. Petersburg Place, Moscow Road, Craven Place, and Cobourg Place. In the centre of St Petersburg Place, a large chapel has been erected at the expense of Mr. Edward Orme, capable of holding twelve hundred persons. It was opened on the 15th November, 1818, by the Rev. Dr. Busfield, Lecturer of St.

^a Lysons' Supp. p. 243.

Mary-le-bone Church, who is now the officiating minister. It is remarkable as being the first place of worship, built for the established church (by a private individual) since the gracious recommendation from the throne; and no part of the environs of London, required greater need of such a building; for, from the returns made by the Society, established for enlarging, and building places of Divine worship, it is found that in the parishes of Kensington and Paddington, upon the borders of which this chapel stands, there are no less than twelve thousand persons, more than could be accommodated in the several places of worship.

The interior of Bayswater Chapel, is neat, light, and quite plain; and possesses some advantages, over many modern built places of worship.

There is a painted window over the altar, consisting of a large head of our Saviour, administering the sacrament, after a picture of Sir James Thornhill. The antique oak pulpit, was taken from Shadwell Church, which was pulled down about the time this chapel was building; it is beautifully carved, and appears to be the work of the fourteenth century.

The organ was built by Clementi and Davies, which, although not externally large, yet contains upwards of six hundred pipes. The charity children of the parish, attend every Sunday, and are ranged in galleries on each side of the organ.

Since Kensington Gardens have been enclosed with a wall, a bridge has been erected over the road, under which runs the stream, which gives

the name to this village, which, after falling into the canal in the Gardens, passes into the Serpentine River; and finally empties itself into the Thames at Ranelagh.

KENSINGTON GRAVEL PITS, received its name from the gravel pits lying between it and the town of Kensington. The principal street runs along the North high road for about three furlongs.

This village enjoys an excellent air, and beautiful prospects on the North, and lying in the direct road for Uxbridge and Oxford, it is enlivened every hour by the passage of mail coaches, stages, and waggons. High-row, on the eastern side of the road, leading from the town to the gravel pits, is a very pleasant row of houses, built, in part, on ground belonging to Dulwich College; near which is a large pond, now filling up, and in the surrounding buildings, called the Mall; reside Dr. Calcott, Mus. D. and R. W. Calcott, Esq., R. A., the eminent landscape painter.

In Greyhound-row, fronting the road, are the Gravel Pit alms houses.

Stormount House, at the north-eastern boundary of the parish, is occupied by Miss Tracy as a school, which, with the late brewery adjoining, now converted into small tenements, comprise that part of the charity lands, which is said, by tradition, to have been Oliver Cromwell's gift^a.

^a See page 319.

Among the eminent inhabitants of this place, may be enumerated the Earl of Craven, whose house in this village was borrowed by Queen Anne, as a nursery for the Duke of Gloucester, before she hired Campden House.

Cornelius Wood, a celebrated military officer, characterized in the Tatler, under the name of Sylvio, died here in 1711; and Dean Swift had lodgings here in 1712.

Dr. William Thomson, a native of Scotland, was born in the year 1746, and died at his house in this village on the 16th of March, 1817. He had been one of the most active and indefatigable writers of his age; his widow, who survives him, has written the following novels.

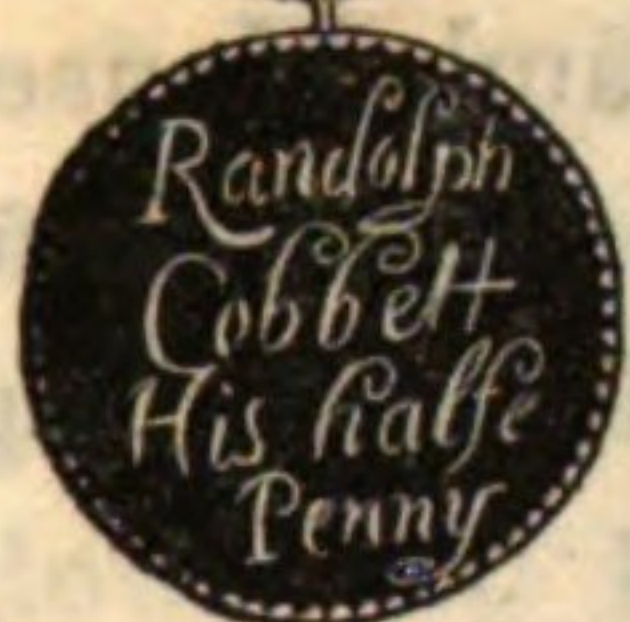
Labyrinths of Life, Excessive Sensibility, Fatal Follies, and Pride of Ancestry.

The following local tokens issued by the tradesmen of this place, are preserved in the collections of the late Mark Cephias Tutet, esq.; these tokens were allowed to be struck by tradesmen, and were in many cases a source of considerable profit to them. They were first current in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and increased greatly till some time after the Restoration.

Thomas Roberts of Kensington. 1664.

Peter Salmon, at the Dogs, Kensington Gravel Pits, 1661.

Robert Davenport, at the Plough, Kensington Gravel Pits.



William Simonds Higgs, esq. F.S.A. of Church Street Kensington, has in his possession the annexed Token, which he has obligingly permitted to be engraved for this work.

Randolph Cobbett, his Halfe-penny, in Kensington, 1666.

To the south of the road, is situated the entrance into the grounds belonging to the West Middlesex Water Works Company, it consists of a handsome brick arch and iron gates, leading to the head of the water in the upper part of the field, which is surrounded with a wall*.

Near the turnpike is Porto Bello Lane, leading to the farm so called, which was the property of Mr. A. Adams, the builder, at the time that Porto Bello was captured. This is one of the most rural and pleasant walks in the summer, in the vicinity of London, leading to the high bridge over the Paddington Canal, south of the Harrow Road, which is the northern boundary of this parish. At Kensal Green, is a very ancient public house, known by the name of the Plough, which has been built upwards of three hundred years; the timber and joists being of oak, are still in good preservation.

Morland, the celebrated painter, was much pleased with this sequestered place, and spent much of his time in this house, towards the close of his

* See page 44.

life; surrounded by those rustic scenes which his pencil has so faithfully and ably delineated.

Notting Hill Farm, was the residence of the late Mr. John Hall^a. A public road leads through this farm yard, to the sister-hill of Holland House, which being of great height, and entirely free from wood, commands a most lovely and enchanting view over the adjacent country.

The valley on the north is laid down with grass, and the whole of this district, appears to have undergone but little alteration, in respect to culture and division of the land, for several ages; although the distance from London is scarcely three miles, yet the traveller may imagine himself to be embosomed in the most sequestered part of the country, and nothing is heard to interrupt the course of his meditations, but the notes of the lark, the linnet, or the nightingale.

The birds their choir apply: airs, vernal airs,

Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune

The trembling leaves.—

Milton, Book IV. l. 264.

In the midst of these meadows stands the Manor House of Knotting Barns, now occupied by William Smith, esq. of Hammersmith, it is an ancient brick building, surrounded by spacious barns, and outhouses; the public road to Kensal Green, passes through the farm yard.

The manor of Knotting Barns, was part of the property of the De Veres, as appears by an inquisition, taken in the fifteenth year of the reign of

^a See his Epitaph, page 266.

Edward IV., when upon the attainder of John Earl of Oxford, it was valued at twenty-five marks, and was granted to the Duke of Gloucester, upon whose accession it became again vested in the crown.

In 1524, Robert Fenrother, Alderman of London, died seized of this Manor, which consisted of forty acres of land, one hundred and forty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of wood, twenty acres of moor, twenty acres of furze and heath, and forty shillings of rent, which by his will he bequeathed to his wife Juliana for life; remainder to Henry White, gent, and Etheldreda, his wife, one of his three daughters and co-heirs; remainder to the right heirs. The manor and tenement were holden of the Abbot of Westminster, and were valued at 10*l.* per annum.^a

Midd. f. 415.

Inquisitio capta apud Westm. 9 Oct. 17 H. 8. ex officio post mortem Roberti Fenroper M. Civis et Aldermani=Juliana, London.—Vol. 17. Martii, 15 H. VIII. ob. 21. ejusdem.

£.10

Manerium vocatum Notingbarons, alias Kensington, in Paddington et tenetur de Abbate Westm ut de Manerio suo de P. per fidelitatem, et 22 s. redditus,

Henry White=	Etheldreda filia	Juliana 2 fil. et	Margareta 3 fil.
gener.	et coh. et. 24	coh. (uxor	et coher. tunc
	ann.	Nicholas Tych-	ætat. 14 ann. &c.
		borne, gen.,)	
		ætat. 19 ann.	
		&c ^b .	

^a Esch. V. O. Hen. VIII. p. 2. M. 222.
MSS. No. 759. p. 181.

^b Brit. Mus. Harl.

In 1543, by a deed of exchange between King Henry VIII. and Robert White, esq.; the latter "bargained and sold to the King, his manor of Knotting Barns, in Kensington, with all messuages, cottages, mills, &c., to hold to the King, his heirs and successors; in exchange for the manor of Overburgate, in the county of Southampton^a. In 1549, King Edward VI., granted this manor to Sir William Pawlet, Earl of Wiltshire, rendering for the same 60s. per annum^b.

In 1562, William Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer of England, being indebted in sundry sums of money to her Majesty; therefore for the more speedy satisfaction thereof, the Marquis aliened sundry of his manors as expressed in a schedule, among which was the manor of Knotting Barns. The Queen granted that the same should be discharged of all debts, duties, and bonds from the Marquis to her Highness^c.

In 1587, William Lord Burghley, Treasurer of England, had licence to alienate the manor or farm of Knotting Barns, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, knt. and others^d.

In the month of June following, Lord Burghley, of the one party, Sir William Fitzwilliam and others of the other party, covenanted to settle divers lands on his children, by his first, and second wives, amongst other lands was conveyed this manor, to his own use for life, remainder to Lady Mildred,

^a Record in the Augmentation Office.

p. 5. Jan. 26.

p. 13. April 1.

^c Pat. 14 Eliz. p. 7. Feb. 26.

^b Pat. 3 Edw. VI.

^d Pat. 29 Eliz.

for life, remainder to Sir Thomas Cecil, in tail male^a.

By the inquisition held at the death of William Lord Burghley, he was found seized of this manor, and it was holden of the Queen by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and valued at 3^l^b.

In 1599, by an indenture of 1st March, between Sir Thomas Cecil, knight, and Walter Cope, of Kensington; the former, in consideration of 500^l. already paid, and of 1500^l. to be paid hereafter, sold and confirmed to the latter this manor, containing, by estimation, 150 acres. At the same time it was covenanted, that the premises should be exonerated and discharged from a debt due to her Majesty, and that if Walter Cope should be lawfully dispossessed of the premises, then Lord Burghley should endeavour to obtain relief under an indenture of bargain and sale, made of the premises between William late Marquis of Winchester, and William late Lord Burghley, dated 10 Feb. 14 Eliz^c.

In 1601 Queen Elizabeth granted a pardon to Walter Cope, for the sum of 6^l., in consideration that the above alienation had been made without her Majesty's licence, and that he might hold the same without impeachment^d.

By an indenture dated 5 Nov. of the same year, between Walter Cope, esq^e. and Henry Anderson of London, merchant, the former, in consideration

^a Claus. 29 Eliz. p. 24. ^b Esch. 41 Eliz. p. N. 9. ^c Claus. 41 Eliz. p. 24. ^d Pat. 43 Eliz. p. 13. Jan. 23. ^e Claus. 43 Eliz. p. 16.

of 3400*l.* sold this manor to the latter, a licence to alienate having been previously granted to Sir Thomas Cecil and Lady Dorothy his wife^a.

In 1605 Sir Henry Anderson, knt. and alderman of London, died seized of this manor, leaving Richard his son and heir nineteen years of age.

Inquisitio capta apud Westm., 6 Junii, 3 Jacobi virtuti brevis de diem claus. extrem. post mortem Henrici Anderson. = Militis Civis et Aldermanni London. Ob^t. 13 April, 3 Jacobi 20*l.*

Manerium sive firmæ de Knotting Barnes, bosco continente 130 acr., &c. in par de Kensington, tenetur de Rege in capite, per servitium militis. 26. § 8. d^b.

Ricardus filius et her. suus, ætat. 19 ann. et 3 mes.

In 1675 it appears by the parish books to have been the property of the above-mentioned Richard Anderson.

The late proprietor was Wm. Tho. Darby, esq., who inherited it from his father the late Admiral Darby.

The present owner is Sir William Talbot.

Norland House, situated at the bottom of the hill, by the side of the high road, is the property of Mr. Vulliamy, and now the residence of C. Drummond, esq., the banker.

The over-flowing spring, which rises in these premises, has already been mentioned; the water being peculiarly soft and adapted to washing^c, it is leased by three persons who pay each, seven shillings per week for it, and it is retailed in the

^a Pat. 42 Eliz. p. 17. ^b Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS., No. 760, p. 126.

^c See page 43.

neighbourhood at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per ton, or one halfpenny per pail.

The parish extends as far as Shepherd's Bush. On the left of the road is Gallows Close, a place so called from two men having been executed here for a highway robbery, about 1748. In Roques' map the gallows are delineated as still standing.

The adjoining lands, called Charecroft's part of the charity estates belonging to this parish, are occupied by Mr. Middlemist, and are called the Cape Nursery. On the south of the road the rising grounds of Holland House present a majestic view, rendered picturesque by the variegated foliage, and the inequalities of the surrounding lands.

To the eastward of Holland House, separated by a narrow lane, is situate Notting Hill House, the residence of the late G. De Visme, esq., but now unoccupied. This was the site of the celebrated medicinal wells.

This land is the property of Sir Edward Lloyd, bart., and has lately been advertised to be sold for building upon.

On the brow of the hill is the mansion of James Barnett, esq. M. P. and the adjoining house is in the occupation of Mrs. Prior as a ladies school.

On the north are the delightful residences of Sir James M' Grigor, Thomas Williams, esq., and James King, esq., already mentioned^a.

The Manor of Abbots-Kensington extends over the whole of the district just described, including

^a See page 431.

596 CUSTOMS OF MANOR OF ABBOTS KENSINGTON,
the Gravel Pits and Notting Hill. The following
curious document, extracted from the parish re-
cords, gives a correct statement of the boundaries
of this manor, with the names of the freeholders
and copyholders, at the period when it was taken.

The Presentment of the Homage within the Manor
of Abbot's Kensington, in the County of Middle-
sex, at a Court there held the 18th April, 1672.

"IMP^s. We present that the Manor of Abbots Kensington ex-
tendeth eastward with the bounds of the Parish of Kensington,
upon the lands belonging to the manor of Paddington, and the
manor of Westminster; and north upon the lands belonging to the
lord of the manor of Wilsdon, and see westward with the bounds
said parish, joining to the lord of the manor of Fulham, and south-
ward upon the manor of Earl's Court, in Kensington.

Item. We present Robert Earl of Holland Lord of the Manor of
Abbots Kensington.

Item. For the Commons we present Notting Hill, the waste by
the highways and the Gravel pits.

Item. We present that the ancient customs belonging to the
free and copyholders, is that they may cut turfes for their own use
within the manor, upon the waste grounds, or dig sand, gravel,
clay, loome for their own use, to be used within the same manor at
any time.

Item. We present that no copyholder ought to pay for his fine
above two years quit rent upon his alienation.

Item. We present that upon the death of any person no heriot
is to be paid.

Item. We present that no out-parishioner, holding land in the
same manor, can cut turf, dig sand, gravel, clay or loome, or in-
tercommon with cattel with the inhabitants of said manor."

(Signed) John Arnold, Robert Davinport, Allen A. Provost
Fra. Gotobed, John Ilford, his † mark.

The following persons are named in the said presentment as Freeholders or Copyholders.

Isaac Ashe, C.
Mr. Morgan, C.
Mrs. Ayres, C.
Mr. Proctor, C.
Rich. Peacock, C.
Lord Camden, C.

Two acres and a half converted into a garden and orchard by Sir Walter Cope, now belonging to the Lord Camden, C.

Lord Vis. Camden, F. 80 acres
Earl of Craven, F. 1 acre.

Lady Jane Sheffield, F. 3 acres.
Sir Heneage Finch, K. and B. F. 10 acres.

The Vicar, F. 13 acres.

John Arnold, F. 140 acres.

Sir Rich. Anderson, F. 400 acr.

Mrs. Martha Copin, F. 200 acr.

Mr. Halsey, F. 18 acres.

Mrs. Marsh, F. 13 acres.

Geo. Underwood, F. 1 acre.

Sir Rob. Booth, F. 4 acres.

Widow Pimm, F. 1 house and 1 acre.

In the Town.

— Boulter, 3 tenements, C.

The Churchwardens, a school by copy for ever, at the rent of 2s. per ann.

Mr. Scott, 2 tenements, C.
Eliz. Tucker, 2 tenements, C.
Allen Probatt, 1 tenement, C.
Francis Gotobed, 2 ten. C.
Mr. Baker, 1 tenement, C.

In the Gravel Pits.

John Ilford, 1 cottage, by lease on the north highway near the Gravel Pits, for 99 years.

Bryan Clarke, 1 plot of ground to build on, do.

Rob. Davenport, 1 ten. ditto 2s. and a couple of capons yearly.

James Jackson, a tenement.

Geo. Feuss, ditto.

Daniel Snooks, ditto.

John Arnold, C. half acre in green lane.

Rob. Davenport, C. 2 tenem.

Tho. Hill, C. 2 ditto.

John Piercevall, C. 1 ditto.

Widow Allen, C. 2 ditto.

Widow Nichols, F. 1 ditto, 3 acres, Kensell Green.

J^{no}. Butler, 1 ten. Notting Hill.

John Prosser, C. 1 tenement.

Widow Linckhorne, C. 1 ditto.

Rob. Hudson, C. 1 ditto.

Edw. Scriven, C. 1 ditto.

A similar presentment, held 30th April 1674, with the addition,

“ That the custom of the manor is that no sheep, are to common upon the waste, or commons, within this manor.”

The Manor of Abbots Kensington, anno 1675.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Hold.</i>
The Earl of Warwick and Holland hath ^a	204	Demesne.
The Lord Viscount Camden ^b	90	Free.
Mr. Halsey	20	Free.
Heneage Lord Finch, Baron of Daventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ^c	9	Free.
The glebe land belonging to the Vicarage.	13	Free.
Sir Richard Anderson ^d	400	Free.
Mr. Coppin ^e	196	Free.
Henry Marsh	13	Free.
Mr. Ash	10	Free.
Mr. Proctor's Heirs	10	Free.
Ann Nichols, widow	50	Free.
Mr. John Arnold	125	Free.

In the manor of Abbots Kensington, in all 1140

^a Holland Honse Estate. ^b Camden House Estate, Camden Hill. ^c Lord Finch's lands are now Kensington Gardens. ^d The land and farm of Notting Barns. ^e Coppin's lands are now part of Kensington Gardens.



CHAPTER XII.

Earl's Court—Little Chelsea—Brompton—Kensington Gore.

EARL'S COURT.

THIS village has preserved its original name through a long succession of ages; it was anciently the residence of the lords of this manor; and here the courts are still held. The old manor house was pulled down about 1789, and the present one erected near the same spot. The surrounding lands have been held by the family of the present possessor Mr. Hutchins for more than a century.

Before I proceed with the description of the present state of this district, it may be useful to refer to the following authentic documents, exhibiting the customs of this manor, the names of the proprietors, with the quantities of land which they held, towards the end of the seventeenth century.

(An Original.) Earl's Court, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, 1610.

The Ancient Customs between the Lord of the Manor, of Earl's Court and the Tenants, belonging to the same Manor, in manner following, viz.

IMPRIMIS. Our custom is upon any change or alienation, to give to the lord of the manor, for a fine 10s. for every acre.

600 CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF EARL'S COURT.

Item. We are by our custom free from heriots and mortuaries.

Item. We are free from thirds and dowers, by our custom to our wives.

Item. We may make a lease of our lands, for as many years as we think fit, under 100 years, paying unto the lord of the manor, for every year, 4d.

Item. We may sell or let, fall or pull down, and carry away our houses to any other place.

Item. We may fell or cut down our wood or timber to use at our pleasure.

Item. We may dig loame, sand, or gravel in the common, to use within the manor, as often as we need.

Item. We may, upon reasonable business, be absent from the lord's court, being informed, for a day.

Item. We ought to have a lawful pound to impound cattle that do us trespass, the same to be provided by the lord of the manor.

Item. Our custom is that if any tenant die seized, that the youngest is to have the lands, and so to be presented, at the next court holden for the lord of the manor, and the tenants to have their dinner, and a week's warning to appear at the same court.

Item. By our custom we ought, at our courts, to choose constables and headboroughs.

Item. By our custom any tenant may call a court, at his own charge, without suit unto the lord. The stewards and tenants to have their dinner provided, and the steward to be pleased for his pains.

Item. By our custom we make a surrender of all or any part of our copyhold upon a mortgage, the same surrender to be delivered unto the court, or to the steward of the manor within a year and a day.

Item. Our custom is not to pay to the lord of the manor any fine upon any mortgage or conditional surrender.

Item. Our custom is that we may surrender all or any of our copyhold lands to two of the tenants to the use of any other, or to the use of our last wills, the same surrender to be presented at the next court after the decease of him so surrendering.

Item, Our custom is that if in case there happen any claim or alienation of any copyhold lands, whereupon there is any house or tenement, in such case the lord is to have fine for the alienation of such house or tenement, but for the lands only, by the acre, as aforesaid^a.

Robert Fenn, John Arnold, Tho. Gardiner,
Wm. Arnold, John Dixon, Sam. Turberville.

(*An Original.*) The Contents of every Persons' Land in the Parish of Kensington and Manor of Earl's Court, whether Freehold or Copyhold, anno 1675^a.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Hold.</i>
The Earl of Warwick and Holland bath	236	Demesne.
Mr. John Arnold	30	Free.
Mr. Henry Marsh	8	Copy.
Mr. Pettiwell	20	Free.
Mr. Henry Middleton	13	Free.
— Wharton, esq.	19	Free.
Sir James Smith	12	Free.
Mr. Chase	15	Copy.
Richard Green	3	Copy.
Thomas Bennet	8	Copy.
The Feoffees Mr. Smith's land	66	Free.
Mr. Jones, Stick's Field	10	Free.
Mrs. Dorney	14	Copy.
Mr. Tatam	33	Copy.
Mrs. Spelman	49	Free.
Mr. Gilbert Gynes	7	Free.
Thomas Harden	1	Free.
Mr. Marshall	6	Copy.
James Dison	6	Copy.
Mrs. Methwold	66	
of which 11 acres in the park		Copy.
5.		Copy.

^a Obligingly communicated by William Mair, esq. of Colby House.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Hold.</i>
More, 2 acres, Goodwin's land, in the possession of the widow Brand		Copy.
Thomas Seywell	13	Copy.
Thomas Postan	9	Copy.
Mr. Muschamp	3	Copy.
41 more	41	Free.
Mr. Pratt	41	Free.
The Poor's land	6	Free.
Mr. Colby	4	Free.
Mr. George Underwood	4	Free.
Sir John Thorowgood	14	Free.
Mr. John Green	17	Copy.
More	63	Free.
Freehold in all	618	Free.
Copyhold in all	153	Copy.

771

Fines for Copyholds in this Manor, at the will of the Lord.

The total quantity of land in the Parish.

	<i>Acres.</i>	
Demesne land in the manor of Earl's Court	771	D. F. & C.
Demesne land and freehold in the manor of Abbots Kensington	1140	D & F.
In all, in both manors	1911	D. F. & C.

Earl's Terrace, an extensive range of houses, erected in front of Holland House, on the south side of the road, was originally designed by M. Changier, a native of France, who after having expended upon this undertaking, upwards of one hundred thousand pounds, failed, and retired to France, leaving the unfinished houses in the possession of his creditors; many of which have been since completed and respectably tenanted, and an

act of parliament has been obtained, declaring this to be private property, and for paving, lighting, and watching the whole premises, including Edward Square, built to the south of this terrace, and Leonard Place, on the east.

The land is parcel of the manor of Earl's Court, and was taken at a ground rent of seven guineas per annum an acre, for ninety-nine years.

On the west of Earl's Terrace is the Experimental Garden belonging to the Horticultural Society of London^a.

The adjoining land, facing the high road, is to be let on building leases.

On the east of Earl's Court Lane, and facing Phillimore Place, Mr. Allen is now building two large rows of houses in the modern style, covered with plaister to resemble stone. This tasteless innovation in the art of building, will entirely supersede the beautiful brickwork, which we so much admire, in our more ancient domestic structures.

Proceeding down Earl's Court Lane, we arrive at the village of Earl's Court. On the west side of the road is situated the manor house, now occupied by Mr. Hutchins; the farm extends westward as far as the creek. The road to Holland House formerly ran through the centre of the lands, planted with elms on each side, all which have long since disappeared, but the land is still called Holland Walk.

This avenue extended to Honey Lane, (a corruption of Holland Lane) and thus formed a regular

^a See page 35.

communication with the Fulham Road, from which, Holland House, forms a striking object.

Many houses have been built here within these few years: Earl's Court Terrace, pleasantly situated, was built by Mr. Thomas Smith of Chelsea.

About the year 1764, the late celebrated surgeon, John Hunter, purchased two acres of land in this village, on which he built a house for his own residence. This villa formed a retirement from the fatigues of his profession, but in no respect a retreat from his labours: there, on the contrary, they were carried on with less interruption, and with an unwearied perseverance. From the year 1772, till his death, he made it his custom to sleep there during the autumn months, coming to town only during the hours of business in the forenoon, and returning to dinner.

In this retreat he had collected many kinds of animals and birds, and it was to him a favourite amusement in his walks, to attend to their actions and their habits, and to make them familiar with him. The fiercer animals were those to which he was most partial, and he had several of the bull kind from different parts of the world. Among these was a beautiful small bull he had received from the queen, with which he used to wrestle and play, and entertain himself with its exertions in its own defence. In one of these contests the bull overpowered him and got him down, and had not one of the servants accidentally come by, and

frightened the animal away, this frolic would probably have cost him his life.

The refinement of taste, and pursuit of that knowledge, which contributes most to raise our admiration and gratitude to a first cause, could not be more strongly attended to than in this delightful retreat. The house within, bore marks of having been enlarged, according as the owner had risen in rank and wealth. The pannels were enriched with drawings representing Cupid and Psyche, finished in water colours, with true classic chastity, by a near relation of Mrs. Hunter, a gentleman who had studied in the Italian school. Each compartment was bordered with a circular ornament, which concealed the nails by which it was attached to the wall, that the whole might be readily removed when the house was deserted for the winter season. The distance from town was such as to secure a professional man from interruptions of less importance and within call of more urgent occurrences. Attached to the house was the conservatory, with every facility of watching the labours of the bee: experiments were carried on to shew the analogy between animal and vegetable life and growth. The poultry yard furnished illustration of the process of incubation. In the pleasure grounds the ox, and buffalo, exhibited a variety of crossings, whilst the kennel, and sties, furnished papers well deserving to be found among the transactions, with which they are enrolled.

On the 16th of October, 1793, he went to Saint

George's Hospital, and meeting with some things which irritated his mind, and not being perfectly master of the circumstances, he withheld his sentiments ; in which state of restraint he went into the next room, and turning round to Dr. Robinson, one of the physicians of the hospital, he gave a deep groan, and dropped down dead.

At the time of his death he was in the 65th year of his age, the same age at which his brother died. His remains were interred in the vault under the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, attended by a few of his oldest medical friends.

Mr. Hunter was much below the middle stature ; he was naturally active, and capable of great exertion, mental and bodily. His countenance was open, and though strongly impressed with thought, was by no means habitually severe ; but softened into tenderness or sparkled with brilliancy, according to the impression on his mind. Sir Everard Home remarks, that Lavater, on seeing his print, remarked, " That man thinks for himself."

After the death of Mr. Hunter, this house became the property of John Bayne, Esq. from whose executors it was purchased by John Hanson, esq. This gentleman sold it to the Duke of Richmond, who resided there occasionally, and bequeathed it at his death, to Mrs. Bennett, of whom it was purchased by the present possessor, Nat^l. Gostling, esq.

Mr. Gunter is one of the most considerable land owners in this village, and his grounds, which comprise about sixty acres, are occupied in raising all

kinds of vegetables and fruit. The forcing houses are heated by steam. In every part of this extensive concern, it is highly gratifying to witness the perfection to which modern horticulture has attained; the combined effects of capital, talent, and industry.

Coleherne House, the residence of the Honourable Lady Ponsonby, widow of Major Gen. Sir William Ponsonby, K. C. B., who fell gloriously at the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, was, in the reign of Charles I., the property of Sir William Lister, who died here in 1649. Gen. Lambert, who married Sir William's daughter, inherited the house, and resided in it, with his family, till about 1657, as appears from various entries in the parish books. This house, with the adjoining lands, is the property of Wm. Bolton Paynter, esq.

Bowack mentions a capital mansion standing here in his time, which appears to agree with the situation of Coleherne House.

“The Honourable Colonel Guy has a fine seat at Earl's Court: it is but lately built, after the modern manner, and standing upon a plain where nothing can intercept the sight, looks very stately at a distance: his gardens are very good^a.”

LITTLE CHELSEA.

This village has greatly increased in houses during the last twenty years. Seymour Place, Friar's

^a Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 21.

Grove, and Thistle Grove, are amongst the modern improvements of this part of the parish of Kensington.

Among the eminent residents mentioned in the parish books, may be noticed the celebrated Charles Earl of Orrery, who was born at Dr. Whitaker's house in the year 1674^a. Sir Bartholomew Shower, an eminent lawyer, in 1693. Sir Edward Ward, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1697. Edward Fowler Lord Bishop of Gloucester, in 1709, who died at his house here in 1714; and Sir William Dawes, Lord Bishop of Chester, also in 1709.

Sandford Bridge is the south-western extremity of this parish. The land occupied by Mr. Poupart to the west of Holland, or Honey Lane, is the property of Mr. Pettyward, and has been in the possession of this family for a century and a half, as appears by the parish books. Walnut Tree walk, leads from Little Chelsea to Earl's Court, the land on the east of which has been, for many years, the property of the Bolton family. A military academy, kept by the late Mr. Lochée, who wrote several works on fortification, obtained much celebrity in its day. In the year 1784, Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Sheldon ascended in a balloon from Mr. Lochée's premises. Here is a mill for preparing from woollen rags, a flock dust, which is sprinkled on paper hangings to give them the appearance of cloth. The land lying on the east of Friar's Grove, as far as the turnpike, is called, in old deeds and maps, Brompton Heath, opposite to which, is Chelsea Park, the residence of Sir Henry Wright Wilson.

^a See page 353.

The village of Brompton, or Brumpton, lies to the north of Little Chelsea, and extends from Earl's Court to Knightsbridge, in the midst of gardens and nurseries, and enjoys a most salubrious air. The western part of it contains many pleasant cottages and villas.

Florida Gardens, now the site of the Right Hon. Geo. Canning's villa, originated with a Mr. Hyam, an ingenious German gardener, who introduced the Grafton cherry; he at first employed the ground in raising flowers, and finding his business increase, and his premises become the resort of much company, procured a license, opened a tavern, and converted his grounds into a public garden; but by his subsequent misconduct he became a bankrupt, and the premises were shut up. Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester having procured a new lease, built a villa, called Orford Lodge, for her own residence.

These premises were purchased by the Right Hon. George Canning, of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, who resided here after the death of the Duchess her mother, who died in 1807, in her seventy-second year. She was interred at Windsor on the 31st of August; the funeral procession was accompanied by the whole of the Kensington volunteers as far as Brentford. The particulars of the funeral, and the character of the Duchess, are treated of, in the *History of Chelsea*, p. 424.

The building is low, consisting of only two stories: the principal front faces the south, and is orna-

mented with a colonade of eight pillars of the Ionic order. At the east end of the house is a conservatory.

The front of the house is laid out in a lawn, surrounded by a shrubbery, which conceals it completely from the adjoining road. On the east, the ground is planted to resemble a grove, through which are several serpentine gravel walks, which have a very pleasing effect when viewed from the lawn.

The whole premises occupy about six acres.

HALE HOUSE ESTATE.

In 1612, Archibald Earl of Argyl, and Sir Wm. Cornwallis, proprietors of "all that capital messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, called Hale House," sold it to Wm. Weddell, of London, gent. and others^a, in consideration of the sum of 80*l.*, together with various closes of land, being parcel of the manor of Earl's Court, all in the occupation of Sir Wm. Blake. He having purchased this property, died seized of it in 1631. The whole of which appears to have been held, in capite, by one hundredth part of a knight's fee, and valued at 5*l.* per annum^b. William Methwold, Esq. purchased it of the executors of Sir William Blake, and died here in 1652, and, by his will, bequeathed sixteen acres of land for the maintenance of the poor in the adjoining alms-houses, which he had founded. In 1668, Hale House was inhabited by the Lawrences of Shurdington, in Gloucestershire. In

^a Claus. 8 Jac. p. 40.

^b Esch. 7 Car. p. 3. N. 114.

See his quaint epitaph, page 315.

1682, it was in the occupation of Francis Lord Howard of Effingham, whose son Thomas, the sixth Lord Howard of that family, was born here. In 1754, it was sold by the Methwold family, to John Fleming, esq., afterwards created a baronet, and it is now the property of the Earl of Harrington, who married one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Fleming.

Part of this estate had been in the possession of Thomas Goodfellowe, whose benefaction to this parish, has already been recorded. The following is the admission of his brother and heir to this property, extracted from the Court Rolls, which is inserted, in order to perpetuate this benefaction.

Manerium de } Visus franc Pleg. ad Cur ibm tent Decimo anno
Earles Courte } Regin Dne nre Elizabethhe Dei Grat. Angl. Franc.
et Hibene Rne fidei Denfensore etc XXXIX^{no}. Coram Johne Ellis
Armig. Scall ibm.

Robtus Fenne,	} Jur.	Edmudus Powell,	} Jur.
Homag. Michael Grigge,		Daniel Burton,	
Johnes Dison.		Anthoius Safford,	
	Edmundus Harman.		

Compertu est p^r Homag q^d post ultima cur et ante hanc cur viz. XVIII^{no}, Die Augusti Anno Regni dete dne Regine nūc etc XXXIX^{no}. sup. dict. Thomas Goodfellow de Kensington p^h et in com. Midd. Gen. nup unus Custamūr tenen hujus Manii surss. reddit in Manus Dⁿi p. Manus Johnis Dison et Anthonii Safford Duor Custmūr tenen ejusdm Manii oīā terr tenēnt et Heredit sua Custmūr infra pochia de Kensington p^r d tent de Manio p^r d cu oībs et singlis suis ptnēn ad opus et usu Johnis Goodfellowe Fris. dcte Thome et Hered suor in perpetue sedm consuetud Manii p^r d Sub condicoe subsequen, viz. quod pp^r dctus Johnes et Hered vel Assignat sui de tempe in tempus in prpetum solvat seu solunt annuatim suma vigint solid legis monet Angl. Pauperibs In-

hatantibz in Kensington p^r d juxta forma et intenconem ultime voluntatis deti Thome Goodefellowe. Et modo ad hanc cur ac in plena cur venit p^e detus Johnes Goodfellowe in p. pria psona sua et petiit se admitti ad et singla p^r miss supint specificat cu oibz et singliseor ptinen, cui quidem Johni Dns p^r salb sua p^e d concessit et libaint ei inde scam Habend et Tenend oia ped p^rmiss supius specificat cu oibz et singlis eor ptinen pr fat Johni Goodfellowe Hered et assignis suis in p^r petuu sedm formā et effectū sur^{ss} reditiois ped p. reddit consuetud et servi inde prius debiti et de Jure consuet Et dat D^{no} de fine prout patet in capite et fecit D^{no} fidelitat et sic admissus est inde tenens.

Hale House, commonly called Cromwell House, has undergone great alterations, only one room remaining in its ancient state, which is ornamented with painted Dutch tiles, resembling flower-pots, and is still in good preservation.

The principal door has a projecting porch, supported by two wooden pillars, and the door-case is ornamented with military trophies and costume of the seventeenth century well executed.

Over the door is placed a capital bust of Charles II., apparently a copy from that in the centre court of Chelsea Royal Hospital.

The house and premises are at present unoccupied, and present a dilapidated and desolate condition. Formerly the whole was surrounded with a wall and chevaux-de-frieze, and battlements, resembling a fortified place, part of which still remain on the east side, opening into Mr. Kirke's garden.

Over the mantle-piece, there is a recess, formed by the curve of the chimney, in which it is said, that the Protector used to conceal himself when he

visited this house; but why his Highness chose this place for concealment, the tradition has not condescended to inform us. This recess is concealed by the wainscot, and is still used as a cupboard.

The tradition respecting the residence of Oliver Cromwell seems to be very strong and universal, and it would have afforded the historian sincere pleasure to have been able to confirm an opinion so prevalent, but, unfortunately, all the documents which he has consulted, both parochial as well as private, seem to shew that there is not the least foundation for this conjecture.

But from the marriage of Henry Cromwell having taken place in this parish, as already recorded, it is very probable, that he resided here, and that this circumstance gave rise to the whole tradition.

Cromwell Gardens were a favourite place of public resort, many years previous to the opening of Florida Gardens; Mr. Hughes, who built the Surrey Theatre, used to exhibit here, his feats of horsemanship in the open air. The adjoining alms houses, situated in the lane leading from Brompton to the town of Kensington, and endowed by Mr. Methwold, have lately been repaired, and are now tenanted in strict conformity to the will of the founder.

A conduit stood near this spot, which is frequently mentioned in old deeds, but I have not been able to ascertain its site, nor does any vestige of it remain.

At the large house at the corner of this lane, now in the possession of Mr. Brett, resided Sir John Fielding, the well known active magistrate, whose marriage has already been recorded ^a.

On the opposite side of the road is a capital modern mansion inhabited by Miss Griffiths. Here are also the nurseries of Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Gibbs^b; and the ancient well-known public house and gardens, known by the name of "The Hoop and Toy."

Gore Lane leads from Brompton to Kensington Gore. On the West side is Mr. Kirke's nursery, and on the east the old park, the walls of which are still standing, and two houses; that on the west, now used as a tool house, is in a decayed condition, and is called the castle. In the upper part of the lane are situated the almshouses already mentioned^c.

The Brompton Park Nursery, occupied in the time of King William, upwards of one hundred acres: it has always been considered as one of the first establishments of the kind in this country for fruit trees; and about twenty-five years since, hot houses were built, and both branches are still carried on to a very great extent.

BROMPTON PARK HOUSE, a capital mansion, situated at the southern extremity of the park, is a part of the Methwold property, and came into the possession of the Earl of Harrington by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir John Fleming. In the reign of Queen Anne this house was inhabited by the Marquis de Marmont, a foreigner of

^a See page 364.

^b See page 33.

^c See page 332.

distinction. It is now the residence of Charles Greenwood, esq.

On the east of Park House, is situated BLEMMELE HOUSE, occupied by R. B. Pollard, A. B. as an extensive school for young gentlemen: great additions have been made by the present proprietor, to the original building, by the erection of new school rooms, dormitories, &c., and every convenience requisite for such an extensive establishment.

BROMPTON ROW is an extensive range of buildings on the north side of the road, reaching near half a mile in length, from Brompton to Knightsbridge. Near the centre is situated Brompton Chapel.

About the year 1769, a private chapel was built at Brompton for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The preachers of which are appointed by the vicar of Kensington, and licensed by the bishop. The first preachers were the Rev. R. Harrison, M. A., and the Rev. Seth Thompson, D. D. The present preachers are, the Rev. R. R. Harrison, M. A., and the Rev. A. M. Campbell, M. A. The evening licensed lecturer is the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A.

The parish of Kensington extends throughout this village on both sides of the road, and includes Michael's Place, Brompton Crescent, Yeoman's Row, Queen Street, Queen's Buildings, New Street, Queen's Row, Hooper's Court, Richmond Gardens, Brompton Grove, Southall's Buildings, and Michael's Grove. The population of this district amounts to two thousand persons.

The site of Michael's Place and Brompton Crescent was called Flounder's Field, and consists of

fourteen acres, and was part of the estates of the late Henry Smith, esq.

^a This estate consists of some mesuages, and 84 acres, 2 roods, 22 poles of land, part of which has been built upon by Mr. Novosielski, who took an under-lease from the lessees of the trust estate. The land is mostly garden ground. Mr. Smith having by his will directed that 1000*l.* should be laid out in the purchase of lands of 60*l.* a year, for relief and ransom of poor captives, and that another 1000*l.* should be laid out in the purchase of lands of 60*l.* a year for the relief of the poorest of his kindred, by which, as he afterwards declared, he meant his sisters' children, and their children successively; this estate was purchased, and has been appropriated to answer those purposes.

Soon after the purchase it was let on a lease of 70 years, at 130*l.* rent.

At the expiration of this lease, an agreement was made to let it at 250*l.* per annum, but some years after this it was reduced to 200*l.* per annum, and this was afterwards, on a representation from the lessee of the ruinous state of the buildings, further reduced to 170*l.* for the first ten years, and 200*l.* for the remainder thereof; and on 24th June, 1760, a lease was granted to Dr. Bucknall for seventy years at the rent of 151*l.* The land is now very valuable. The relations part at length became subdivided into so many shares, that it allowed very little to each individual. No application to redeem captives was made for many years, and that part of the rent was, from time to time, laid out in the funds, and the dividends added to the stock as they were received, till it amounted to 9158*l.* 15*s.* new South Sea Annuities.

In 1772, the trustees, finding that this money was useless, applied to parliament for leave to divide the 60*l.* captive money, and the dividends of the accumulated stock amongst the poor relations, in every year in which no application should be made to redeem captives, and an act was passed accordingly.

The celebrated Arthur Murphy, esq. died at his house in this village, the 18th of June, 1805, after having sustained the character of one of the most

^a Collections relating to Henry Smith, esq., by Wm, Bray, esq. London, 1800. Privately printed.

elegant scholars, and most successful dramatic writers of the age^a.

A house in Brompton Row, distinguished by its peculiar projecting windows, was several years inhabited by the late Count Rumford, well known throughout Europe for his valuable Essays on the improvement of Domestic Economy. The same house was afterwards occupied by the Rev. Wm. Beloe, the translator of Herodotus.

Kensington Gore, extends on the south side of the western road from Noel House on the east, to Kent House on the west. In the old glossaries this word is explained as “a small narrow slip of ground:” several instances of this definition occur in Kennet’s Parochial Antiquities.

This land belonged in the time of Edward the Confessor, to the monastery of Westminster, and Herbert, the fourteenth Abbot, with the consent of his whole “chapter and council,” gave it to the holy virgins of the church of St. John the Baptist, of Kilburn, “for the repose of the soul of King Edward the founder of this church, and for the souls of all their brethren and benefactors.” This very curious charter is still extant among the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum. It is entitled as follows:

*Carta Hereberti abbatis de terra in Knyghtsbrigg
Monialibus de Kylborne concessa.*

Herebertus Abbas ecclesiæ sancti Petri Westmonasterii et totus ejusdem ecclesiæ conventus, tam futuris, quam presentibus salutem. Notum sit vobis nos communi assensu totius capituli et consilio dedisse in elemosina, pro anima regis nostri Edwardi

^a See History of Fulham, p. 368.

fundatoris ecclesiæ nostræ, et pro animabus omnium fratrum et benefactorum nostrorum, ancillis Dei, quæ sunt in ecclesia beati Johannis Baptistæ de Keneburna, et omnibus quæ ibidem ad serviendum Deo futuræ sunt, quandam terram ad sartandam in teneura manerii nostri quod dicitur Cnightebriga in loco qui GARA appellatur. Volumus etiam et firmiter precipimus, ut in pace, et quiete, liberè, et sine omni servitio teneant illam prædictam terram. Et si quis super hanc donationem, et donationis libertatem aliquam inde violentiam, vel dampnum, vel contumeliam, aut torturam aliquam fecerit, et elimosynam nostram violare, vel auferre à prædicta ecclesia presumserit nisi illis ancillis Dei, citam congruam satisfactionem fecerit, ab omni conventu ecclesiæ nostræ excommunicetur, et a Christo, pauperum suorum defensore, perpetuo anathematis gladio feriatur. Amen.

Hii sunt testes.

Gregorius dapifer, Radulphus de puntfret, Ricardus coms. et multi alii.

The next mention we find of this land occurs in the fifty-third year of the reign of Henry the Third, A. D. 1207, when an inquisition was taken to ascertain whether two acres of land with appurtenances called “Kinggesgor” lying between Knightsbridge and Kensington were of the ancient demesne of the crown or of escheat; and whether the said piece of land contained more than two acres, and the value, &c.

“The jury say upon oath that the said land is of the ancient demesne of the crown, and not of escheat; that it contains three acres, of which all the sheriffs of Middlesex have received the issues; that the said land is worth, by the acre, 12*d.* per annum, and that the said acres of land belong to the farm of the city of London, with the issues of the county of Middlesex^a.”

Grove House, at the Gore, is the residence of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread; an adjoining mansion,

^a Esch. 54 Hen. III. No. 35.

is the residence of W. Wilberforce, esq.; and further to the eastward, are the residences of Jas. Vere, esq. Rutland House, formerly occupied by the Duke of Rutland, now by Furzon Manners, esq.; and Kent House, formerly the residence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and now occupied by Lord George Seymour.

ENNISMORE HOUSE.—This capital mansion is situated at the eastern extremity of the Gore, on the highest point of land between Hyde Park Corner and Windsor castle; it adjoins the Great Western Road, and commands, on the north, charming views of Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, Highgate and Hampstead. It was built by the late Duchess of Kingston, but many alterations and additions have been made by the present noble Proprietor.

The house is extensive, and consists of four stories. The first floor contains a suite of rooms opening into each other by folding doors, and at the west end is a noble conservatory seventy-five feet in length, communicating with the house: which is filled with choice shrubs and exotics, and ornamented with a large window of stained glass representing a garden scene; the whole forming a magnificent coup d'oeil, [especially when it is lighted with coloured lamps. The grounds and premises consist of about twenty-one acres and are enclosed.

The pictures are numerous and valuable, his Lordship having spared neither pains nor expense in the formation of this collection, which contains

many fine specimens of the old masters of the Venetian and Flemish school, and some capital paintings and landscapes by Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Opie, Morland and others.

In the large drawing room, amongst others are the following :

Children brought to Christ, by *Seb. del Piombo*.

Hagar and Ishmael, by *West*.

Susanna brought before Daniel, by *Valentino*.

Two portraits, by *Rembrant*.

A Landscape, by *Salvator Rosa*.

A Landscape, by *Morland*.

Raising of Lazarus, by *Paul Hentz*.

Virgin and Child, by *Floris*.

Gipsies taking Shelter from a Storm in a Wood.

Christ on the Mount of Olives, by *Dietricci*.

Landscape by *Abram Begeyn*, and several others, by *Breughel*, *Rothenhamer*, *Polemborg*, *Ferg*, and *Hemskirk*.

In the Small Drawing Room.

Jael and Sisera, by *Domenichino*.

Messenger informing Semiramis of the Capture of Babylon, by *Domenichino*.

Women Bathing, by *Giorgione*.

Two Historical, by *Angelica Kauffman*.

Two Battle Pieces, by *Bourgonone*.

The Rialto, by *Canaletti*.

Three Cattle Pieces, by *Omeganck*.

Esther and Ahasuerus, by *Seb. Ricci*.

Sacrifice to Juno, by *G. Hoet*, and many others.

In the Saloon.

Three large Scripture Pieces, by *Murillo*.

The Death of Saphira, by *Opie*.

Bacchus and Ariadne, by *Guido*.

St. Catharine, crowned by Angels, by *Correggio*.

Infant Christ, by *Carlo Dolce*.

Discovery of Achilles, by *Vandyck*.

A Magdalen, by *Furini*.

Bathsheba Attiring, by *Giorgione*.

Landscapes, by *Lucatelli*, *Orizonte*, *Vanderneer*, *Ferg*, *Vander Does*, *Adam Elsheimer*, and *Van Huysum*.

The Corridor is terminated by a large window of stained glass, containing many pieces by Messrs. *Martin*, *Backler*, *Eginton*, and others, and in this apartment are many small pictures, amongst which are,

Head of an Old Man, by *Denner*.

Crucifixion, by *Holbein*.

Queen Elizabeth, at the age of forty, by *Holbein*.

Mary, Regent of Scotland and Mother of Mary Queen of Scots, by *Zuccherro*.

Two Cattle Pieces, by *Omeganck*.

Man's Head, by *Rubens*.

Portrait of an Abbess, by *Vander Helst*.

Abraham dismissing Hagar, by *Rembrandt*.

Sleeping Nymph, by *Nich. Poussin*.

Lady putting her Children to Bed, by *Sir J. Reynolds*.

In the Dining Room.

A large Landscape, by *Ruysdael*.

Venus and Satyrs, a large picture, by *Sebast. Ricci*.

Gipsey Family, by *Velasques*.

Sea Piece, by *Backhuysen*.

Gathering of Wood, by *Morland*.

Sea Piece, by *Vande Velde*.

Jeremiah and Hezekiah, by *De Gelder*.

View on the Rhine, by *Sol. Ruysdael*.

Boy, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Joseph's Dream, by *Sebast Conca*.

Sybill, by *Guercino*.

Flight into Egypt, large, by *Albano*.

Sleeping Venus, *Venetian School*.

An Irish Wake, by *N. Grogan*.

Methodist Preacher, by *the same*.

In the Anti Room.

Taking Down from the Cross, by *Vandyck*.

Entombment of Christ, by *Guercino*.

Large upright landscape, with Banditti, by *Salvator Rosa*.

Portrait of Mr. Thomas Vernon, by *Sir P. Lely*.

Sea Piece, by *Vande Velde*.

Two Landscapes, by *Lucatelli*.

Interior, by *David Rycaut*.

Landscape, by *Van Huysum*.

Large Landscape, by *De Heusch*.

Girl with a Doll, by *Sir J. Reynolds*.

In the Library.

Count Ugolino in Prison. by *Sir J. Reynolds*.

A Village Fête, by *Tilburg*.

Two Interiors of a Cabaret, by *David Rycaut*.

Portrait of Seabold, very fine, by *himself*.

Cattle Piece, by *Tempesta*.

Two Views of Venice, by *Canaletti*.

A Morning, by *Vernet*.

Head, by *Ferd. Boll.*

Head, by *Diepenbeck.*

Samson and Delilah, by *Vander Werf.*

Head, by *Greuze.*

Basket Woman and Child, by *West.*

Garden Scene, by *Watteau.*

Head of Christ, crowned with Thorns, by *Leonardi da Vinci.*

Landscape, by *Asselyn.*

Angels appearing to the Shepherds, by *Both.*

Sea Piece, (a Gale of Wind), by *Van Goyen.*

In the Corridor, are Landscapes by Butts, Robarts, Lambert, Berghem, Pillement and Breughel.

Saturday Night, from *Burns*, by *Ibbotson.*

Holy Family, by *Luca Jordano.*

Garden Scene, by *Watteau.*

Conversion of St. Paul, by *Both.*

Crucifixion, by *Sandrart*

Another of the same, by *Floris.*

Head of the Virgin, by *Solimene.*

Two small Landscapes, by *Ferg.*

Virgin and Child, by *Ghirlandaio.*

River Scene, by *Van Goyen.*

Angels and Christ, by *Pietro Perrugino.*

In the Inner Part of the Corridor, are,

A Fruit Piece, by *De Heem.*

Two of Boys, by *Boucher.*

Painter's Study, by *Old Francks.*

Fire Piece, by *Louthembourg.*

Sea Piece, by *Bachhuysen.*

Frost Piece, by *Verheyden.*

Shepherd and Dog, by *Morland.*

Conclusion.—As my object in publishing this, and my preceding Topographical Works, was to preserve decaying documents of Antiquity, History and Biography, the public will pardon the errors they may contain, and I finally conclude my Antiquarian Labours, with the following extract from the Rev. G. S. Faber's *Horæ Mosaicæ*.

“Researches into Antiquity have this peculiar recommendation, that while they interest the fancy they also gratify our curiosity, and enlarge the boundaries of our knowledge. To many other pursuits the mind may perhaps devote itself from a conviction of their necessity, but it is obliged at the same time to own its reluctance and aversions. It will readily acknowledge *their importance*, but it will view them in the light of a task, rather than that of a pleasure; and submit to the requisite labour, more from an expectation of future benefit, than from any prospect of immediate gratification. But the fatigue attending upon the study of Antiquity, is relieved by an unceasing variety, and diminished by the charms of perpetual novelty.

“The lure of present pleasure is added to the anticipation of distant advantage; and, while every faculty experiences the powerful stimulus of unsated curiosity, the pursuit is dignified by a consciousness that its object is not devoid of utility to the interests of Literature.”

FINIS.

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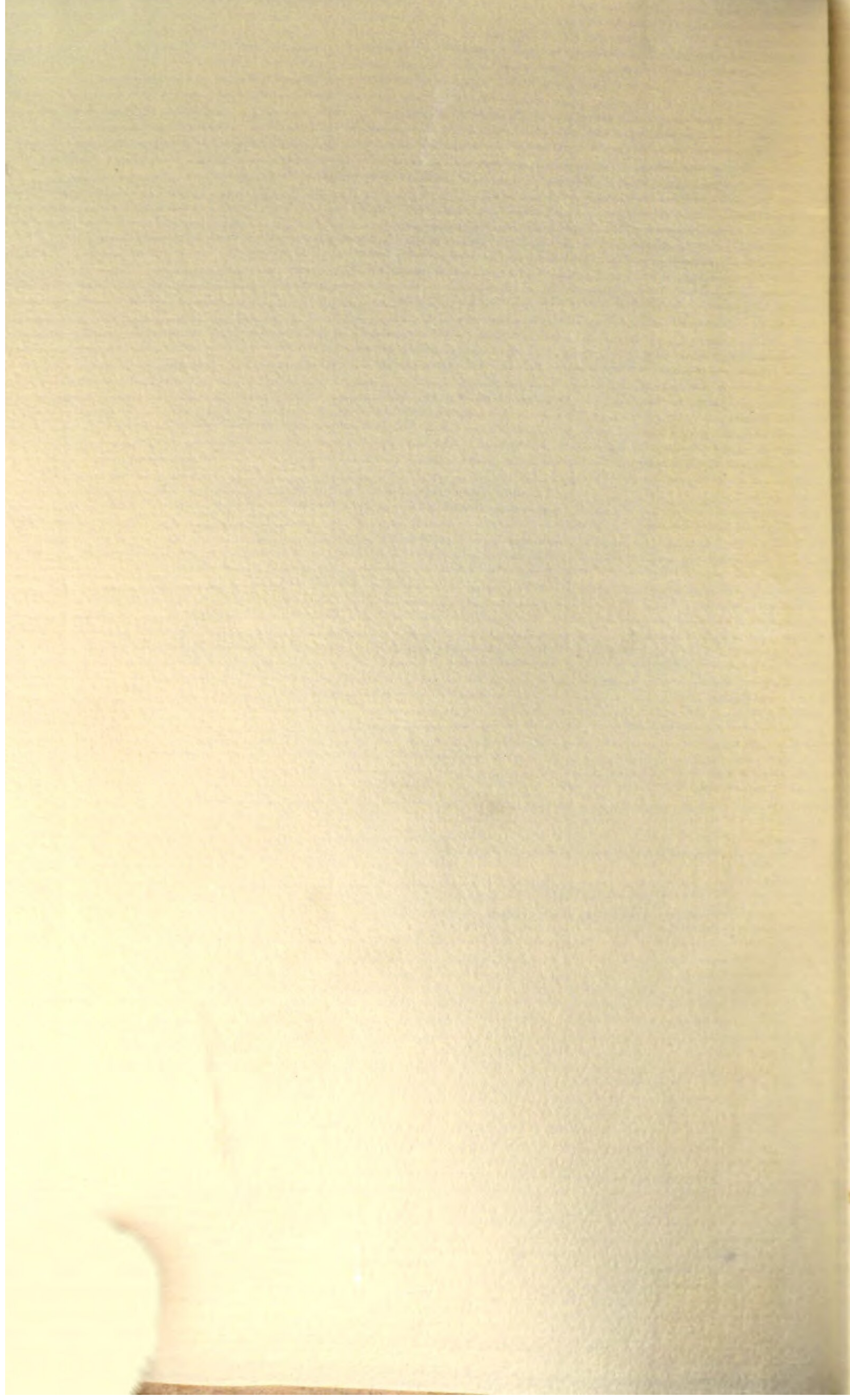
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